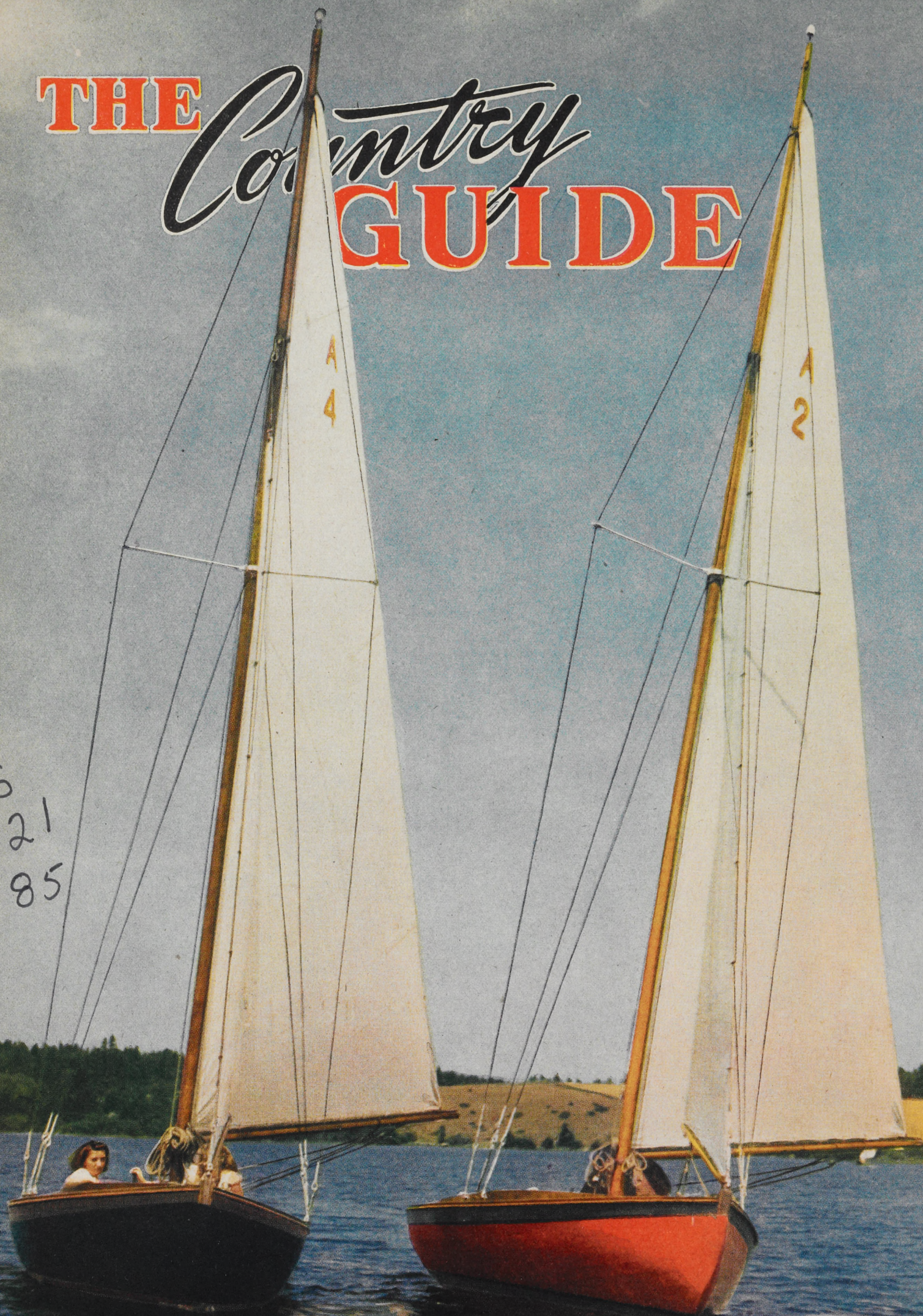


# THE *Country* GUIDE

S  
521  
C85



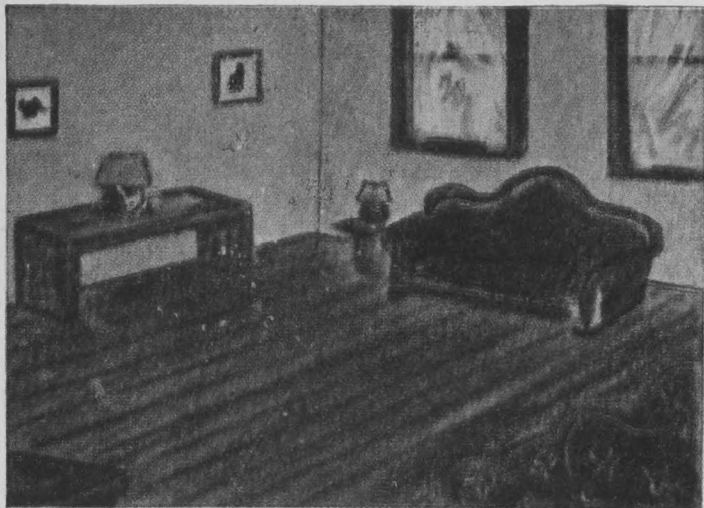
MAY, 1945



All we wanted was the smartest, gayest, most cheerful living room in the world!

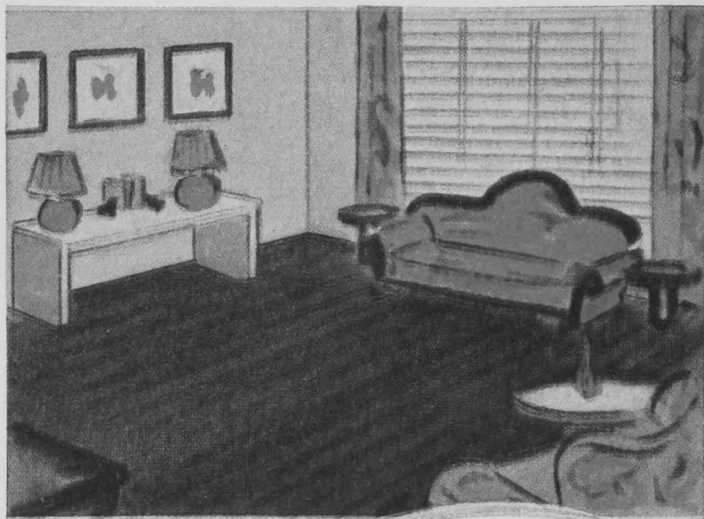
What we had was one of the dulllest, most uninspired and drab rooms on Elmhurst Drive!

But the budget!...



"At least, we can do something about those draperies," I told Jim. And I ran up some gay, modern-looking material I'd picked up at a bargain. While I was about it, I did a job on slip-covers, too.

In the meantime, Jim fixed up some smart, oversized frames for our prints, and did a re-painting job on the walls. Then a Venetian blind to cover *both* windows. "Hey! It begins to look like something around here!" he said one day.



*New Slip Covers...  
a coat of paint...  
Venetian blinds...  
and a beautiful new rug*

*I CAN TRANSFORM  
YOUR HOME TOO!*



*Gold Seal  
Congoleum*

"There's just one thing wrong," I said, "...the floor. And I know how I can fix that up. Without a lot of expense, either!" Next day we looked at Gold Seal Congoleum Rugs—and bought a beautiful one in colors that go wonderfully with the rest of our room. And it will *wear* as well as it looks! For Gold Seal Congoleum has an exclusive wearing layer of heat-toughened paint and baked enamel—equal in thickness to 8 coats of best-floor paint applied by hand. Best of all—it makes cleaning loads easier. Honestly, we believe a professional decorator couldn't have done better!

CONGOLEUM CANADA LIMITED

UNIVERSITY LIBRARY  
UNIVERSITY OF ALBERTA



# An Outlet for the Peace

By way of Pine Pass to Dawson Creek

By CHAS. L. SHAW

CANADA'S forgotten agricultural empire—the Peace River block—seems about ready to come into its own as a result of the new highway building plans of the British Columbia government. Surveys for a road from Prince George by way of the Pine Pass to Dawson Creek were completed during the past winter and tenders for construction of the 280 mile stretch have been asked for, the general assumption being that the project will cost about \$6,000,000.

This amount has been appropriated by the government, so that there should be no hitch in the plans once the contract is awarded.

A road to the Peace River will be a popular item in the government's road-building program because, while there has been campaigning for roads in other directions, the fact remains that the Peace River country is already developed and has demonstrated its capacity to grow some of the world's finest grain. All that the region has lacked is transportation, especially with other parts of British Columbia.

The proposed highway will not only tap the farm resources of the Peace River but the coal deposits there, too, and it will provide a link between the west coast and the Alaska Highway. In order to develop the coal fields of the north something more than a highway will be needed. A railroad will eventually have to be built for all the freight likely to be created in the Peace River area, but a highway will be a start.

## Grow Them In The Peace

If the Peace River country is developed as a source of supply for other sections of British Columbia, it will not be necessary to import such a large volume of agricultural products and the west coast province will be more self sustained in that respect. British Columbia's large imports from other provinces is one thing of which the province is anything but proud, because they are an admission of failure to make the most of the province's rich valleys. True, the province's farm production has made amazing advances in recent years, but most of the increase in value of production has been due to soaring wartime farm prices. The new connection with the Peace River will, it is hoped, enable the province to increase its volume of production as well as its dollar and cents value.

In 1943, according to the department of agriculture's statistics, British Columbia imported more than \$34,000,000 worth of agricultural products. Peace River farmers claim that with a little encouragement they could have gone a long way towards supplying that deficiency in the province's yield. Take grain, for instance. British Columbia imported more than \$10,000,000 worth; yet the Peace River country has almost limitless potentiality as a grain producer. The imports of beef cattle totalled more than \$6,000,000. The Peace River country has ample range country for that amount of cattle.

Premier John Hart realizes these possibilities. That is why he has been throwing his influence in favor of a road to the Peace River. His predecessor, Hon. T. D. Pattullo, favored instead a road to the Yukon and Alaska, but Premier Hart heard the voice of the Peace River farmers.

Mr. Hart is also going ahead with a program of electrification that is designed for the benefit of the agricultural communities. For some time he has felt that the farmer's lot could be greatly improved if he had cheap power. During



the recent session of the legislature \$10,000,000 was voted to provide this cheap power. A commission has been appointed to buy up and improve various small rural power plants and to establish others where needed. Acting on its own initiative but doubtless taking its cue from the government's program, the B.C. Electric Railway is also pushing its power plans, and in a few years electricity at reasonable rates should be available for every farmer in the Fraser Valley and lower mainland.

New developments are reported on the potato front, with the organization of a

co-operative for marketing the produce of the lower coast region. The marketing agency formerly operated under the British Columbia coast marketing board is being converted into the co-op pattern. This is the first time that an organization operating under the Natural Products Marketing Act in British Columbia has been so constituted and its progress will be watched with interest. Certificates will be issued to all producers based on their tonnage, and these will be redeemable over a period of five or more years. Potato growers who have created the assets of the association will thus have their own shares returned to them as the period revolves. They will own the business and be in a position to have their equities converted into cash when they withdraw or retire.

There is likely to be a much bigger crop of potatoes this year and that will be fortunate inasmuch as the dehydrators and glucose plants will be able to handle double the volume they had last year. The glucose plant at New Westminster last season used 8,000 tons of potatoes for the manufacture of glucose and dextrose for soft drinks and baking, and it is in the market this year for 15,000 to 20,000 tons. The market for glucose seems to be almost unlimited so long as sugar is scarce.

## Two Tons of Flax Per Acre

The farmers of the Fraser Valley will possibly determine this year whether British Columbia is to have a permanent flax industry. Another 500 acres of specially selected land is expected to be seeded to flax in the valley this spring, and two tons an acre worth about \$120,000 at present prices is anticipated.

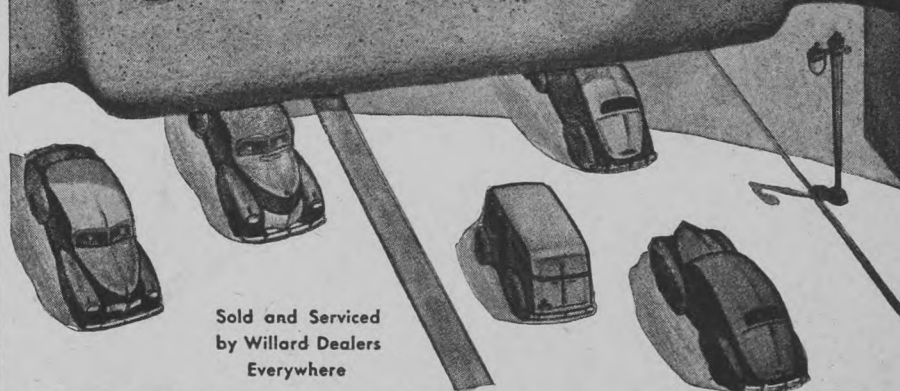
The processing of flax, as at present carried on at White Rock near the U.S. border, occupies most of the year and payments are sometimes a long time in reaching the farmers. Whether the farmers will continue to show their confidence in flax or concentrate on crops that give more immediate returns is something that may be decided this year.

The provincial government has advanced \$120,000 to the flax growers' co-operative and is ready to give further encouragement. The co-operative has accepted the British government's offer for all stocks of fibre flax on hand on the basis of seven tons of tow for every eight tons of fibre.

The beef cattle industry is definitely on the uphill climb in British Columbia and stocks on the range are rapidly growing. The business had its ups and downs, but the present is encouraging and the future full of promise. At the Kamloops bull sale recently buyers were discussing the early days of the cattle trade in British Columbia. They recalled Jerome and Thaddeus Harper, who were among the first to drive cattle up the coast into British Columbia for the Cariboo miners, and Louis Gulchon. They also spoke of the Yukon beef drive of a later date, although a long time ago—1894—by cattlemen's reckoning.



QUALITY  
THE KEYSTONE  
OF WILLARD  
DEPENDABILITY



"SAFETY-FILL" BATTERIES  
**Willard**

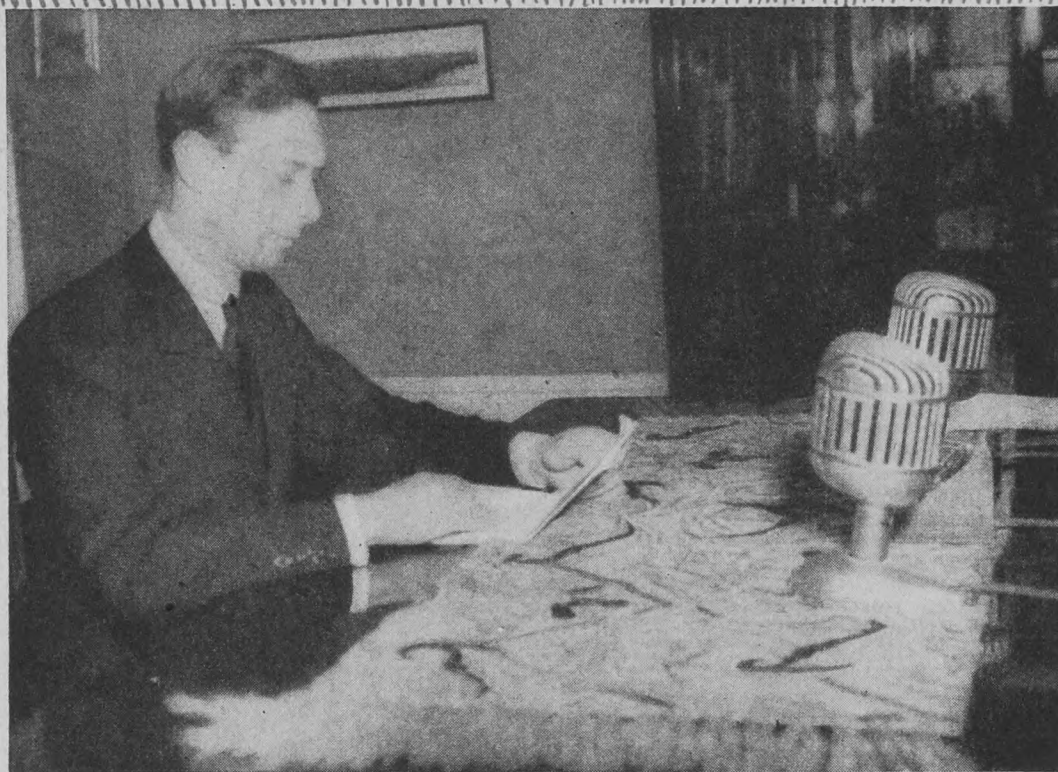
—for Tanks • Combat Cars • Jeeps • Walkie-Talkies  
• Ships • for Cars, Trucks, Tractors and Buses at home

... the power to carry on!

WILLARD STORAGE BATTERY CO. OF CANADA, LTD., TORONTO, ONTARIO



# VICTORY



## The European War

By R. D. COLQUETTE

**I**N Berlin the Red Army has finished what British and American bombers began. The Russians and the Western Allied armies are fraternizing on the Elbe. There is no longer an Eastern and a Western Front. Germany has been cut in two. The Nazi war machine as a unitary striking force has ceased to exist. The greatest eruption of military might ever unleashed on this planet has been defeated and broken. The faith that it was not in the purposes of God that this evil should prevail has been justified.

But the war in Europe is not over. As this is written, Holland, Denmark and Norway have still to be liberated, the occupied ports cleansed and the pockets exterminated. The end may come soon or late, but the assassin werewolves may skulk and lurk for months.

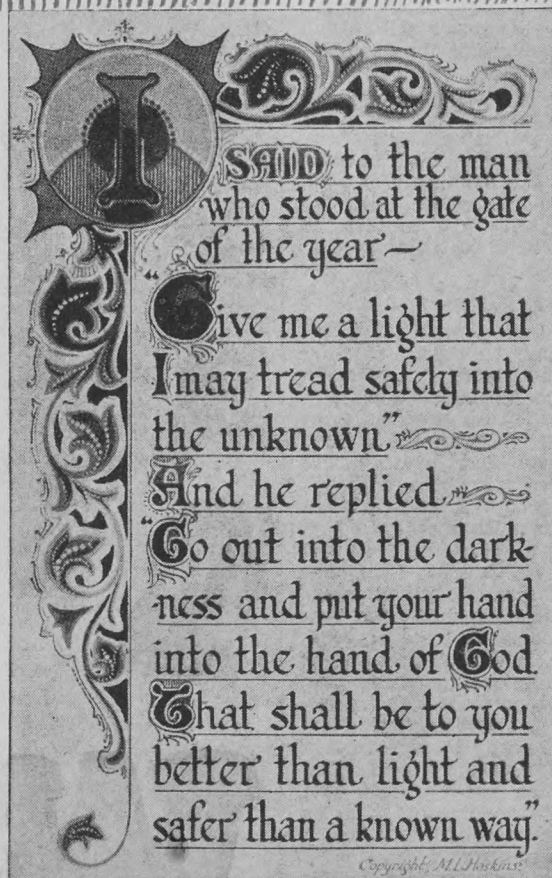
In 1933 Hitler seized power. Two years later Mussolini invaded Abyssinia. In 1936 war broke out in Spain. The same year Hitler sent his troops into the Rhineland. In 1938 he seized Austria. The hell-broth of the fates was simmering.

Then came appeasement. Across the border in Czechoslovakia was a block of Germans, the Sudeten Germans. Hitler's next move was to stir up trouble there. The culmination of appeasement was the agreement signed by Chamberlain for a partition of Czechoslovakia, incorporating Sudetenland in the Reich. Hitler loudly proclaimed that his territorial ambitions were now satisfied. War for the moment was averted and Chamberlain returned to London exclaiming, "Peace for our time." That was in October, 1938.

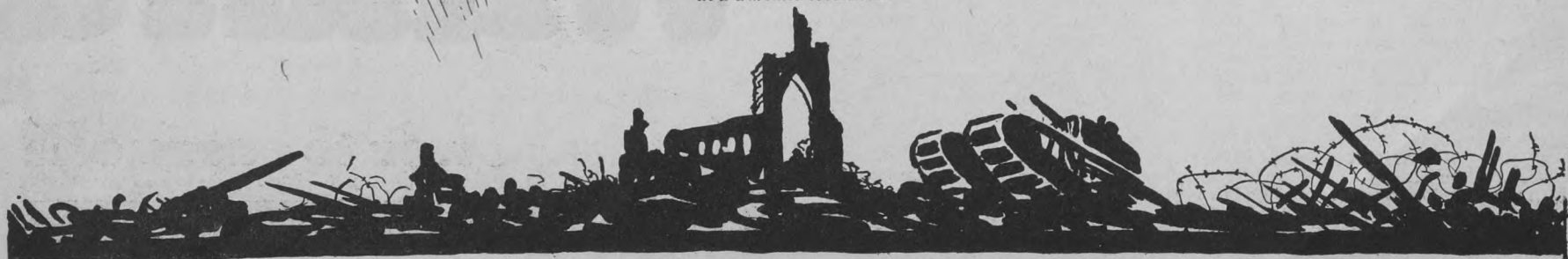
But the camel now had its head inside the tent. Spring opened in 1939—fateful year. Late in March Hitler struck again. After he had gobbled up Austria a little over a year before, Czechoslovakia showed on the map like a head in the jaws of the German wolf. They had partially closed when Sudetenland was annexed. Now they suddenly snapped shut and the last vestige of the only democracy in Central Europe was swallowed. Next Hitler took Memel from Lithuania.

Up to this point it had been a bloodless conquest. Since the Saar had voted itself back into the Reich in 1935, more than 25 million people and 77 thousand square miles of territory had been added to Germany without firing a shot.

After Czechoslovakia and Memel, Chamberlain rose and announced to a hushed house that in case Polish independence were threatened and Poland considered it vital to resist, His Majesty's government would lend her all the assistance in its power. Appeasement was ended. The Stop Hitler movement was under way. Britain was committed. But the next stroke fell not on



His Majesty making his Empire Day broadcast from Winnipeg in 1939. Lines quoted by the King in a wartime broadcast.







Poland but on Albania. On Good Friday, Italian ships disgorged their soldiers on the Albanian coast and in a few days King Zog and his queen were refugees in Greece. The attempt to extend the conquest into Greece failed, however, due to the valor of the Greeks, and the Albanian war was swallowed up in the greater conflict a year later.

The summer of 1939 was quiet, suspiciously quiet. The King and Queen visited Canada that year. The Spanish affair was over and Germany and Italy got their soldiers home. There was considerable diplomatic activity. Everybody hoped for the best but with grave forebodings.

**B**RTAIN and France had been courting Russia without success. Suddenly, in August, the world was thunderstruck by the announcement of a commercial pact between Russia and Germany. Britain and France were left with guarantees to Poland, facing a Germany that could draw raw materials from Russia. Within the same 24 hours a non-aggression pact between Berlin and Moscow was announced. Hitler was, for the time, following the Bismarckian principle of avoiding a war on two fronts. As it turned out, Russia got nearly two years to prepare, to what effect the

**I** HAVE nothing to offer but blood, toil, tears, and sweat. . . . You ask, what is our policy? I will say: It is to wage war, by sea, land and air, with all our might and with all the strength that God can give us; to wage war against a monstrous tyranny, never surpassed in the dark, lamentable catalog of human crime. That is our policy. You ask, what is our aim? I can answer in one word: It is Victory, victory at all costs, victory in spite of all terror, victory, however long and hard the road may be; for without victory, there is no survival.—From CHURCHILL'S first speech as Prime Minister.

In the future days, which we seek to make secure, we look forward to a world founded upon four essential freedoms. The first is freedom of speech and expression—everywhere in the world. The second is freedom of every person to worship God in his own way—everywhere in the world. The third is freedom from want—which means economic understandings which will secure to every nation a healthy peacetime life for its inhabitants—everywhere in the world. The fourth is freedom from fear—which means a world-wide reduction of armaments to such a point and in such a thorough fashion that no nation will be in a position to commit an act of physical aggression against any neighbor—anywhere in the world.—FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT.

What means are there for averting new aggression by Germany and, if war arises in spite of that, stifling it at its very beginning and not allowing it to develop into large scale war? There are such means for this purpose. Apart from complete disarmament of the aggressive nations there is only one means, namely, to create a special organization to defend peace and insure security, composed of representatives of the freedom-loving nations, to put at the disposal of the leading organ of such an organization the essential amount of armed force required to avert aggression, and to make it the duty of this organization, in case of necessity, to apply without delay these armed forces to avert or liquidate aggression, and to punish those guilty of aggression.—From a speech by MARSHAL STALIN at Moscow, Nov. 6, 1944.

#### The Big Three at Teheran.

world now knows and gratefully acknowledges.

Two weeks later Hitler struck. World War II was on. Danzig was welcomed back into the Reich; the Reichstag met, Hitler addressed it in a speech that meant war, Danzig and Gdynia were blockaded, German troops began to march, the guns began to roar, bombs began falling on Polish cities, Roosevelt asked five nations to refrain from bombing civilian centres — all this happened within six hours. The black-out of war had descended on civilization.

The conquest of Poland was over in three weeks. That is all but in Warsaw, where "stubborn Stephen" the mayor held out. Again the world was startled when Russia marched across the boundary and met the Germans

about on the line which is now recognized as her western border. Russia also occupied Estonia, Latvia, and Lithuania without fighting and began her war against Finland. The Graf Spee was scuttled, the magnetic mine conquered. The first Canadian troops landed in Britain and the Empire air training plan inaugurated.

On the Western front ensued the Phony War, the War of Patience. Then in April, 1940, Nazi strategy uncovered. Denmark was overrun and Norway invaded. A new word, Quisling, was added to the language of the nations. The invasion of Norway had its setbacks, but not for long. British troops rushed to

Turn to page 59



General H. D. G. Crerar, commanding the Canadian Army in Germany.





# Talked Shoes

By ROBT. E. PINKERTON

Thrilling new three-part serial - - a story of the rivalry of big timber operators and their crews

JERRY MEAD would have preferred other garments upon his arrival in Minneapolis but he had left the drive on the upper Swift, walked thirty miles through the woods to a railroad and caught a freight train south. Time was far more essential than clothes.

After a long winter of bitter warfare with his father, "Hell and High Water" Jack Mead, the inevitable personal encounter had occurred when their two crews came together at the dam on South Lake in a crucial struggle for water. As Jerry had hoped, only one blow had been struck, and thereafter he and his father, separated since Jerry's babyhood, had joined forces and crews in a wild rush down the Swift with twenty million feet of logs. It was a drive that would be related in logging camps until the last pine was cut.

Jack Mead was content with the outcome. Essentially a leader of men and interested only in the physical process of getting a log from the tree to the mill, he concentrated on the drive. His son had proven himself a man and a logger. Together they could handle any contract offered them. Gruff, rough brawler that he was, Hell And High Water Jack was a man controlled almost entirely by emotion, though neither Jack nor anyone who knew him would have suspected it.

The emotional side of the struggle with his father had also been Jerry's actuating motive. He worshipped Jack, had sacrificed everything to win the older woodsman's respect; but he did not stop there. Jack Mead was ready to go on as always, cutting and driving logs under contract, arraying himself and his fighting heart against any physical obstacle in the interests of other men. Jerry was not. He wanted to cut his own logs, drive them to his own mill, reap the entire benefit of his efforts.

It was because of this motive that he arrived in Minneapolis, one warm May day in the middle nineties, in the characteristic garb of the river pig. Talked shoes, trousers rolled up or "staggered" below the knees, checkered wool shirt, small felt hat, all worldly belongings contained in a "turkey," a seamless grain sack—these were familiar enough on certain Minneapolis streets.

Only Jerry did not remain on those streets. He walked down Nicollet avenue, mingling with women shoppers, glancing curiously at an occasional liveried coachman, but wholly unconscious of the glances turned toward him.

There was an unmistakable air in the carriage of the old-time river pig, but Jerry Mead had something more. It was not only that he was handsome and moved with the grace of men whose occupation demanded feet as light and sure as a professional dancer's. There was, both in his eyes and in the set of his shoulders, that which marked him as a leader, one possessed of a certain dominance, and it was this as much as his good looks that attracted women's eyes.

But Jerry was too intent on his own affairs to notice it. He walked on until he came to an office building, which he entered, climbing a flight of stairs and opening a door lettered "Dean and Company, Lumber."

A dozen men sat on stools at high desks. They wore alpaca coats, were pale and stooped, their fingers ink stained. Jerry was brown and straight and his fingers were

calloused, and they glanced at him in contempt.

"I want to see Joe Dean," Jerry said as he stopped at the nearest desk.

"He's busy," was the curt reply.

"He'll be a lot busier if he doesn't see me," Jerry replied calmly.

"The man you want is the superintendent at the mill."

Jerry didn't waste more time. He simply turned, walked to a door marked "Private," opened it and went in. A man with grey hair, heavy shoulders, large hands and thick fingers, steady grey eyes and a square chin was reclining comfortably in a chair, his feet on a desk and a large cigar in his mouth. "Get out of here," he said calmly but decisively.

Jerry, walking carefully in his talk shoes, approached the desk and sat down. "You're scheduled to pay Abner Simpkins for twenty million feet when the logs are in the boom at Swift Lake on June first," he said.

"You practising to be a fortune teller?" Joe Dean asked.

"Abner Simpkins has contracted to pay my father and me one hundred thousand dollars for getting those logs into the Swift Lake boom on June first," Jerry continued evenly. "Minus forty thousand payroll advances."

THERE was a change in the steady grey eyes that did not escape Jerry, though Joe Dean believed that he had not indicated anything.

"Simpkins is the man you want to see," Dean said.

"I saw Simpkins last fall. That's why I'm here."

Joe Dean looked at the calendar on his desk. "This is May twenty-first," he remarked. "I'd be pushing those logs along if I was you."

"The logs will be in the boom June first," Jerry said quietly. "My father is taking out the drive."

"Huh! Guess you don't know the Swift. Who's your father?"

"Jack Mead."

Joe Dean made only a slight effort to disguise his interest now and Jerry did not miss the implied compliment of his leaping at once past June first. "Why come to me?"

"I want you to insure payment to us of the amount due from Simpkins."

"Me!" Joe Dean roared, and his feet came down to the floor with a bang. "I'm no collection agency."

"You can do it without much trouble, in your own way," Jerry replied imperiously.

"You get out of here!"

There was no doubt about Joe Dean's anger and Jerry arose. "All right," he said. "I thought you'd rather do it that way than be hauled into court with all your books."

He started toward the door, reached it before Joe Dean spoke. "Come here and sit down."

Jerry remained at the door.

"What lawyer you been to?" the older man demanded.

Jerry walked back to his chair. "A good one," he said as he sat down.

"Huh! Al Jackson, eh? How's it come Abner Simpkins is paying you five dollars a thousand?"

"He made a mistake of a dollar when he drew up the contract."

Joe Dean laughed. "Was it that Russell timber?" he asked.

Jerry nodded.

JOE DEAN jerked open a drawer, took out a cigar and passed it across the desk. "I got nothing to do this morning," he said. "Spill it."

"There's sixty thousand due my father and me from Simpkins June first," Jerry said before lighting the cigar.

Again Joe Dean laughed. "Say!" he demanded. "You the fellow that got Abner to buy him a drink last summer?"

"He bought me two drinks, and also one for my father," Jerry answered soberly. And then he added, "Of his own free will."

"That's enough. I heard about it, and I quit right here. Tell Jackson to come around June first with all his law papers fixed up and Abner'll behave. Now how about this extra dollar a thousand?"

Jerry lighted his cigar and relaxed in his chair. "I'm from the Chippewa," he said. "I hadn't seen my dad since I could remember. Last summer I run into him at Kettle Falls and he didn't exactly welcome me. Didn't know much about me, you see. So Simpkins offered each of us a contract, me to cut the ten million on the South Fork and the old man the ten million on the North Fork. We were to get five dollars if the logs were in the Swift Lake boom on June first. If they weren't, we got only the payroll advances during the winter."

"Knowing you couldn't get those logs out unless you worked as one outfit," Dean commented.

"There wasn't quite enough water for two drives."

"I should say not. I built those two dams and I'd have dropped a lot of money, hung both drives, if it hadn't been for a fellow they called Hell And High Water."

JERRY started and flushed slightly. "I've heard about that drive but I didn't know it was yours," he said so contritely Joe Dean glanced at him in surprise.

"It don't make any difference," he said. "You'd won anyhow without that. But Jack Mead never give in just to beat Simpkins."

"No, we had to get together, of course." "From all I've heard about Jack, that would mean man to man, son or no son."

"Well, we got the logs out and they're coming down the Swift now," Jerry said.

Joe Dean smiled but said nothing. He knew this must be a story worth hearing, and that he couldn't get it from the quiet young man across the desk. "You and your dad must have cleaned up pretty well," he commented.

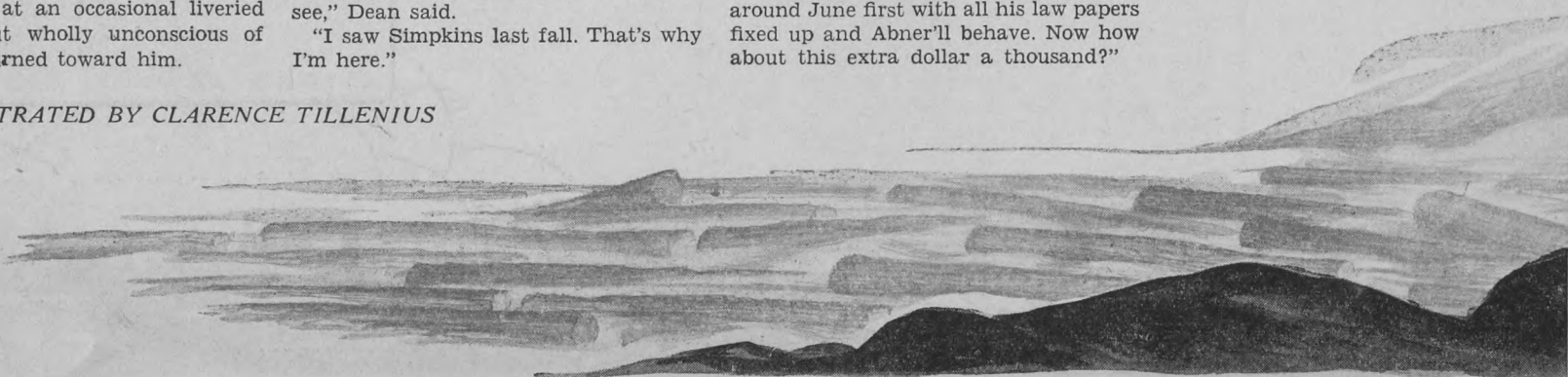
"About twenty thousand apiece, or close to it."

"And after seeing Abner only once you decided he needed watching, eh? And you're dead right he does. But look here! When you come for your money don't bring your dad here to spend it. We got quite a nice little city, and Hell And High Water Jack—we don't want to be stood on our heads."

"I'm going to bring him into this office as quick after June first as I can," Jerry said.



ILLUSTRATED BY CLARENCE TILLENIUS





"In here! What for?"

"To sign some papers."

"What sort of papers?" Joe Dean demanded contemptuously.

"I haven't quite decided yet," Jerry answered. "I haven't got it all straightened out in my own mind how to work it."

"Take your time. Only let me know what you want me to do. I suppose you'll be after buying one of my sawmills, nothing down, and borrowing fifty thousand besides."

"You're a mind reader," Jerry smiled, and then as Joe Dean began to recover and prepare for a scathing retort he added, "It'll take something like that to handle the Perkins timber."

Joe Dean's feet, which had been lifted back to the desk, came down again with a thump and he leaned across and peered at Jerry. "You're from Chippewa Falls, eh? And I've been trying for five years to get hold of that timber. You know the widow?"

"She and my mother were very good friends."

Joe Dean continued his close scrutiny for ten seconds. Then he suddenly arose to his feet.

"I'm buying a drink, young fellow," he announced heartily. "Of my own free will, too, but don't you try to Abner Simpkins me!"

THEY went out and down the stairs together. At the street door Joe Dean took Jerry's elbow and turned him to the left, only to stop suddenly and shout, "What you doing here?"

A liveried coachman, seated on the box of an open carriage, did not turn his eyes from the space between the high heads of the restive team. "Your orders, sir," he answered calmly.

Dean muttered something about some sort of an English flunky and then, in a gruff tone palpably forced, he commanded, "Go on home!"

He started on with Jerry, then stopped and shouted "Wait!" so authoritatively the coachman brought the horses back on their haunches.

"Hello, Uncle Joe!" a young woman greeted the lumberman as she came forward with outstretched hand. "Why the log hauling voice on peaceful Nicollet avenue?"

"Saw you walking, Glory," he grinned, "and your dad told me you cost him more for shoes than all the horses in any three of his camps. So I thought, long's that team of mine had nothing to do, they could save a little wear and tear on your slippers. How's the party coming?"

"It's going to be lovely, I'm sure. Several friends will be here from the East, a few from Chicago, the Blaines

from Eau Claire and the Judds from Chippewa Falls."

"Wah!" Dean exclaimed. "You trying to set a society record for the town, Glory?"

"There may be something of that sort in mother's mind," the girl answered with a smile. "She's made and remade the invitation list a dozen times."

"She's sure taking in a lot of territory. And say! I got a friend here from out of town. This is Glory Armstrong, Mead. Mr. Mead, Glory. I'll give your ma any society references she wants."

Jerry had stepped back when the girl approached and while Dean spoke she looked at him for the first time. Jerry

had been studying her with increasing interest, not only because she was particularly attractive but because he liked a certain comradeship in her attitude toward the old lumberman. There was

frank approval in his eyes when their glances met but quick confusion came to him when he heard her name and knew she must be the daughter of Minnesota's wealthiest sawmill owner.

"How do you do, Mr. Mead," the girl said cordially, and then, turning back to Joe Dean, "It's awfully nice of you to let me have the carriage. When will I send it back?"

"When your through with it. And don't try to duck out on me, Glory. I just said Mead is a friend of mine. That used to be enough for your mother."

Jerry saw the girl hesitate for a fraction of a second, and he sensed that Dean had some motive, probably humorous, back of his insistence. Jerry felt, too, that she was well aware of it, but when she turned to him there was nothing in manner or tone that was not cordial, though the best known heiress in Minneapolis was inviting a river pig to a ball that had already set the city by the ears.

"I'm giving a party at the West Hotel the night of June fifth, Mr. Mead," she said. "I would be delighted to have you come."

An ecstatic grin spread across Joe Dean's face, and it did not escape Jerry. "Thank you," the young man an-

swered. "It's fine of you, but I'm leaving today."

He was looking straight into her eyes and she knew he was aware of the true situation; that he understood he was the butt of a joke.

"I'm really sorry," she said impulsively. "Goodbye, and thanks for the carriage, Uncle Joe."

She stepped in and sat down, spoke to the driver, and at a slight loosening of the reins the team started, wheeling across the street to turn in the opposite direction. At the same instant someone tossed a lighted cigar into the street. It rolled into an open manhole, igniting a conduit filled with gas from a leaking main.

The roar of the explosion startled even the English coachman and the sudden leap of the horses found him unprepared. He shot out of his seat, carrying the reins with him, and the terrorized team bolted. Other horses along the avenue reared and plunged, some wheeling to join the first runaways.

JERRY and Joe Dean had started on and were abreast the team when the explosion came. The roar startled everyone, but the coachman had not struck the ground before Jerry was in the street. As the team leaped into full swing he got one hand on the back of the carriage, then was jerked off his feet.

Glory Armstrong, recognizing her danger, started instinctively to rise.

"Sit still!" a voice commanded at her ear and a hand gripped her shoulder and pulled her down. Then she felt someone climb over her into the swaying carriage and looked up to see Jerry swing himself into the driver's seat.

The automobile has robbed policemen and hairtrigger young men of a frequent and picturesque path to glory. The motor car has probably killed more people than all the runaway teams in history

but it never gives anyone an opportunity to dash out from the curb, grasp the bridle of a fear-maddened animal and save a child or fair damsel from destruction. Strong arms, quick thinking and a lot of nerve were required in the days of the horse.

Jerry Mead had all three—and a pair of calked shoes. The last enabled him to step down to the thin, swaying carriage pole without slipping off, walk out between the horses and recover the reins.

But then he had only reached the point where he could begin to work. The team, frantic now, were tearing down the crowded avenue. Jerry spoke to them, soothed them, but for three blocks he could do no more than guide them, avoid a dozen collisions. At the end of six blocks they began to slow down. In the eighth he stopped them.

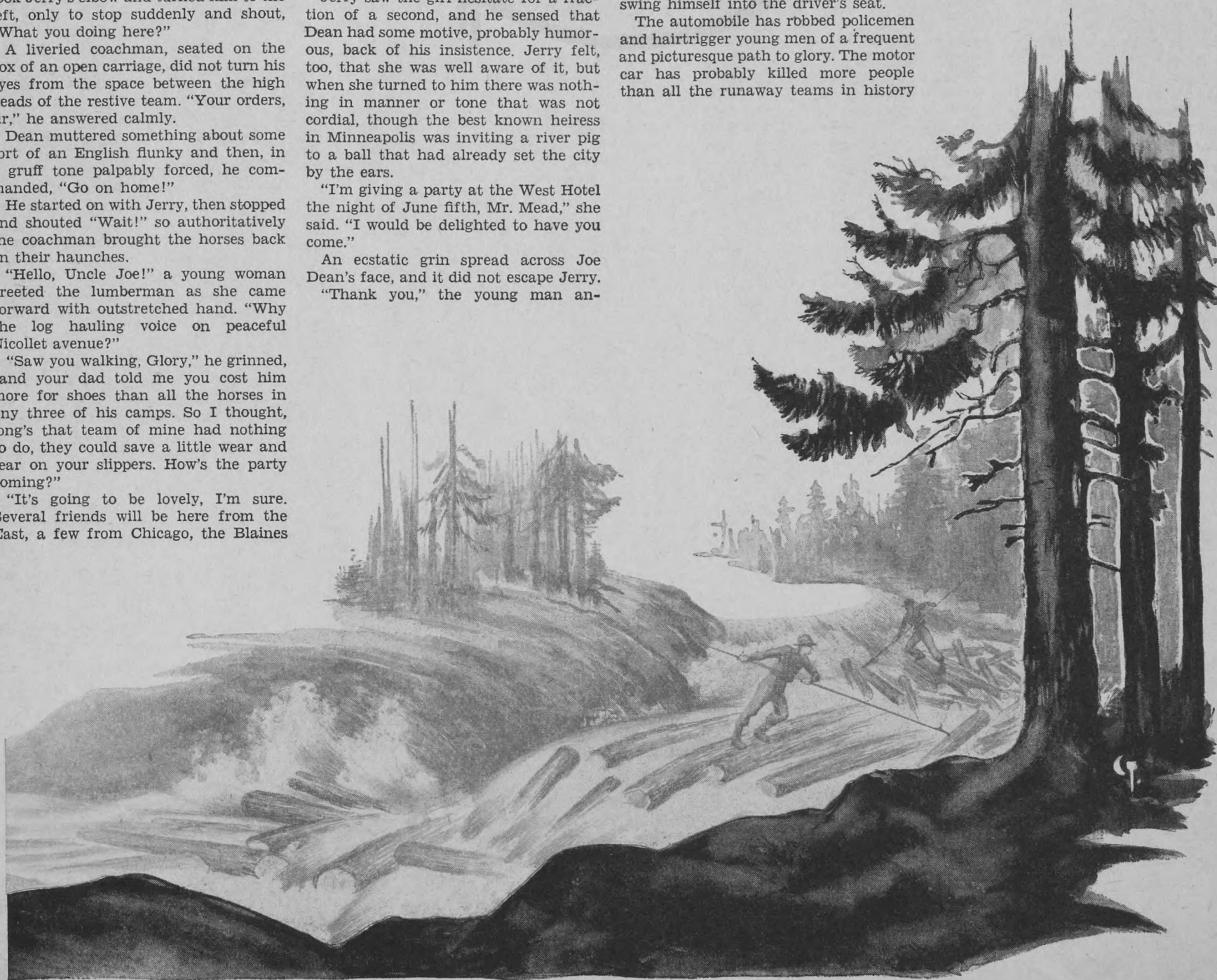
Jerry reassured the horses in low tones, patted them, and then got back to the driver's seat. There he turned the team and drove back up the avenue.

Two blocks from Joe Dean's office he met the lumberman, racing after them in a commandeered express wagon. Jerry drew up to the curb and turned the horses over to the coachman, who was running down the sidewalk. Glory Armstrong had stepped out before Jerry climbed down from his seat.

"Mr. Mead," she began at once, looking straight into his eyes, "I gave you credit for understanding what Uncle Joe was up to when he asked me to invite you to my party."

"Don't you worry about that," Jerry answered quickly. "He was just trying to get even with me."

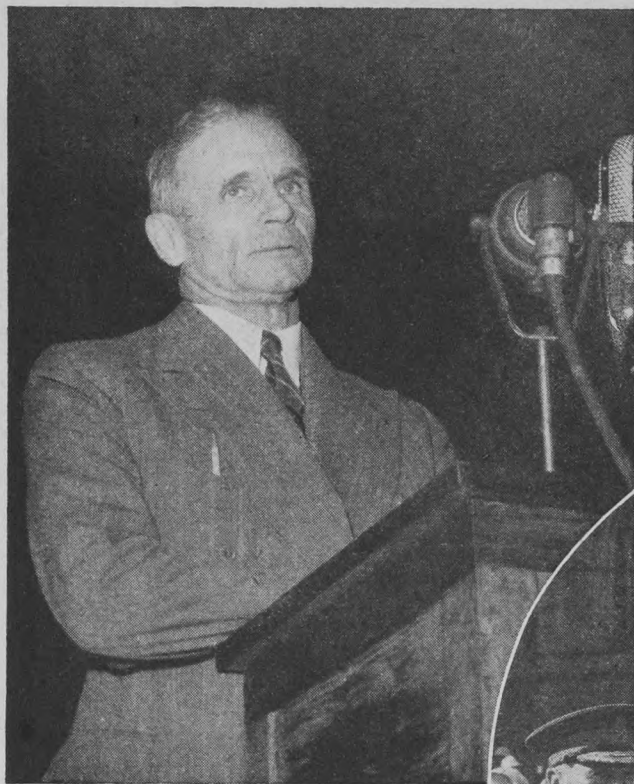
Turn to page 43





# As the Campaign Gets Under Way

Austin F. Cross, Ottawa political commentator, sums up the political situation as he sees it from the Press Gallery



The Progressive Conservatives think they can make John Bracken the next Prime Minister.

**R**EALLY, pretty much everything we are into now, politically, comes from two minutes of a speech made by Premier Mackenzie King last summer. Talking to his admirers during a testimonial dinner in August, 1944, he said:

1. He would not extend the life of parliament.
2. He would not have an election till the war was over.

This sounded like a contradiction, but if you looked at it more closely, it was an amazing stab at prophesy for a political leader often accused of covering up his doings in double-talk.

It meant then, that he expected the war to be over before April 17, when parliament inevitably and inexorably and automatically died, and he therefore expected to be announcing an election date early in the new year.

All this would have gone along as per schedule, had it not been for Von Rundstedt's break-through, about the end of the year. This not only threw out the schedule of the Messrs. Montgomery and Eisenhower, but even worse, it knocked Mr. King's plans into a cocked hat.

Thus the prime minister entered the New Year, with the radio doling out dolorous war news, and his new Minister of National Defense, General McNaughton, about to try his political luck in North Grey. Now this writer for one, never believed King wanted McNaughton to win in North Grey. First, there is the well authenticated rumor that King said he could find a safe seat for McNaughton near Ottawa, but was talked down by Ontario brain trusters who claimed they could put over General Andy up in Grey. From that time on, King kept his own counsel, and let his henchmen try their luck around Owen Sound. Meanwhile, from the East Block King fired his cream puff manifestos at North Grey, which spattered harmlessly and ineffectually against a populace that didn't want any "foreigners" as long as they could have their own Mayor Gar Case represent them at Ottawa.

The Owen Sound defeat gave King the excuse to delay holding a session as long as possible. First of all, he felt that all the present issues would dissolve like snow in the spring, once the war was over. Therefore, to squabble for two months at Ottawa over conscription, manpower, selective service, price control, wage freezing, and other painful reminders of these last couple of years was a waste of time. Brand new issues would come with Armistice Day.

Second, King reasoned that this Lame Duck Parliament would only quack its way through futile days and tiresome nights till the death rattle ended all, anyway. Anything said in the 19th parliament would have to be repeated in the 20th, if war were still on. If it weren't—and he was sure it would not be—then what this parliament talked about was going to be as dead as yesterday's newspaper.

**P**REMIER King got the boys away from controversial subjects for almost the first half of this rump parliament, mainly by the red herring of San Francisco. The idealists had a field day, no one was hurt, nearly everybody loved it, and it helped keep the talk away from North Grey



A lot can be said for the Mackenzie King government's war record, but there are some things he would like to forget.

It was noticeable that as far as Frisco was concerned, the Progressive Conservatives made two issues. They were:

1. We should have one voice represent us, presumably Britain's at such supreme conclaves.

2. John Bracken, as head of the Pro Con party, should represent his party there.

As to the first, King as always took the view that this One Voice for Empire was not good enough. In this, he knew he had the support of South Africa and New Zealand, and it is understood, Australia. Hon. Anthony Eden, and others in the British cabinet, notably labor, favored the King idea. The Halifax-Churchill Axis got the support of the Imperialists.

King tried to egg the Pro Cons into going all-out for the One Voice, feeling sure he could win quite a few seats with it. The Opposition seemed to catch on, and quit in time. Prairie Conservatives secretly rebelled against the old jingoistic conception of One Voice and apparently they swayed the party away from such a policy.

King's policy, though it was hard to wade through his verbiage and set it out in proper silhouette, was not one voice, but six voices, all singing the same song. Thus, while the Churchill cum Halifax idea was a Winstonian solo, presumably, the King-Smuts scheme is to have the Empire sing, all together, but in close harmony.

The prime minister also tried to goad the Opposition into extreme action, when he announced that the Japanese war effort would be on a voluntary basis. Some smart operator in the Conservative party sensed a trap, and urged the Pro Cons to stay out of that. Plain truth is that not many Canadians wanted their sons drafted to go to fight in the Japanese war. It was not that they did not feel it a responsibility. But with the American Army in high gear, and apparently determined to do the thing themselves, and very definitely as much by themselves as possible, it seemed that Canada need not conscript a lot of soldiers who would get grudging recognition as part of a big American Army. If, they reasoned, the Australians have got so little press notice in American papers as to be jocularly referred to as America's secret weapon, then where was Canada going to get any kudos or credit, so late in the day? Canadians, eager to help, didn't

see much of a welcome awaiting their volunteers. Draftees seemed de trop.

Parliament thus gabbled on to its end. The 19th parliament, which had done so much, died in a welter of words.

Now then, what were the issues to be? It is hard at this writing to say what will be King's final platform, when he really puts on his best performance, the last week of the campaign. I wouldn't pay much attention to what King says, nor the way he goes, the opening days of the campaign. But the way he takes the home stretch is the real tip-off.

It looks to me, however, as if this is what he will emphasize:



M. J. Coldwell may not expect to be Canada's next first minister, but he can sense far horizons.

1. We had more men in khaki this war than last war.
2. We fought a European war, and we'll fight a Japanese war, to the degree and intensity the Americans desire.
3. We built a navy up from nothing, and today have the third largest navy in the world.
4. Our air force—where better?
5. We fought-and-beat inflation, with the help of Wartime Prices and Trade Board.
6. We gave Britain all the money she needed.
7. We supported our allies in cash and contributions.
8. We fed Britain, we supplied her with what she wanted, that we had, even at some sacrifice to ourselves.
9. Our home front was a great success, and despite criticism, we really got a great deal done, even with labor shortages.
10. We financed the war out of our own pockets. No foreign borrowing.
11. Our social legislation, such as unemployment insurance, baby bonuses, increased pensions, and care of veterans, has been ideally conceived, carried out practically.
12. We fought a war and are more prosperous personally now, without inflation, and despite heavy taxes, than we ever were in our lives before.

Turn to page 56



# British Farmers Have a Plan

**They propose an International Federation of Primary Producers' Organizations to meet postwar food problems**

A PROPOSAL for an international federation of primary producers' national organizations was the ambitious plan laid before the Canadian Federation of Agriculture in Winnipeg on March 12 by a delegation of United Kingdom farm leaders. The delegation, whose names and offices are given with their portraits on this page, was an impressive one. Its leader and spokesman, Mr. James Turner, is president of the National Farmers' Union of England and Wales with a membership of 225,000. The delegation had already visited Australia and New Zealand, where its proposals were heartily endorsed. After the meeting with the C.F.A. it moved on to Washington, where it contacted the national farmers' organization of the United States. Its mission entailed a world tour lasting six months.

Mr. Turner presented a statement of the delegation's proposals. After complimenting Canada on her war effort and soliciting the complete collaboration of Canadian farmers in approaching postwar problems, the statement continued:

"Confirmed in our belief that a well-planned and prosperous world agriculture, accompanied by the equitable distribution of the world's primary products, is the foundation of world prosperity and peace, we have dedicated ourselves to the task of achieving this goal, because nations, like individuals, are less quarrelsome when hunger is satisfied."

Crop	Acreage		Production	
	1939	1944	1939	1944
Wheat.....	1,766	3,230	1,645	3,142
Total Grain	5,308	9,446	4,623	8,384
Sugar Beet...	345	434	3,529	3,813
Potatoes....	704	1,421	5,216	9,859

The position of British agriculture was then stated. The changes wrought by the imperatives of war were given in the above table. The increases noted have been achieved by a 50 per cent increase in the arable acreage, though the gross acreage of land under production has been seriously depleted by the needs for aerodromes, military purposes and war factories.

"Our immediate problem," said the statement, "is to rehabilitate our livestock industry which prewar constituted about 70 per cent of our output. The depletions of our livestock between 1939 and 1944 are: Sheep down by 24 per cent, pigs by 57 per cent and poultry by 26 per cent."

TWO succeeding wars have bled our national financial resources and, since the only source of real wealth is primary production, production from our land becomes a vital national asset which must be maintained.

"Our foreign exchange position demands the minimum expenditure abroad and the maximum expansion of our export trade. The extent to which the production from home agriculture can, and will, be supplemented by food from overseas is dependent on the purchasing power consequent upon the full productive employment of our industrial population."

"To restore the financial and economic balance of Britain is the bounden duty not only

of our government but of the nation as a whole. In view of the contribution Canada has made to the war effort, no one will better realize, that before Britain can really play her full part in the broadest sphere of international co-operation, the restoration of this national balance is imperative. Therefore, the sooner she recovers from the position in which she will find herself at the conclusion of hostilities, the better for all concerned.

"Her short-term policy must be directed to achieving this end and therefore it is no idle assertion that her exports must be vastly increased and her foreign exchange conserved for only the essential raw materials for industry and for that amount of food which will be required to supplement the production from her own soil."

"If full productive employment is achieved, and it can only be achieved if we are able to expand our export trade, the increased demand for primary produce may well mean that despite the expanded quantum of British agricultural production our purchases of primary produce from overseas may be even greater than in the uncertain prewar era."

After outlining the causes of the de-

cline of British agriculture after World War I, and the disastrous effects of economic nationalism in reducing the imports of agricultural produce by European countries while imports by Britain increased, the statement said that in 1925, in England and Wales there were 770,000 agricultural workers, while in 1938 there were only 590,000. Especially alarming was the reduction of 50 per cent in the number of young men under 21 years of age. To show the trend of British agricultural policy the statement said:

"Mr. Churchill, in a recent speech, asserted that Britain's agriculture must aim at exceeding its war output from the treasure house of British soil and that it would be madness to cast away the increased production already achieved. Britain has sacrificed her foreign investments and so expansion of her export trade is indispensable, and we must grow every ton of food possible at home. Agriculture must therefore be in the forefront of British postwar policy as the mainspring of national life, bringing benefit to town and country alike. Agriculture must be regarded as the first British industry through which other industry must be nourished. Despite this expansion of British agricul-

tural output, there will still be the need for immense importation of food."

Further on the statement continued: "Irresponsible and unregulated importations of food into the United Kingdom, forming the basis of cheap food policy, regardless of its real cost in soil erosion, etc., has been tried and has failed."

"Our problem resolves itself, therefore, into one of so regulating the distribution of the world's primary products to effect a stable and remunerative return to the primary producer everywhere, so that he can reflect his improved returns in an expansion in international trade, bringing fuller employment and a higher standard of living to the world's population."

WE each have our contribution to make to the solution of this problem, and a prerequisite is the goodwill of men of all nations to collaborate in a concerted attack upon it.

"The Sydney Conference in 1938 was a praiseworthy attempt in the then circumstances to effect a solution on an Empire basis, and, but for the advent of this world war, its recommendations may have borne fruit in more orderly marketing of Empire produce."

"Many of the expressions of opinion at this historic conference showed a remarkable appreciation of the difficulties, but much water has passed under the bridge since 1938, and the war has altered many of the circumstances prevailing then, and a wider appreciation of the possible fruits of a more comprehensive approach has now been born."

"The British Empire can, and must, play a very vital part in this wider approach, and whatever the degree of achievement of the ideals expressed at the Hot Springs Conference in 1943, the

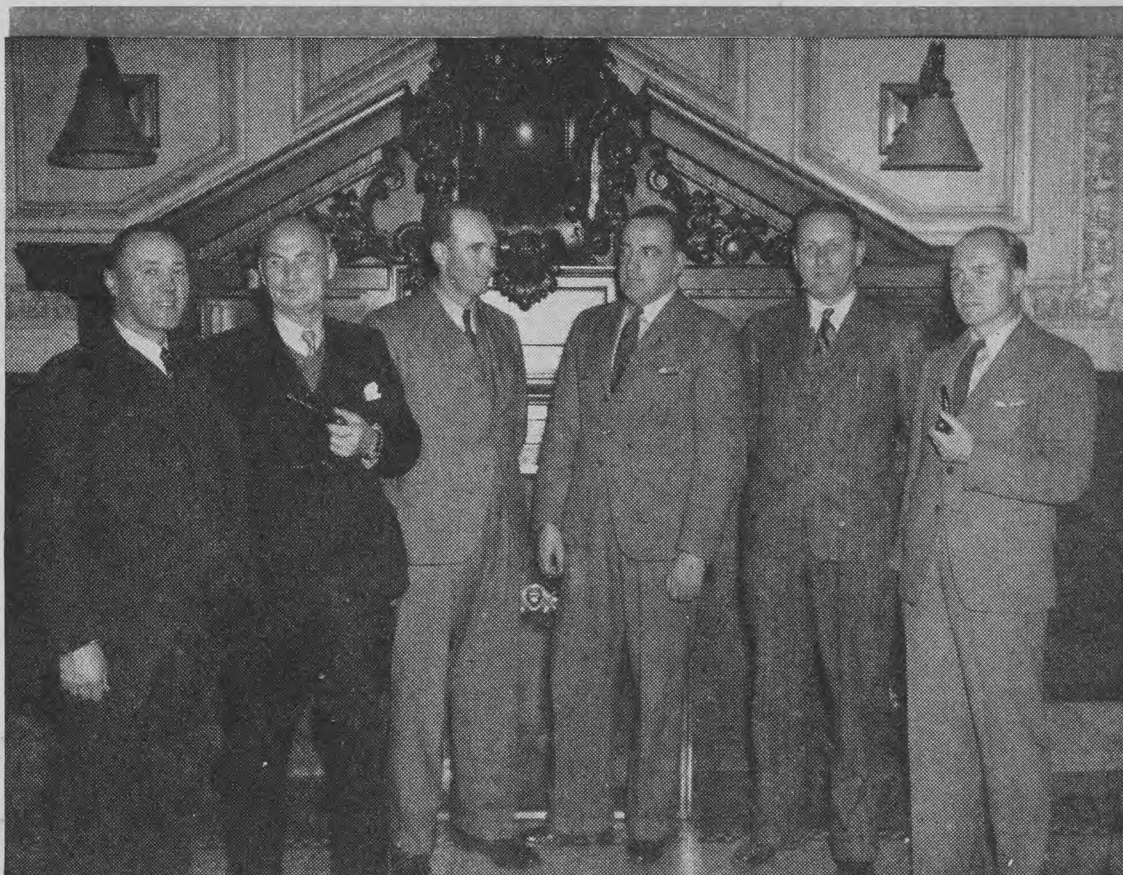
early renewal of the economic strength of the British Commonwealth of Nations and the economic development of our colonial dependencies are among the substantial contributions we can make to the stability of the world's economic order. As the largest single importer of primary produce before the war, and as a major producing country itself, Britain must inevitably be vitally interested in world planning of distribution of primary products."

DOMESTICALLY, we farmers in the United Kingdom are convinced that orderly marketing starts at home, and we are determined to reorganize our marketing system, for, despite the proximity of our markets, it presents its peculiar problems. Countries exporting to Britain have the control of the bottleneck for export for grading and standardizing, whereas our market on the doorstep is more difficult to control.

"In the wider sphere, we are convinced that the ideal solution does not lie per-

manently in restrictive measures on production, but rather in the more orderly distribution of the world's food resources, first to dissipate hunger, and then achieve freedom from want and better nutrition the world over."

"As British farmers we therefore welcomed the convening and the findings of the Hot Springs  
Turn to page 34



The British Delegation. From left to right they are: Wm. Young, president of the National Farmers' Union of Scotland, a dairy farmer and sheep breeder; Stanley Ratcliff, past president of the National Farmers' Union of England and Wales, who farms 3,000 acres and specializes in seeds, sugar beets, sheep and dairying; George Ervine, deputy-president of the Ulster Farmers' Union, whose special farming interests are flax, pigs, poultry and horses; James Turner, leader and spokesman of the delegation, president of the Farmers' National Union of England and Wales; Giles Tucker, an extensive fruit grower and chairman of the Essex Associated Fruit Growers; Geoffrey Browne, head of Economics and Statistics department of the National Farmers' Union of England and Wales. Mr. Young and Mr. Turner have been elected to their present offices since the delegation's tour began. Mr. Ervine is slated to become president of his organization shortly after his return to Northern Ireland.



# The SAGA of

By PAUL ANNIXTER

A cock pheasant who was a game and clever leader

## RING-NECK

OCTOBER had come again—the mad month for game birds and waterfowl; time of drumming on logs, of fierce battles and erratic aimless flights through the forest without even regard for safety or direction. The rousing cry of quail and the booming of cock partridges echoed in the spruce groves.

Even the pheasants, who are a collected folk ordinarily, were a bit giddy and not quite themselves during this period when the hunter's moon was waxing.

One mid-afternoon shortly after the first snow had cloaked the open hardwood hills, an alert trim bird about the size of a domestic gamecock came marching

ILLUSTRATED

by

CLARENCE  
TILLENIUS



Before the rooster could recover his stance the wild bird was upon him, with dagger-like spurs.

down a deserted wood road. Strung out behind him were three demure brown hens busy garnering such seeds as their lord overlooked or scattered on the ground.

The male bird was a well-known woodland character, the largest cock pheasant known to that region. For seven years he had returned regularly to the wooded river district about the Little Missouri, and settlers thereabout had honored him with a name. Old Ring-neck he was called, and hunters of the region had spent much time plotting his undoing.

Ring-neck was ripe in years for one of his breed, and by that token extraordinary in cunning, for only the astute win to age and leadership in the wild. He wore livery well suited to his kingship. His well-molded body was compact, and set off with the pride and

pomp of russet gold thinly barred with black. His blue-black neck was ringed at the base with a circle of pure white, and his tail beautifully barred and speckled.

Old Ring-neck was torn this day between a fierce irritation and an overweening caution. Caution because ever and anon through the cathedral silence of the woods came echoing the sharp slapping reports of hunters' guns; irritation because those guns had thinned out his following to the point of extinction. Time was, and that time but two seasons back, when Ring-neck had led the biggest covey of pheasants in the countryside, his train numbering more than two score birds. And now but three hens remained of the old king's adoring train of ladies.

Grim indeed had been the past two seasons for all game birds. Besides the local nimrods, a flood of hunters from the surrounding cities had infested the river woods each fall.

Abruptly the hushed fall stillness was shattered by a piercing crow. "Cock-a-doodle-doo!" rang out a proud challenge through the aisles of the woods.

It came from the direction of the old Dugmore farm, a backwoods cabin and clearing that lay just ahead and which had long been a sanctuary and feeding ground for Ring-neck. The crow came again. His wrath rising, the old pheasant strutted forward.

THE Dugmore clearing, with its ancient log cabin standing in the centre of it, had undergone a great change in the week since Ring-neck had last visited it. Then it had been deserted. Now an empty wagon and an old plow stood beside the well, and a horse stood in the shelter of the shake-built shed. And around the shed a flock of a dozen Wyandottes were picking and scratching in the dust. They were squired by a stocky rooster with a bristling red comb who strutted chestily about the fringes of the group.

Ring-neck had never seen domestic fowl before. However,



he advanced into the clearing with a purposeful air. Immediately the rooster saw him and moved forward, his neck feathers ruffled, eyes hard as glass beads. Five feet apart the two halted to take each other's measure. Then, with a flash of wings and drive of spurs, the flock leader swooped at Ring-neck. Stooping and prancing with a show of legwork

that was quite beyond the bulkier barnyard fowl, the old pheasant evaded the clash. Before the rooster could recover his stance the wild bird was upon him, raking his body with daggerlike spurs.

With fluffed-out neck feathers the two circled each other, now bowing and bending with beaks at point, now rising from the ground with flapping wings, only to clash in air and drop back, jarred and baffled, to earth.

The harem master, though a gladiator of no mean experience, lacked Ring-neck's agility. More and more often the pheasant found openings for the play of spur and beak. The feathers flew until the rooster was plucked almost bare and staggered about like a bloody effigy. Then Ring-neck saw his chance, sent the rooster sprawling, and drove a spur through his throat.

Meantime the stodgy hens had scarcely desisted from their feeding. When old Ring-neck, his jeweled eyes gleaming with victory, came strutting toward them, they accepted the champion calmly. He marshalled them toward the clearing's edge where the three hen pheasants waited.

OLD Jeff Potter, a backwoods ne'er-do-well who had rented the run-down Dugmore place, had left for town early that morning, else the drama in the chicken yard would never have occurred. When late that afternoon Potter drove his rickety wagon into the clearing, he dropped his rope lines to the ground and stared in amazement at the empty chicken yard and the body of his blooded rooster lying dead in his own blood and scattered feathers. There was not another rooster, Jeff knew, within twenty miles of the place. Yet his woods-trained eye told him the killing had been done by a bird; and all the hens had been spirited away.

"Just like our cussed luck," Jeff railed. "Our rooster killed an' all our hens gone!"

"Where d'you figure they've got to?" queried Mrs. Potter, a meek frail woman with stringy hair and hopeless eyes.

"What in time done the killin's what I want to know!" cried old Jeff. "Reckon it's the work of a bird, but what fer kind of a bird?"

He followed the hen tracks to the edge of the woods, but there he lost them. Suddenly an idea struck him. He slapped his old nag out of the shafts, bedded him down for the night, then strode to the cabin and came forth with his shotgun.

"You finish the chores," he said tonelessly to the woman, "an' scatter some feed corn around. Them hens'll be cuttin' fer home, tongue full-trigger, by feedin' time."

Jeff Potter, like all the settlers of the district, knew old Ring-neck, the big pheasant of the river bottoms, Turn to page 60





*Sandbanks are a problem in reclaiming drifted sandy land, but become much less troublesome after a few years. Great care is necessary to prevent such soil drifting again.*



*Under most Manitoba sandy soils a free water table exists only a few feet down. Alfalfa thrives under such conditions, producing good tonnage of hay and pasture each year.*

# We Must Save Our Soils Now

By M. J. TINLINE

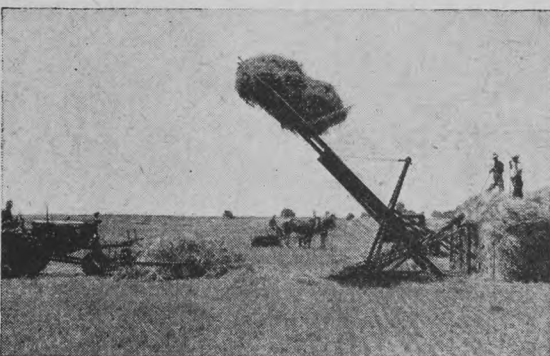
Superintendent  
Dominion Experimental Farm  
Brandon, Manitoba



*Wind and water erosion combined to produce these grey-colored hills, which show how far soil loss has proceeded.*



*This drifting condition resulted from the use of a basin lister. You may like this picture or you may prefer the one just below.*



*This brome grass and alfalfa stubble is excellent now, but the soil beneath it formerly drifted badly. Abandoned land can be reclaimed.*

**S**OILS grow old more quickly than most people realize. Where former civilizations flourished in Africa and in Asia, there are now sandy wastes. Much of the soil first cultivated by the Chinese has moved down the Yellow River to the Yellow Sea leaving desolation behind. In the United States millions of acres of soil have been wasted; the great rivers have almost filled with mud; settlements along the streams are frequently flooded; and all of this traces back to soil stripped from the land miles back from the streams themselves. In Manitoba, over a million acres of land formerly cultivated are back now to native vegetation. Soil drifting has taken place on thousands of Manitoba farms and tons of soil have been moved from our arable land. Almost every spring and after every heavy summer downpour, water running over the cultivated fields takes with it a yearly toll of surface soil.

Unfortunately, Canadian citizens generally have in the past failed to recognize the seriousness of the soil destruction that is taking place. Nor have they recognized that with depleted soil fertility, poverty comes to the people. It is the 20,000,000 acres of summerfallow in the prairie provinces that is the main danger centre. One-quarter of our arable land each season is "pushed about" by plows, discs, cultivators and harrows in summer-fallowing, in the effort to control weeds, store moisture and make plant food immediately available.

**T**HIS pulverizing of the surface soil by extravagant tillage is proceeding at a terrific rate. In the 800 miles of prairie lands that stretch from Winnipeg to the Rocky Mountains there is quite a variety of soils. There is, however, only a comparatively small percentage of land with a depth of surface soil that years of cultivation will scarcely affect. Over the greater part of this vast area it is in the top few inches of soil that our main supply of soil fertility is stored. On many farms the surface vegetation is buried in the process of summerfallowing and the soil is left without a cover for months. It is true that on a small but increasing percentage of farms, the crop residue is left on the surface for soil protection, but there are many more farms where frequent cultivation of the fallows buries the trash, pulverizes the soil, over-stimulates bacterial action and brings about a general breaking

Turn to page 32



*Brome grass grows alone in the foreground, but alfalfa mixed with brome supplied much needed nitrogen and produced the crop in the background.*



*This unsightly field was typical of many others in southwestern Manitoba and elsewhere on the prairies about 1935. Take a look at the picture below.*



*The field above, several years later, showing a waist-high growth of brome and alfalfa on the right, and on the left an excellent trash cover.*



*This half-mile strip was eroded to the subsoil. On the left are sandbanks. Here is a striking example of how the finest and most fertile part of our soils may be lost.*



*This field had been abandoned to couch grass for 15 years. This 40-bushel wheat crop demonstrates the soil-building value of grass roots and the control of couch grass by one season's cultivation.—All photos from Dom. Experimental Farm, Brandon.*



# THE Country GUIDE

R. S. LAW, President.

R. D. COLQUETTE, Editor; H. S. FRY, Associate Editor;  
AMY J. ROE, Home Editor.

K. D. EWART, Advertising Manager.

Subscription price in Canada—50 cents one year; 75 cents two years;  
\$1.00 three years. Outside Canada \$1.00 per year.  
Single copies 5 cents each.

Authorized by the Postmaster-General, Ottawa, Canada, for transmission  
as second-class mail matter.

Published Monthly by The Country Guide Ltd.  
Printed by The Public Press Ltd.

290 Vaughan Street - Winnipeg, Manitoba

VOL. LXIV WINNIPEG, MAY, 1945 No. 5

## June 11 Election Day

One of the reasons given by Premier Mackenzie King for not holding an early election has been removed. The soldier vote can now be taken. The other reasons remain. The deliberations of the Canadian delegates at the San Francisco Conference are to be diverted by a federal election. The campaign follows so closely on the heels of the Victory Loan canvass that there will be some overlapping. Furthermore two election campaigns will run almost concurrently in Ontario, which will endeavor to get its political apple cart right side up on June 4.

The Prime Minister has said that he expects to be in San Francisco for a month. It is to be hoped fervently that his well known political prescience extends to international conferences and that the delegates will be ready to pack their suit cases by May 24. That will give him, together with Progressive Conservative house leader Graydon and C.C.F. leader Coldwell, a scant three weeks to press their respective claims on the Canadian electorate. Mr. Bracken, whose neglect to secure for himself a seat in the House deprived him of a seat at the conference, promises to remain politically quiescent until after the Victory Loan campaign. At that he will have a full two weeks' jump on his two rivals. It might have been good politics for the Prime Minister to have included him in the San Francisco delegation as a sort of hostage.

Mr. Coldwell threatens to participate in the election campaign from San Francisco by radio and the other leaders may also take time out to write political speeches and read them into the microphone. Judging from the importance attached to the conference, one might conclude that the representatives of the most important of the intermediate nations would be well employed giving their full time to the deliberations at San Francisco. Mr. Blackmore, acknowledging no restrictions of either the conference or war finance, is now addressing two meetings a day. As for some of the hotter young heads in Quebec, world wars and world conferences mean nothing to them. Nothing but rocket bombs of a third world war landing in quiet country villages could convince them that Quebec would not survive unscathed if the rest of the world were reduced to rubble.

In the campaign, the Liberals will no doubt try to capitalize on leading the country in its magnificent war effort. They would like to forget that they didn't bring in conscription for shooting when war was declared and for not taking a tighter grip on the steering wheel in controlling the country's manpower. Otherwise, with the exception of incidents of a comparatively minor character in war, the government's record is good. Canada's contribution in food and war materials has been magnificent and the government is entitled to take a share of the credit. Either of the other two major parties would claim the credit if it had had the same responsibility. In addition to supplying its own armed forces of three quarters of a million men, the country has been producing a billion dollars worth of food and war materials a year to give away. The war has been well financed under the direction of that unpretentious Maritimer, Hon. J. L. Ilsley. In avoiding inflation this country has been, and still is, a shining example to the rest of the world, due chiefly to the masterful work of Donald Gordon.

The government's social legislation record is in line with the aspirations of the Port Hoppers who dominated the Conservative convention in 1942, enticed John Bracken to accept the leadership and changed the name of the party at his behest. Mr. Bracken scored when he delivered North Grey, though he didn't do it on the Port Hope platform. He got too many rifles thrown overboard in his North Grey speeches, which helped win the by-election, though it is doubtful if it will help in this campaign. His election speeches will be watched with interest to see whether or not he stands up against the clamor of big business for a clean sweep of all wartime controls and a reversion to the unregulated pre-war economy. By that it can be judged whether or not he is the leader of a new rejuvenated and forward-looking party or the old reactionary Conservative party with the adjective Progressive inserted in the name as window dressing.

When the last parliament was allowed to die of constitutional causes, the C.C.F. had only eleven seats, but the Socialists hadn't gotten into their political stride in 1940. A truer index of their present strength is furnished by their standing in the provinces which held elections in 1943 and 1944. In the six provinces 80 per cent of the people of Canada voted. Of 371 seats they hold 83, compared with 114 Liberals and 96 Progressive Conservatives with the balance between Social Crediters, Quebec Firsters, and independents. The political weather forecasters who are wetting their fingers and holding them up to see which way the political breezes are blowing are now busy making their predictions. The greatest common multiple of their guesses indicates the likelihood of a minority government or a coalition after the ballots are counted on June 11. Chief agreement seems to be on the probability that the Liberals are due to lose a lot of seats, mostly to the C.C.F.

## San Francisco

The San Francisco Conference has one purpose. It is not to consolidate war strategy. It is not to draft peace terms. It is not to settle post-war problems of either war or peace. It is to draft a charter for a peace preserving organization, along the lines tentatively proposed at Dumbarton Oaks and revised somewhat at Yalta. If successful, it will be the fulfilment and consummation of Dumbarton Oaks. It will decide the form of organization and state the terms on which nations may enter it. Each of the Allied Nations will then decide for itself whether or not it will become a member.

The Yalta compromise over the question of voting on the Security Council may have the effect of making war less likely. At Dumbarton Oaks, Russia insisted that a great power charged with aggression would have the right to vote on its own case, which, under the unanimous vote provision, would be tantamount to a veto. Britain and the United States insisted that in such a case the accused should not have a vote. At Yalta it was agreed that if a nation is so charged the Council shall hear the case, but that it may not vote to use force against one of the great powers, which include France and China. In reality the choice would be between condoning an aggression or going to war unless the accused nation, seeing that the other powers were against it, were to withdraw from the aggressive act of which it was charged. The simple fact is that no world organization can absolutely guarantee the world against war. Any such organization could split and its members resort to the arbitrament of the sword. The objective must be to reduce the probability of war to the lowest possible minimum.

## Help the Veterans

The returned fighting men may be sure of a welcome from one brand of individual in various disguises. The flim flammer, the bogus mining stock salesman, the petty swindler will be right there with extended hand, a pat on the back and an alluring story of easy means to become re-established in civil life. Already several millions of dollars are being paid out each month in

gratuities to men already discharged from active service. Already innumerable cases have been unearthed of a dead set being made to mulct them of their ready money. The Department of Veterans Affairs has issued the following among many such statements:

"Better Business Bureaus have reported a number of cases of service men being mulcted of their rehabilitation grants by high pressure salesmen operating in or near release centres. They have been sold cheap watches at inflation prices, suits of shoddy cloth which have been represented as British tweeds. Latterly there has been an indication that high pressure stock salesmen are making a drive on gratuities. An ex-serviceman in this department, for instance, received a long distance call from Toronto, in which he was subjected to five minutes of high pressure selling of penny stocks. The same veteran is now receiving regularly mail pieces from several unlisted brokerage houses."

Fortunately, for returned men there is a concerted effort to protect them from becoming a prey to cheats and shysters. Better Business Bureaus and citizens committees are at work, assisting the officials of the Department of Veterans Affairs in getting a square deal for the men who have offered their lives in this conflict. Here is a case, in communities where it is not already being done, in which responsible men and women can be of real service where it is greatly needed. They can, individually, or through existing local organizations, help returned men from becoming the victims of local sharpers, of whom there is a fair sprinkling in every locality. Many of the men who have been the best soldiers are not well equipped by temperament or experience to protect their own interests in business affairs. They need tactful counsel and assistance in such matters and it should be forthcoming.

## Franklin Delano Roosevelt

When Franklin D. Roosevelt first assumed office, the financial machinery of the greatest industrial nation on earth had broken down. The depression, ushered in by the stock market crash of October, 1929, had reached its lowest depths. The state of the nation demanded heroic policies. Heroic policies were adopted, but the dislocations of the nation's economic life had become too deep seated and widespread to be speedily corrected. Recovery was slow and spasmodic and was not completed when the Great Depression was obliterated by the Great War. But history will show that the New Deal marked an epoch in capitalistic society. Never again will unregulated finance and particularly international finance, be allowed to run wild as it did in the 20's and lay the groundwork for the inevitable collapse, followed by impoverishment and suffering, such as characterized the 30's.

In the international field, Franklin D. Roosevelt was always the leader of his people in the right direction. He brought them into the war, first ideologically, then industrially, then more directly through the device of lend-lease. He clearly foresaw that the United States would be eventually drawn into hostilities. When Pearl Harbor struck, though the nation was not fully prepared, it was much better prepared for the struggle which followed as a result of his foresight. To a great nation at war he gave magnificent leadership. He was always out in front. Nor was he neglectful of the peace which should follow the war. To him must go the greatest measure of credit for laying the foundation of a durable peace. In all these exacting tasks he wore himself out. He died on active service, as much a casualty of the war as the most intrepid marine who perished on Guadalcanal or on Iwo Jima.

In the esteem and affection of Canadians Franklin D. Roosevelt held a unique place. Through the medium of radio he was as intimate a visitor to their firesides as to those of his own people. He was a great man, and they honored him. He was a strong man, and they admired him. He was a good man, and they trusted and loved him. They grieve for him as though he had been their own.





## LOOKING *Forward!*

SEVEN HUNDRED Ford Dealers watch the war with double intentness. Besides having their sons and brothers under fire, they also know that many of their skilled servicemen are keeping the planes and tanks in fighting trim and servicing the hundreds of thousands of motor vehicles which transport modern armies and their supplies.

Today these seven hundred Ford dealers, lacking these skilled men, are doing their utmost to keep vital transport running here in Canada and also to keep civilian cars on the road.

Tomorrow, to them, is full of promise. When peace settles over the world they expect that their mechanics will come back better equipped than ever to serve the motorists and truck owners of Canada. Scores of additional young mechanics, thoroughly trained by the armed services will find employment in Ford dealer organizations.

These men will help to provide a standard of service more prompt, more skilled, more complete and efficient than Ford owners have ever enjoyed before.



# FORD MOTOR COMPANY OF CANADA, LIMITED



"OUR DIESEL D2  
SAVES \$1000 PER YEAR"  
... Carlson Brothers,  
Viscount, Sask.



Carlson Brothers, farming 899 cultivated acres to wheat, oats, barley, replaced 35 head of work horses with a 3-4 plow "Caterpillar" Diesel D2 Tractor. Now after 6 work seasons (over 6000 hours on the hour-meter) they report: "The D2 saves \$1000 per year on expense over our former power." The D2 pulls their 12-foot cultivator, averaging  $3\frac{1}{2}$  to 4 acres per hour on only  $1\frac{1}{4}$  Imp. gallons of fuel!

"MY DIESEL D2  
PAID FOR ITSELF IN 5 YEARS"  
... J. W. Wilson,  
Wartime, Sask.



Regarding his Diesel D2's savings on fuel expense, J. W. Wilson declares: "This tractor paid for itself in 5 years, and \$400 besides. More dependable in all ways. The most trouble-free engine I have ever had and I have run engines since 1913." Mr. Wilson has worked his Diesel D2 only 5 years—many "Caterpillar" Diesels that have done what equals 25 years of heavy farm work are still going strong!

"MY D2 ENABLES SEEDING  
7 TO 10 DAYS EARLIER"  
... W. Rienshesler,  
Aylsham, Sask.



W. Rienshesler farms 800 acres to wheat, oats and barley. He grants that the 50% or more which his Diesel saves on fuel expense is important—but for him, another result tops economy! "Early in the spring," he says, "I don't have to go around the lower spots of the fields. I can put my crop in 7 to 10 days earlier." Traction is the reason for that—the all-soil, all-season brand. And Dominion Experiment Stations report that early seeding boosts yields 4 to 6 bushels per acre!

● Proved Diesel Economy—inbuilt long life—power to pull big loads, and traction to keep that power effective! Those are some things Canadians are getting from "Caterpillar" Diesel Tractors.

CATERPILLAR TRACTOR CO. • Peoria, Illinois, U. S. A.

**CATERPILLAR**  
REGISTERED TRADE-MARK  
**DIESEL**  
ENGINES • TRACTORS  
MOTOR GRADERS  
EARTHMOVING EQUIPMENT

## NEWS of AGRICULTURE

### Canadian Meat in Britain

CANADIAN farmers, and perhaps a considerable number of those interested in livestock in Canada in government circles, are apt to get an exaggerated idea of the importance of Canada's meat supply in the British market. Under the present peculiar and difficult war conditions, it is actually difficult to overestimate the importance of providing Britain with all the meat we can supply, owing to the acute meat shortage throughout the world. This shortage, however, is actually due in part to a lack of shipping facilities.

A simple way of indicating Canada's part in filling in Britain's meat ration, is to consider Canada's contribution in relation to the 14 pence, or 28 cents per week, which this ration amounts to per person. On this basis, Britain herself produces 10 cents out of the 28 cents per person per week which is allowed. Next comes South America, with nine cents; Australia and New Zealand with four cents; the United States with four cents; and Canada one cent.

Interpreted in another way, this means that, assuming a population of approximately 45 million in Great Britain, home-produced meat takes care of over 16 million people, South American countries take care of over 14 million, the United States and the southern

Dominions (Australia and New Zealand) each more than six million, and Canada about 1,600,000 British people.

Special rations are available to British farm workers, by application to a local food office. A special cheese ration of 12 ounces per week is available to all workers insured under the Agricultural Unemployment Insurance scheme, while for haymaking, corn harvest, threshing, sheep shearing, lambing, hoeing, etc., daily allowances per worker of a special character amount to  $\frac{1}{4}$  ounce of tea,  $\frac{4}{5}$  ounce of sugar,  $\frac{3}{4}$  ounce of margarine,  $\frac{2}{5}$  ounce of cheese,  $\frac{3}{4}$  ounce of preserves. In addition to these allowances, which may be consumed either at work or at home, and are purely seasonal allowances, farmers and their employees may obtain throughout the year for consumption at work,  $\frac{4}{5}$  ounce of tea, one ounce of sugar, and  $\frac{1}{2}$  pint of milk per worker per week. Besides these allowances, the farm worker may keep up to 25 domestic poultry, and may kill two pigs a year for home consumption, if a license to kill is obtained from the Ministry of Food, and if 52 bacon coupons are surrendered for each pig killed. Some sheep may be killed by farmers for home consumption, and one calf may be slaughtered on license every three months.

### Saskatchewan's First Co-op Farm

NINE persons at Sturgis, in the Preeceville district of Saskatchewan, will form Saskatchewan's first co-operative farm, which has been registered at Regina as the Sturgis Farm Co-operative Association. For the record, the names of these first Saskatchewan co-operative farmers are: A. M. Nicholson, C.C.F. National Treasurer, and Federal M.P. for the Mackenzie constituency, and his wife; Mr. and Mrs. Hugh Mitchell; Mr. and Mrs. Elmer Sjolie; Mr. and Mrs. Charles Mitchell; and Sam Sookocheff.

An announcement by the Hon. L. F. MacIntosh, Minister of the Department of Co-operatives and Co-operative Development, points out that this project has been given careful study over the past year, and involves the pooling of about 2,000 acres of land, as well as machinery and some capital. Members will be allowed a minimum wage for the work on the farm, of \$480 per family annually. Provision has been made for setting up community homes, although, for the present, members will continue to live in their present homes. Withdrawals may be made from the organization after a certain period of time.

It is reported from Regina that several other groups of farmers in Saskatchewan are investigating the practicability of similar co-operative farm projects.

### Federal Loans to Farmers

THE Farm Improvement Loan Act passed by the Canadian Parliament in 1944 came into effect early in March. It makes available for short term farm loans \$250 million over a three-year period, with interest at no higher rate than five per cent simple interest and without service or financing charges. Farmers may obtain up to \$3,000 at local banks for periods up to ten years. The government guarantees the banks against loss to the extent of 10 per cent of the amount lent. Loans may be obtained for any productive purpose: New machinery, breeding stock, installations of electricity, plumbing and heating, refrigeration, repairs and improvements to houses and barns, as well as new construction.

In 1941 census figures showed that of 732,000 Canadian farms, 39.4 per cent of the farm homes needed repairs. Only 12.2 per cent had running water, 20.1 per cent had electricity, 13.2 per cent had furnaces, and only 12.4 per cent had refrigeration. Under the new Act, however, banks may not lend more than 75

per cent of the purchase price of breeding stock and electrical or other installations, including drainage or fencing, and not more than 90 per cent of the cost of repairs or construction of buildings, nor more than two-thirds of the purchase price of farm implements. Before the war, the government passed the Home Improvement Loan Act, under which the guarantee to the banks was 15 per cent, and the total amount lent \$50 million. Losses under that legislation were less than one per cent.

### Mechanizing British Agriculture

THE war has brought to British agriculture what may well be described as a revolution. Not only has the total production been stepped up by nearly 75 per cent (70 per cent of total food requirements, as compared with 40 per cent before the war), but mechanization has been introduced as rapidly as possible. Tractor use has much more than doubled during the war years, and already there are signs that British manufacturers have been looking keenly ahead to the postwar years and have been planning new and improved machine units designed for British farms.

An interesting item bearing on the controversy as to whether the army jeep will be suitable for use on Canadian and American farms after the war, comes



Dr. R. H. Lay, who has been appointed Chief Veterinary Inspector, Health of Animals Division, Dominion Department of Agriculture, Ottawa.



# ON CAR OR TRUCK, YOU GET YOUR MONEY'S WORTH FROM GOODYEAR TIRES!

In one way, making tires is like farming. Experience and skill are the best assurance of success. When you buy synthetic tires for your truck or car, remember that Goodyear has made millions more tires than any other manufacturer. The knowledge and experience gained in building more than 350,000,000 tires... 20 years in developing and improving synthetic rubbers... assures you that when you get Goodyears you get your money's worth.

Now, as always, all tire companies have access to the same raw materials. Now as always, it is Goodyear experience and Goodyear research that puts EXTRA quality into Goodyear tires. Now as for 30 years, "More Tons Are Hauled... More People Ride on Goodyear Tires Than on Any Other Kind".

## OUTSTANDING FEATURES OF GOODYEAR PASSENGER TIRES

- ✓ Diamond tread . . . four-way traction for greater grip.
- ✓ Compression tread for longer wear.
- ✓ Skid-resisting tread design for greater safety.
- ✓ Tough, resilient Supertwist Cord body for longer life.
- ✓ High tensile steel beads for extra strength.
- ✓ Goodyear quality, skill and experience for long, trouble-free mileage.

## There IS a difference in Synthetic Tires

Synthetic rubber, like crude rubber, reaches the tire factory as a raw material . . . not a finished product. It must be treated and compounded for toughness, resistance to wear, and other qualities. Compounding in the Goodyear way makes a mighty big difference in the service rendered.

Now, as always, the best guide to quality is the maker's name.

FP-40

## OUTSTANDING FEATURES OF GOODYEAR TRUCK TIRES

- ✓ Diamond All-Weather tread for four-way traction and cooler running.
- ✓ Greater resistance to bruises due to greater body strength.
- ✓ Greater resistance to tread cracking, chipping, cutting.
- ✓ Greater resistance to heat fatigue and fabric fatigue.
- ✓ Greater resistance to separation of tread and body.
- ✓ Greater resistance to heat blowouts.
- ✓ Less "tire growth".

# GOODYEAR

THE GREATEST NAME IN RUBBER





**"This hired-man makes farm work easier!"**

Oil tractor fuel as a "hired man". But look at the photo above and see what modern power fuels and farm machinery lubricants can do, when combined with typically Canadian ingenuity. It's a home-made, but thoroughly practical Buck Rake that makes hay loading, hauling and stacking a "one-man job."

To keep all your farm machinery operating dependably and at top efficiency, use Imperial Fuels and Lubricants. Your friendly Imperial Oil Agent will deliver them to your door... but he should know your future needs NOW. By ordering in advance of your requirements your Imperial Oil Agent will be able to arrange deliveries so that you will be assured of having on time the products you need.



**Free Government Booklet** tells how you can build the Buck Rake shown above. Write for copy to Advertising Department, Imperial Oil Limited, 56 Church St., Toronto, Ont. Ask for booklet on "Buck Rakes."



4513AW

# IMPERIAL OIL LIMITED

**Esso Extra—3-Star Gasoline—Acto Gasoline—Tractor Distillate—Diesel Fuel—Essolite Kerosene—Marvelube Motor Oils—Gear Oils and Greases—Imperial Essolube HD Motor Oil.**

from the efforts of an automobile concern at Coventry, which has designed a small utility truck on the jeep principle, which will travel between two and fifty miles per hour. It has six forward speeds and two reverse, and is powered by an eight-horsepower engine. A commentator in *The Farmer and Stock Breeder* reports that "contour and topography mean about as much to it as they do to a stag." This new truck will not be on the market until after the war, but will be sold at between \$500 and \$700. It has a four-wheeled drive, five-foot wheel base, tubular steel frame, all metal pressed sides, and 750-10 tires. The outfit weighs just over 1,300 pounds, and is reported to be able to travel a gradient of one and three, as well as to take swamps and two-foot ditches overflowing with mud and water, in its stride.

Another British firm has designed a manure spreader for use in spreading manure from heaps in the field, to cost between \$125 and \$150. This spreader is used with power take-off from any medium powered tractor, and will spread up to 20 acres per day from heaps. The heaps are levelled by a sliding movement from an angle dozer, and the manure spread to a spinner consisting of four pieces of revolving chain, which throw the material as far as ten yards.

A low-fuel-consumption British diesel tractor has also been designed to sell at around \$2,850 on rubber, and equipped with belt pulley and power take-off. Five hundred such tractors are to be available by September, and a further 1,500 by September, 1946.

This diesel tractor weighs approximately three tons, is less than ten feet in length and five feet eight inches in width, with one foot ground clearance, and a turning circle of nine feet six inches. The engine is a full diesel, two-stroke, single cylinder, 6½ inch bore, yielding 30 horsepower at the crankshaft.

Still another British company has announced a tractor to sell at \$500, and is ready to turn out 50 per week. This small outfit is expected to pull two-furrow plows in medium soil, and is to be powered by a seven-horsepower, three-cylinder, air-cooled radial engine, which will be fitted with a turbo extractor, so as to obtain extra power from exhaust gases before these are released. Its weight will be about 1,350 pounds, and it will provide ground clearance of 18½ inches.

## Weeds Grow Themselves To Death

PERHAPS it is because chemists are so literal minded that they think up such tongue twisters as names for their products. In the September, 1944, issue of *The Country Guide*, an article appeared on the subject of Dichlorodiphenyltrichloroethane. Mercifully, even the chemists got tired pronouncing it, so they shortened it to DDT. It is a compound guaranteed to give eternal rest to insects.

Now the chemists have produced another throat-exerciser named 2-4 Dichlorophenoxyacetic acid, which has been satisfactorily abbreviated to 2-4D. This time, the compound is death to weeds such as plantain, mallow, bindweed and dandelions, which infest lawns. When given in the right doses, this chemical, which is harmless to bluegrass, makes the weeds grow so fast that they die trying to grow faster. They almost literally grow out of their roots, because the growth is so rapid that the root systems enlarge, split, and break in pieces.

A research worker at the New York State Agricultural Experiment Station, Geneva, noted the fact that a mild application of this chemical caused roots on tomatoes and fruit cuttings to become sturdier. He thought perhaps an overdose of the chemical might cause weeds to get reckless and injure themselves, which is said to be exactly what happened.

The original discovery of this chemical compound as a growth stimulator goes to the Boyce Thompson Institute for Plant Research at Yonkers, N.Y. Several American chemical concerns are now producing 2-4D for agricultural uses, and one company is supplying the product in small packages under the retail name of Weedone. We are not aware that this product is available as yet in Canada.

## Plaque for Saskatchewan

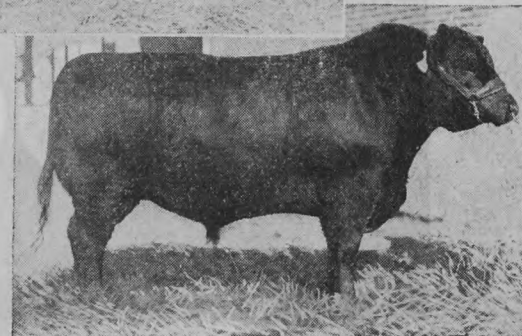
T. M. MOLLOY, President of the Saskatchewan Credit Union Federation, has been elected Treasurer of CUNA (Credit Union National Association). Also, at the Annual Convention of the Association at Chicago, Mr. Molloy was presented with a plaque from CUNA for Saskatchewan in having shown the largest increase in the number of credit unions organized in 1944 when no less than 35 newly organized unions began operation.



Top: Perfect Domino LRD 100th, Champion Hereford bull at the 45th Annual Calgary Bull Sale, for W. J. Edgar, Innisfail, Alta. Sold for \$3,750 to a California buyer who also bought the high priced bull of the sale (Bocardo 113th, consigned by H. A. Onstad, Air-drie) for \$8000. Sold were 552 Hereford bulls averaging \$513.

Centre: Lovely Maid's Prince, Champion Shorthorn bull at Calgary for Adam Berreth, Beiseker, Alta. Sold to A7 Ranch, Nanton, Alta., for \$1800. The sale of 129 Shorthorns averaged \$367.

Lower: Glenarden Leader, Champion Aberdeen-Angus for Ray Swanson, Scandia, Alta. Sold for \$1,200 to D. C. Bradshaw and Sons, Bowden, Alta. Angus bulls numbered 118, averaging \$285.





# "THE OLD RED BARN..."

## "SHE AIN'T WHAT SHE USED TO BE"



### IT'S BEEN RE-ROOFED WITH B·P·ASPHALT SHINGLES

**R**E-ROOFING the barn for lasting beauty is only one of the many improvements you can make to farm buildings with money made available by Government Sponsored Loans.

You can build a new milk house or implement shed or improve the ones you already have. Or you can modernize and fully-insulate your home for all-weather comfort and heating economy by giving it B.P. Three-Way Protection with a B.P. Asphalt Shingle Roof, B.P. Insul-Bric Siding for the exterior and B.P. Insul-Board for inside walls. Any one of these is a job you will be proud of; a real investment that will add to the value of your property and improve its living or working conditions or both.

Mail coupon below for full information on B.P. products, and ask your banker for the facts about Government Sponsored Loans.

Building Products Limited  
Point Douglas Avenue  
Winnipeg, Man.

Please send me information on B.P. 3-Way Protection. I am particularly interested in  
Roofing ☐ Siding ☐ Insul-Board ☐ I am  
planning: to build ☐ to renovate ☐

Name.....

Address.....

**BUILDING PRODUCTS LIMITED**

OFFICE AND ROOFING FACTORY • PAPER AND BOARD MILL  
POINT DOUGLAS AVENUE, WINNIPEG, MANITOBA

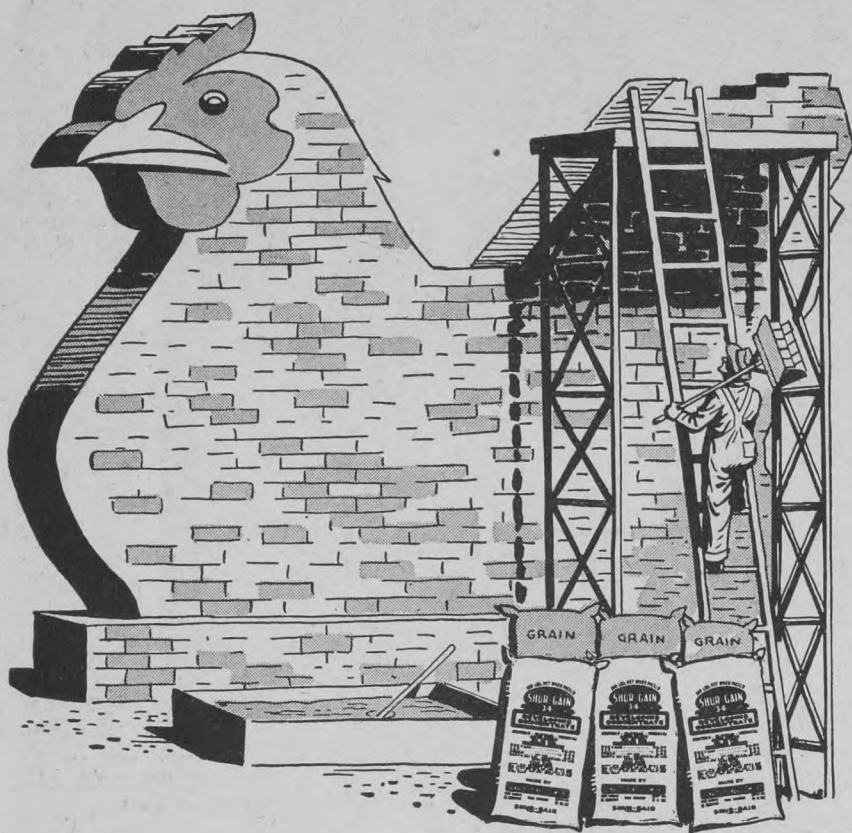


PRODUCED IN WESTERN CANADA

Today's conditions make shortages inevitable but available stocks are distributed fairly to all B.P. dealers.



# Build Better Birds



**T**HE better the bricks the better the house! The better the feed the better the birds! Take no chances—egg production next season depends upon the size and stamina of the birds you grow this summer.

GOOD GRAIN is the best base for a top-notch diet for growing chickens. Add only SHUR-GAIN DEVELOPING CONCENTRATE—it supplies all the extra protein, minerals and vitamins needed for BEST DEVELOPMENT. Thousands more Canadian farmers use growing mash made with SHUR-GAIN DEVELOPING CONCENTRATE than any other type of growing ration for chickens.

If further proof is needed of the superb growing job done by SHUR-GAIN DEVELOPING CONCENTRATE, just look over the calculated content in actual needed food nutrients—in growing mash made with this concentrate—compared with the OPTIMUM (amount for best results) requirements, as stated by the National Research Council, United States Department of Agriculture:

Nutrient	Needed for	OPTIMUM Requirements in Growing Mash	Contained in Mash made with SHUR-GAIN DEVELOPING CONCENTRATE
Animal Protein Materials	Protein Quality and Best Growth ....	3.5-4.5%	10.8%
Total Protein	Growth and Feather Development ....	17.5-20.0%	17.5%
Calcium	Bone formation, Growth and Health ....	1.9%	1.9%
Phosphorus	Bone formation, Growth and Health ....	.83%	.84%
Manganese	Prevention of Perosis—Health ....	37 Mgs. per lb.	37 Mgs. per lb.
Salt	Many body functions ....	1.0%	1.0%
Vitamin A	Prevention of Respiratory Disease ....	3,600 units per lb.	4,100 units per lb.
Vitamin D	Prevention of Rickets, and Health ....	360 units per lb.	360 units per lb.
Riboflavin	Growth and General Development ....	1.25 Mgs. per lb.	1.35 Mgs. per lb.

Compare these figures. They are your assurance of BUYING THE BEST—the signpost to SUCCESS. Then see the operator of the nearest SHUR-GAIN Feed Service Mill or your local feed dealer to arrange for supplies of SHUR-GAIN 34% DEVELOPING CONCENTRATE.

The requirement stated is a minimum, not an optimum, in this case. Larger quantities of animal protein materials are just a further assurance of best growth.

Ask your local dealer for

## SHUR-GAIN

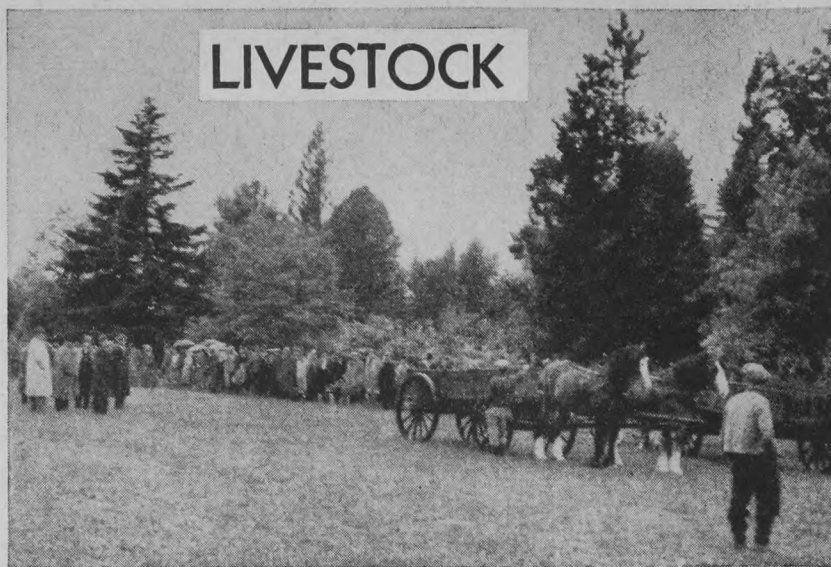
### DEVELOPING CONCENTRATE



## CANADA PACKERS LIMITED

ST. BONIFACE - EDMONTON

## LIVESTOCK



Horse Breeders' Field Day at the Dominion Experimental Farm, Agassiz, B.C. Driving contests added zest to the occasion—Guide photo.

### Round Worms Costly and Preventable

**R**OUND worms in swine are perhaps the most important swine parasite in western Canada. A single female worm may lay as many as 200,000 eggs per day, which means that infection can spread with extreme rapidity. As a result, hundreds of runty pigs are found each year due to the damage caused to vital tissues by this worm. The loss due to unthrifty pigs that cannot make economical gains will run into a large figure, and points to the advisability of controlling this parasite as much as possible.

The eggs laid by the round worm in the body of the pig are protected by a tough shell, which prevents them from injury due to drying, freezing and chemicals. They are passed out with the droppings from the pig and are picked up by other pigs in feed or water, or even from the skin of the sow feeding a litter. In about ten days time, depending on the temperature, these eggs reach an infective stage when, if they are picked up by the pigs, they hatch in the intestines into a miniature worm or larva. These larvae burrow into the guts, then into the blood stream and are carried to the liver, then through the heart to the lungs. From seven to 23 days after infection the young worms have travelled up the windpipe and are swallowed. Reaching the intestines again, they mature, mate, and the females lay eggs, thus completing the life history.

The young worms do a great deal of damage, especially in the lungs, where, when they break through the delicate lung tissue, they produce small holes from which blood escapes. This creates an irritation. It causes the pigs to cough. Infection is also easy in these parts of the body so that pneumonia and pleurisy may be produced, along with the difficult breathing in suckling pigs, called "thumps."

In the intestines, the adult worms feed on the intestinal contents and on the lining of the intestinal walls. This creates little ulcers. The worms may even become so numerous as to obstruct the intestinal passage.

Phenothiazine is the drug preferably used for removing round worms. Pigs should be treated in groups of not more than four or five, so that the greediest ones will not receive more than they should have, since an overdose will produce severe reactions. Pigs weighing from 25 to 50 pounds should receive no more than one tablespoonful for two pigs. Those from 50 to 100 pounds in weight should receive four table-spoonsful for five pigs; and those from 100 to 200 pounds in weight, four table-spoonsful for three pigs. Phenothiazine is mixed in a thick grain slop, and the pigs that are to be treated are starved for one meal. After dosing, treated pigs should be confined for four or five days, the manure then gathered up and destroyed.

According to Dr. R. Walton, Alberta Animal Pathologist, neither this nor any other drug has any effect on the larvae when they are migrating through the body. Consequently, prevention is better than cure. One means of effecting prevention is to thoroughly clean all dirt

and litter from farrowing pens and scrub with boiling water and lye, using a stiff broom. Nothing else but boiling water will destroy the worm eggs. The sow should be washed with warm water and soap, especially along the belly, then placed in a clean farrowing pen. Within ten days after farrowing, the sow and litter can be removed to a clean pasture and the sow removed at weaning time so that the pigs can be left on the clean pasture until old enough to go into a fattening pen. The same treatment, it is pointed out, will reduce losses from scours, necrotic enteritis and other swine diseases.

### Using the Milking Machine

**A** MILKING machine is from two to four times faster than milking by hand. If you want to know what this means in terms of a herd of 20 cows averaging 5,000 pounds per year, sit down some day and flex each hand, as in milking, 625 times; multiply this by two for twice-a-day milking of a single cow, and then by 20 for the number of cows in the herd. The result will be a pretty good idea of the time spent in milking 20 cows twice a day by hand. Multiply this by, say, 300 for the number of days a cow is milked in a year, and divide by two. The answer should approximate the minimum saving of time to be expected from the use of a milking machine.

Milking machines, like all other machines, require careful care and use. Being milking machines, they must be kept absolutely clean, besides which, it is the only machine, except perhaps a shearing machine or clipper, that is applied to a live animal. Particular care is necessary with the teat cups, which are the part of the milker which comes in direct contact with the udder. As nearly as possible, a cow should be milked in the same way every day, with careful attention to the uniformity of pulsations. These should run from 48 to 50 per minute, since irregular pulsation tends to decrease production.

It stands to reason that the greatest measure of success in the use of the milking machine must be reached when the operator likes cows and is anxious to see them do their best. He will then take every precaution to see that the cows are comfortable, that the machine is working well, and well cared for. Milking will be done quickly, because quick milking, to take not more than about four minutes, has been shown to increase production, and to improve the health of the udder. Cleanliness will be observed, not only in the preparation of the cow and the udder for milking, but in the disinfection of the machine, the careful, sympathetic stripping after machine milking, and the disinfection of the hands and teats after milking.

### Colic In Cattle, Sheep and Horses

**B**EFORE veterinary science became a science, and when animals were treated with a mixture of superstition, mythology and sometimes a little common sense, some fantastic remedies for livestock illnesses were in use. Dr. Mark Barker, Veterinary Director General,



Ottawa, points out that in the ancient Roman Empire livestock authorities seriously believed that if an animal afflicted with colic were led to where it could see some swimming object, especially a duck, the animal would recover. Another authority believed that geese were equally as good as ducks. Another old-time recommendation was to dose an animal suffering with colic with medicine made from lungwort. It was thought important, however, in the use of this herb, to remember that it was not effective unless gathered before dawn and with the left hand.

Dr. Barker points out that an animal is likely to be suffering from colic if it paws and stamps, looks at its sides, walks around in circles, sweats, makes noises as if in pain, gets up and lies down again, or threshes and rolls about. Colic is really a word applied to all forms of indigestion, and the affliction may not always be serious or last very long. When it becomes acute, the animal bloats and soon suffocates. It is because of this possibility that a veterinarian should be called promptly, if one is available.

Animals on range do not suffer digestive troubles, unless their grazing ground is unwisely changed from dry to succulent grass, or perhaps the other way around. Colic being a digestive trouble, is generally unnecessary, and may result from giving an animal too much food when it is very hungry, or too much water when it is thirsty. Frozen vegetables fed to animals may cause colic.

#### Manitoba Bangs' Disease Policy

THE April issue of The Country Guide (page 18) made reference to calfhood vaccination policies in Alberta and Manitoba for the control of Bang's disease, or contagious abortion. An outline was given of the Manitoba plan for pure-bred cattle, announced by the Minister during the past winter. At about the same time, the Minister, Hon. D. L. Campbell, announced a more general policy by which all cattle owners in the province may be assisted in vaccination, by use of the vaccine approved by the Health of Animals Branch of the Dominion Department of Agriculture since late in 1942, for calfhood vaccination against Bang's disease.

Importation of this vaccine into Canada, along with its manufacture and sale in this country, are permitted by the Health of Animals Branch only when sales are made to, and the vaccine is used by, licensed veterinarians. Veterinarians, in turn, may only use the vaccine under certain prescribed conditions. It may be used only on calves of the proper ages. It must be administered by the veterinarian personally. The vaccine must be properly stored so as to maintain its potency; and the owner of calves vaccinated must receive individual certificates of vaccination.

The Manitoba policy for grade cattle recognizes the shortage of veterinary practitioners in rural areas and provides assistance toward the cost of calfhood vaccination to the extent of \$1.00 per calf vaccinated. The money is supplied from the horned cattle trust fund of the province. Payment may be made either directly to the owner or to the municipality—preferably by the latter method, for the sake of convenience. The Animal Husbandry Act in Manitoba was amended in order to make it possible for municipal councils to make such payments and later be reimbursed by the Provincial Department of Agriculture. By this amendment the municipal council has power to make an additional grant if it so wishes, out of municipal funds.

Manitoba procedure is, therefore, very simple. The owner of calves applies to a licensed veterinarian to vaccinate his calves. The veterinarian, after doing so, fills out a form certifying in a proper way that this has been done, and also that the calves have been identified by ear tags. On the same form, the owner confirms these facts and applies for the payment of \$1.00 per head. When properly filled out and presented to the municipality, the owner receives his financial assistance and the municipality collects from the Provincial Department of Agriculture. Four copies of the form provide one each for the owner, the veterinarian, the Municipality and the provincial government.

# HOG PRODUCERS!

## LOOK AHEAD...

The large wartime production of hogs has resulted in a very wide distribution of Canadian bacon in Great Britain. Canada has become Britain's main source of supply. A market for all the bacon which can be produced until the end of 1946 is assured.

It is important to each Canadian hog producer that as much of this market as possible be retained in the years to come. If the British consumer is to continue as a steady customer for a large volume of Canadian bacon, it means that hog production will have to be held at a level high enough to ensure constant and large supplies on the British market.

Whether or not Canadian bacon maintains an important place on the post-war British market and commands the top price on that market depends on the regular and steady supplies of high quality bacon in large volume.

Think it over!

You are building a sound industry not only in your own interest but for Canada if:—

You are producing all the hogs that your farm practice will permit.

Your hog production is steady.

You are producing a high percentage of grade A hogs.

**PLAN AHEAD  
•  
THINK  
IN TERMS OF  
VOLUME  
AS WELL AS  
QUALITY**

**AGRICULTURAL SUPPLIES BOARD**  
Dominion Department of Agriculture, Ottawa  
Honourable James G. Gardiner, Minister



FRANKLIN PRODUCTS PROTECT THE STOCKMAN'S PROFIT

## When You Start Using FRANKLIN You Stop Losing Calves

MORE than 10 cc of pure whole culture is used to make each small 1 cc dose of Franklin Concentrated Culture Blackleg Bacterin. 10c a dose — less in quantity

Conveniently located Drug Store agencies

Send for Complete Free Catalog  
Franklin Serum Co. of Canada Ltd.  
SUCCESSORS TO J. A. DUNNIGAN & CO.  
110A-7th Ave. E. Calgary, Alberta

**FRANKLIN** VACCINES & SUPPLIES FREE CATALOG



## WESTERN CANADA'S PIONEER IN MEAT PACKING

Facts from Annual Report of

### BURNS & CO. LIMITED

#### SALES

Burns & Co. Limited, with plants located strategically throughout the West, reports sales for 1944 at \$93,212,000.00.

This is 27 per cent above sales for the previous year.

Adding sales of subsidiaries, total for 1944 was \$129,000,000.00.

#### PROFITS

Profit in 1944 was moderately higher than in 1943. After providing, out of profits, \$296,000.00 reserve to provide against post-war price declines in value of inventory, earned surplus is increased by \$316,000.00 to \$1,120,000.00.

#### WORKING CAPITAL

Despite heavy payments on account of sinking fund on funded debt, net current assets at the year end were increased by \$116,000.00 to \$3,316,000.00, compared with the year before.

#### CERTAIN ASSETS SOLD

Certain assets, including creameries and retail stores, were sold in the course of the year at satisfactory prices, amounting in the aggregate to approximately \$825,000.00. A Reserve for Sinking Fund and Post-War Rehabilitation, amounting to \$652,000.00 is made up mainly from proceeds of such sales.

#### FUNDED DEBT

Funded debt is reduced by the operation of sinking fund to \$5,151,950.00 from \$5,964,950.00.

#### PLANT EFFICIENCY

Capital Expenditures in the year were essential to greater efficiency and will give full value to the Company in the Post-War years. Amount charged off to Depreciation exceeded capital expenditures by \$143,000.00.

#### HISTORICAL NOTE

Burns & Co. Limited is the present name of the enterprise started 55 years ago by the late Senator Patrick Burns, who was the pioneer meat packer of Western Canada. The small beginning in Calgary in 1890 has grown until today Burns & Co. is a very important factor in the processing of the products of Canadian farms, and the finished products are sold throughout Canada and in the export market, notably Britain.

Present operations are carried on in meat packing plants in Calgary, Winnipeg, Vancouver, Prince Albert, Regina, and Edmonton.

#### SUBSIDIARIES

All subsidiaries operated at a profit in 1944. Although the company has disposed of certain assets, notably creameries and retail stores, it has other important subsidiaries. These include Burns & Co. (Eastern) Limited, Consolidated Fruit Company, Limited, and Palm Dairies Limited.

## BURNS & CO. LIMITED

HEAD OFFICE . CALGARY

## Something About Cross-Breeding

PERIODICALLY, in all farming areas where livestock occupies a fairly prominent place, there develops a practice which can only be described as a fad, of crossing different breeds in the hope of achieving some object which is not always very clear in the minds of livestock producers. Cross breeding of this kind, in the long run, generally proves unfortunate, because those who follow this practice too seldom understand the limits and the chief handicap of crossing breeds.

It is a fact, which it will prove disastrous to forget, that most of the defects in the conformation of livestock are what are called "recessive" by the animal breeder. This simply means that when two breeds of livestock are crossed, their progeny, in the first generation, tend to show few or none of the defects of either. The defects, being recessive, are hidden in the first generation. If, however, two animals of this first generation (the progeny of the first cross), are bred together, the type thus apparent in the first generation breaks up in the second generation, and the recessive or hidden characters reappear in various combinations.

The accompanying diagram illustrates very well what happens, and shows the result of crossing a black, polled, Angus bull with a red, whitefaced and horned Hereford. The first generation progeny are shown to be black with white faces, and polled, or hornless, which means that black color is dominant and red recessive. White faces are dominant, and the polled condition is also dominant over the horned condition. The result is that the horned character, the red color, and the black face are recessive or hidden characters. These three characters are, however, all present in the two black, whitefaced, hornless cattle, and to prove it, these two need only to be bred to each other.

The result of such crossing between animals of the first generation is shown in the larger group below. This shows the proportions in which different combinations of breed characters will show up in a group of 64 offspring. Beginning from left to right, there will be nine animals black, polled, and with black faces; there will be three black, horned, and with black faces; there will be 27 like the first generation animals, black, with white faces, and polled; nine will be black, with white faces, and horned; three red with white faces and horned; nine red, with white faces and polled; three red, with red faces and polled; and one red, with red face and horned.

Thus, the first generation of a cross, when bred together, produces at least eight different combinations, of these three characters only, in the second generation. If we apply the same idea to all other characteristics of desirable or undesirable livestock qualities, it is very easy to see that, while cross-breeding, to produce market animals in the first generation, may and sometimes is, advantageous, it will just as certainly prove disadvantageous if carried beyond the first generation.

It is possible, when the practice is followed by experienced livestock men who know exactly what they are doing, to carry a cross to the second generation, but not in the way that it is normally practised by unknowing individuals. In Britain, for instance, heifers secured from a cross between Highland cows, and beef Shorthorn bulls, are sometimes raised on the Scottish hills and later

transferred to better feeding areas in England, where they are mated to Angus bulls, in order to breed first-class beef animals for fattening under favorable feeding conditions. In this case, as pointed out by John Hammond of the School of Agriculture, Cambridge, England, the gap between comparatively unimproved conditions of breeding and feeding in the Scottish hills, and the improved conditions in the English cattle-feeding districts, is bridged by a planned system of cross-breeding.

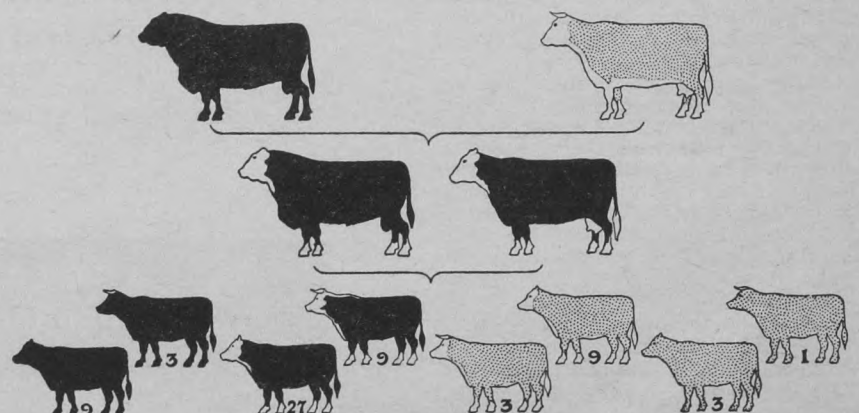
Fortunately, in the case of beef cattle, where cross-breeds are raised for slaughter, there is less likelihood that these cross-bred animals will be retained for breeding than in the case of dairy cattle. In dairy cattle, where the object is milk or cream production, herd owners recognize that their best practice is to breed their own replacements as a rule. Under these conditions, if we again use the chart and suppose that horns represent an undesirable character in dairy cattle, such as low butterfat content, or a short milking period, or low yield generally, and that the colored face represents another one of these undesirable characteristics, it is easy to see what would happen from further cross-breeding in dairy cattle. Twenty-five out of every 64 animals in the second generation would have one or both of these undesirable characteristics. The result would be a great deal of culling out in order to keep up the herd average and reduce the cost of production. This illustrates the real reason why, with dairy cattle, the dairymen should either breed pure cattle, or grade up his herd by the consistent use of good bulls of one chosen breed.

What is true of beef and dairy cattle is true in exactly the same way of hogs and sheep. Some men have tried crossing Yorkshire pigs with some other breed in the hope of securing either quicker maturity, or cheaper gain, or some other result thought to be desirable. In practically all cases the inevitable result has been a lowering of bacon quality, and therefore a lowering of price. If some advantageous cross could be found which would produce a higher quality bacon hog in the first generation, or a hog of equal quality, able to make cheaper gains, and if there were any guarantee that these first generation animals would all be slaughtered and not used for breeding stock, cross breeding might conceivably prove advantageous. It is probable, however, that many farmers would actually breed from these cross-breeds, because they would appear desirable, not realizing that the next generation would bring out all the undesirable characteristics hidden in the first cross.

#### Make Labor More Profitable

THE dairy industry in western Canada faces a very difficult situation, in view of the farm-labor shortage, for the simple reason that more labor is required for dairy production than for any other crop.

For the year 1942, the United States Department of Agriculture estimated that something like 5½ billion hours of man labor were required to produce feed, raise calves and heifers, care for bulls and cows, and produce the milk from 25 million dairy cows. This means about 225 hours per year per cow, of which 68 per cent is required for the care of the cows and production of milk.



This diagram illustrates the result of cross-breeding as described in the accompanying article. Numbers indicate proportions of each type to be found in a group of 64 second generation animals.



Somebody has said that a man who milks a dozen cows twice each day spends at least three months out of every year milking cows. This means that the man is not very wise unless he is attempting to get the largest possible yield of milk per cow, by means of careful cropping practice and good feeding and management. In western Canada there is some reason for believing that more progress can be made in in-

creasing milk production per cow by means of the production of better quality roughages and better feeding and management methods, than by improved breeding practices. Greatly increased feeding of legume hays, better balancing of rations, more adequate feeding of grain mixtures and protein and mineral supplements, would utilize the labor spent on dairy cows much more efficiently on hundreds of western farms.

## Marketing Grain Through Steers

THE fact that a contract has been effected with the British Ministry of Food, which guarantees a market for all the beef Canadian farmers can produce at present prices until the end of 1946, makes the question of cash returns from grain fed to cattle, an important one. Professor G. W. Wood, Department of Animal Science, University of Manitoba, has recently compiled a table indicating the cash returns from grain used in feeding yearling cattle, based primarily on prices for feeders ranging from three to ten cents per pound, and a flat overhead of bulk cost for hay or roughage, labor, buildings, and incidentals such as straw, salt and supplements, of \$15 per head. The table shows returns per 100 pounds of mixed feed, when the number of pounds of grain per pound of gain is either six or seven pounds, and when the margin of spread between the purchase price of the feeder steer and the fat animal varies from one to four cents per pound.

Professor Wood points out that the usual increase in spread is from one to three cents per pound, and that the grain required to produce an increase of one pound live weight will vary considerably, owing to differences in the age and quality of the animal, the quality of grain and roughage fed, the ability and experience of the feeder, and the conditions under which the animals are housed. Younger animals, for example, are generally more efficient in the use of feed, but require feeds of higher quality. Furthermore, the amount of grain required for fattening will be less if cattle are supplied with a high quality pasture immediately prior to going on grain feeding. "The saving of grain," says Professor Wood, "will depend on the kind and quality of the

pasture, and the length of time the cattle are on this feed. Excellent results have been reported from the use of cereal cover crops for this purpose. Pastures assume a place of greater economic importance in the plan of cattle feeding, whenever the values for grain are relatively high."

In completing the table, Professor Wood has assumed the weight of feeders at 650 pounds, and the selling weight at 900 pounds. If, to the purchase price of the steer, a fixed allowance of \$15 is added for roughage and other costs, except grain, and if this total is subtracted from the sale price of the finished animal, the difference represents the cash return for the grain used. No matter what the spread between buying and selling prices may be, the number of pounds of grain fed will remain the same, but the return for the grain will vary; hence, separate calculations as to the value of grain sold through steer feeding, with spreads of from one to four cents per pound and different rates of feeding grain at six or seven pounds of grain per pound of gain.

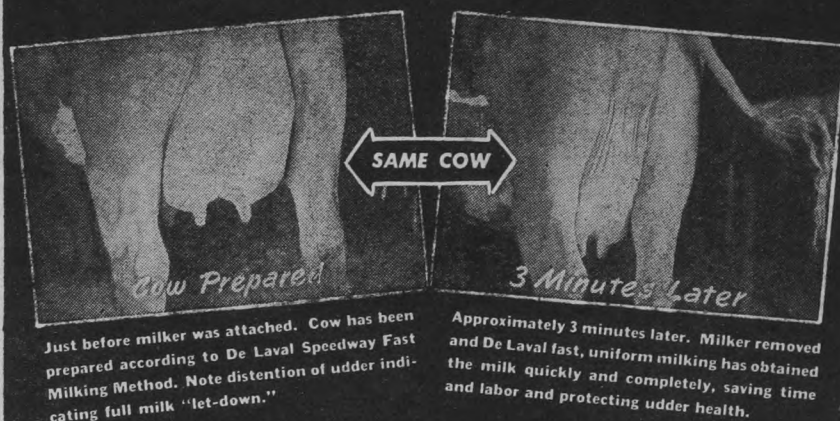
Professor Wood calculates that a 650-pound steer, bought at eight cents, will show a total cost, exclusive of grain fed, of \$67. With a spread of two cents per pound the steer will bring, at 900 pounds selling weight, a total of \$90, which will mean that grain has returned \$23. If six pounds of grain were required for one pound of gain, the grain has returned \$1.53 per hundred pounds. If seven pounds of grain were required per pound of gain, the return was only \$1.32. The table is reproduced herewith and can be adjusted to any variation of costs other than grain by using the factors noted at the bottom.

Returns from grain fed to 650-lb. steer when costs other than grain are \$15 per head and gain is 250 lbs.

650-lb. Feeder Per Lb.	Total Cost Other Than Grain	Margin	Selling Value of Steer	Returns for Grain Used	Returns Per 100 Lb. Mixed Feed	
					6 Lbs. of Grain Per Lb. of Gain (1)	7 Lbs. of Grain Per Lb. of Gain (2)
@ 3c	\$34.50	1¢	\$36.00	\$ 1.50	\$ .10	\$ .08
3	"	2	45.00	10.50	.70	.60
3	"	3	54.00	19.50	1.30	1.11
3	"	4	63.00	28.50	1.90	1.63
@ 4c	\$41.00	1¢	\$45.00	\$ 4.00	\$ .27	\$ .23
4	"	2	54.00	13.00	.87	.74
4	"	3	63.00	22.00	1.47	1.25
4	"	4	72.00	31.00	2.07	1.77
@ 5c	\$47.50	1¢	\$54.00	\$ 6.50	\$ .43	\$ .37
5	"	2	63.00	15.50	1.03	.89
5	"	3	72.00	24.50	1.63	1.40
5	"	4	81.00	33.50	2.23	1.91
@ 6c	\$54.00	1¢	\$63.00	\$ 9.00	\$ .60	\$ .51
6	"	2	72.00	18.00	1.20	1.03
6	"	3	81.00	27.00	1.80	1.54
6	"	4	90.00	36.00	2.40	2.06
@ 7c	\$60.50	1¢	\$72.00	\$11.50	\$ .77	\$ .65
7	"	2	81.00	20.50	1.37	1.17
7	"	3	90.00	29.50	1.97	1.69
7	"	4	99.00	38.50	2.57	2.20
@ 8c	\$67.00	1¢	\$81.00	\$14.00	\$ .93	\$ .80
8	"	2	90.00	23.00	1.53	1.32
8	"	3	99.00	32.00	2.13	1.83
8	"	4	108.00	41.00	2.73	2.34
@ 9c	\$73.50	1¢	\$90.00	\$16.50	\$1.10	\$ .94
9	"	2	99.00	25.50	1.70	1.46
9	"	3	108.00	34.50	2.30	1.97
9	"	4	117.00	43.50	2.90	2.49
@10c	\$80.00	1¢	\$99.00	\$19.00	\$1.27	\$1.08
10	"	2	108.00	28.00	1.87	1.60
10	"	3	117.00	37.00	2.47	2.11
10	"	4	126.00	46.00	3.07	2.63

NOTE: For every dollar increase or decrease in overhead charges (above or below \$15 per head) add or subtract 6.6 cents in (1) or 5.7 cents in (2). Allowance for value of manure reduces allowance for labor.

## The DE LAVAL MAGNETIC SPEEDWAY MILKER



### FAST and UNIFORM MILKING Does It!

The graphic pictures above tell the story of fast, clean and complete milking results . . . obtained with the fast and uniform milking of the De Laval Magnetic Speedway Milker and the De Laval Speedway Method of Fast Milking.

Results . . . and years of experience prove that both fast and uniform milking are necessary to best milking results. Only the De Laval Magnetic Speedway Milker provides both these essential qualities.

And results . . . on thousands of farms are likewise proving the value of the De Laval Speedway Method of Fast Milking—proper preparation of the cow before milking and proper operation of the milker itself.

If fast, clean and complete milking is what you want . . . please talk with your local De Laval Dealer.

### DE LAVAL STERLING MILKER

The De Laval Sterling Milker is particularly adapted for those to whom lower price is an important consideration. The Sterling Pulsator has only two moving parts, gives positive milking speed and action that pleases the cow. De Laval Sterling single or double units may also be used on any other make of single pipe line installation.



### DE LAVAL SEPARATORS

De Laval Cream Separators skim cleaner, last longer, cost less per year of use and earn more. They produce highest quality cream and may easily be washed in a few minutes' time under ordinary farm conditions. Made in a wide variety of sizes and styles and at prices to meet every need and purse. Hand or motor drive.



### THE DE LAVAL COMPANY, Ltd.

PETERBOROUGH MONTREAL WINNIPEG VANCOUVER

## "Take my advice son"



FOR the best all round results, start feeding your livestock ALOX Linseed Oil Cake. The processes used in manufacturing ALOX products produce a Linseed Oil Cake with an unusually high content of certain "fats" valuable to the health and growth of all farm animals whether on the range or in the feed lot.

## ALOX LINSEED MEAL

A PRODUCT OF THE ALBERTA LINSEED OIL CO. LTD., MEDICINE HAT ALTA.







## FIELD



Heavy crop of alfalfa in the rolling land near the Peace River in the Peace River Block, B.C., near Kolla.

## Setting Seed of Alfalfa

NO one has yet solved the problem of getting a good set of seed in a field of alfalfa year after year. A great deal of study has been applied to the problem, but so far no definite solution has been found. It is known, however, that a number of factors are involved, and that alfalfa, as a plant, is sensitive to changes in several of these factors.

One of the factors is soil. Alfalfa requires well-drained soil that is not acid, and does not want a water table too close to the surface. Very alkaline soils are unsuitable, especially with young plants. Fields with potholes or low spots should be avoided. Soils that are too strong, stimulate too much growth and hence produce too little seed. Because of their strength, the black and rich soils are generally not good seed-producing soils.

The grey-wooded soils in the northern parts of the prairies have given comparatively good results in alfalfa seed production, but in some locations commercial fertilizer, especially sulphur and phosphorus, and a little nitrogen, is beneficial.

Comparatively thin stands often produce better seed crops than heavier stands, and plants in rows or in hills frequently give similar results. Thin stands, while preferable, provide a problem in the control of weeds, which means more cultivation and even some hand hoeing. The University of Alberta has an experiment under way in which a thin seeding of alfalfa is mixed with a perennial low-growing grass. No final conclusions have yet been arrived at, however, according to J. R. Fryer, of the Plant Science Department of the University.

Alfalfa flowers do not set seed unless they are tripped. Ordinary honey bees are considered very inefficient in the tripping of alfalfa flowers, which require some pressure after the bud has expanded. Bumble bees are believed useful to some extent, but the ground or leaf-cutter bees are considered the most important tripping agent. It is believed that the relation between warm, sunny weather and the activity of bees explains, at least in part, the reason why seed-setting seems to follow bright, warm weather. A similar relationship seems to exist between the yields from thin and heavy stands. Stands heavy enough to be lodged are not likely to be worked

thoroughly by bees. Here thin stands have the advantage.

There would appear to be a number of hereditary factors which influence seed setting. Sometimes wide differences in seed setting will appear among plants of the same variety, even if carefully and evenly spaced in planting. It has been noticed that the same differences are visible year after year in the same plant; and since the environmental conditions are the same for all the plants in a plot, the differences in seed setting must be hereditary. Such observation has led to the development of plant breeding projects, with a view to searching out fertile strains and propagating such strains for several generations.

Professor Fryer at the University of Alberta built up the variety known as Ferax, by this same process over a period of about 20 years. As a result, an improvement of about 40 per cent in seed production was secured. It is evident, however, that further improvement is still possible even in this variety.

The alfalfa plant is self-fertile to some extent, but experimental results appear to indicate that self-fertilization reduces the seed production below the yield obtained from cross-fertilization. It has also been observed that new stands tend to yield more seed than old stands. Professor Fryer states, however, that the reason for this difference is not fully understood as yet.

Unless the yield of alfalfa seed is at least 100 pounds per acre, the crop is not likely to prove profitable. The University of Alberta believes that in northern Alberta it is possible to predict with reasonable certainty by the end of July the probable seed crop, based on the abundance, or otherwise, of seed pods that have set by that time. It takes about six weeks after tripping for seeds to mature, so that any seed set after July 31 is likely to be frozen before it is fully matured. If, therefore, in the last weeks of July, the prospects for a reasonably good seed yield are not evident, the crop may be cut for hay immediately and some salvage secured, although the quality will not be as high as it would otherwise be. In some years, a second growth is likely to provide a light second cutting of hay by the time growth ceases in the fall.

## Cut Hay Sooner This Year

MANY excellent hay crops produce forage inferior in quality and palatability because the crop is harvested too late. Both young grass and legume plants are high protein concentrates. The high protein content of these plants continues as long as the plants are making a rapid growth, or until they come into bloom. Then the crude fibre content of the plant increases at a rapid rate and the protein content decreases proportionately. As a consequence every day the hay crop is left uncut after it comes in bloom, results in a material decrease in its nutritive value and its palatability.

Farmers all realize the importance of harvesting their hay crops with as little

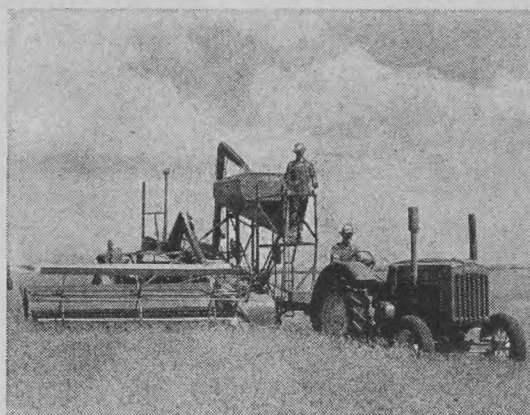
damage as possible from leaching, bleaching, mould, etc. No one can do very much about the weather, and it is heart-breaking to try to put up good hay in showery weather, or in a rainy season. On the other hand, preventable damage is frequently done to hay in the swath, by leaching or bleaching, because it is left too long after it is dry enough to pick up with a rake. It is seldom possible to make good hay of a grass and legume mixture by curing it in the swath, then raking it and putting it directly into the mow or stack. Farmers who attempt to do this usually let their hay crop get too mature before cutting it, and then lose most of the leaves off the alfalfa or clover in raking



## with a JOHN DEERE STRAIGHT-THROUGH COMBINE

Savings in grain and harvest costs add up in a hurry when you harvest with a John Deere No. 12-A Straight-Through Combine. Cutting a six-foot swath the No. 12-A perfectly fits the acreage and pocketbook of the farmer with a small or medium-sized farm.

The extra capacity of the cutting, elevating, threshing, separating, and cleaning units assure outstanding grain-saving performance. Crops are handled in a straight line from the cutter bar on through the machine—no turns or corners to cause piling or clogging. Big capacity, full-width rasp-bar cylinder—extra-large cleaning units—plus the dependability of quality workmanship throughout give owners shorter and lower-cost harvests.



● For the larger farms or custom operators, the John Deere No. 9 Combine is the ideal machine. Full 12-foot cut—steel auger conveyor—big-capacity rasp-bar cylinder—powerful, heavy-duty motor—safety slip clutches—an adjustments that are quickly and easily made—these are just a few of its many valuable features.

*There probably won't be enough combines to fill the demand, so if you need a new one, see your John Deere Dealer at once. He'll do all in his power to get a new combine for you.*

**JOHN DEERE PLOW COMPANY, LTD.**

WINNIPEG - CALGARY - REGINA

Every Operation Costs LESS Per Acre With a KRALINATOR

THERE'S A KRALINATOR TO FIT YOUR TRACTOR.

THE greater economies effected by KRALINATOR OIL CONDITIONERS, and KRALINATOR REPLACEMENT CARTRIDGES have been proved times without number on every type of motor vehicle.

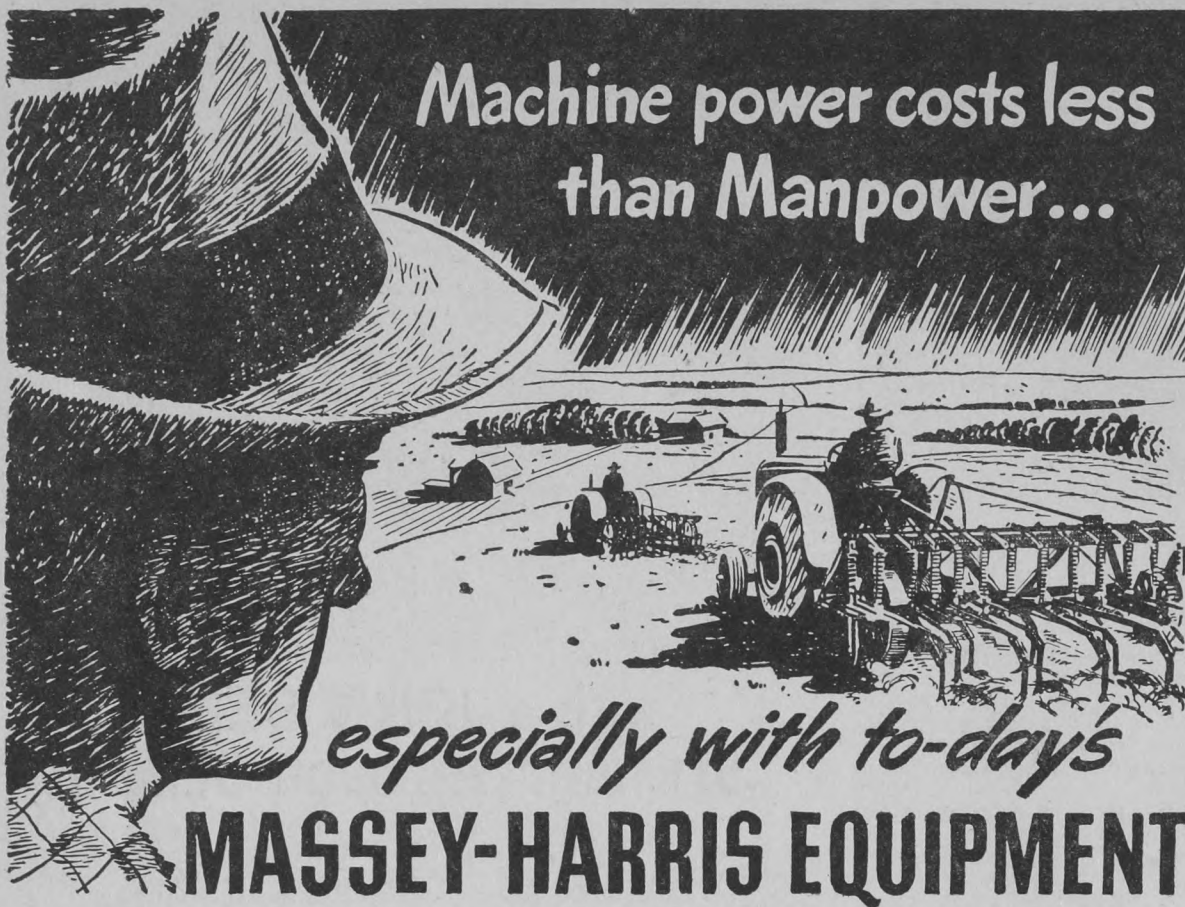
The specially designed tractor KRALINATORS now give the farmer the benefit of rock-bottom tractor operating costs. Every job costs LESS. Less for oil—less for gas—less for repairs—FAR less for cartridges.

Check with your garage man or implement dealer right away and have a low-cost, high-capacity KRALINATOR installed before your busy season begins.

KRALINATOR PRODUCTS LIMITED  
Preston, Ontario

**KRALINATOR**  
OIL CONDITIONER





**Machine power costs less  
than Manpower...**

*especially with to-day's*

**MASSEY-HARRIS EQUIPMENT**

The real reason why Canadian farmers can produce at low cost is because they know how to use machinery. Machines mean more production per man. They do most farm work cheaper than men.

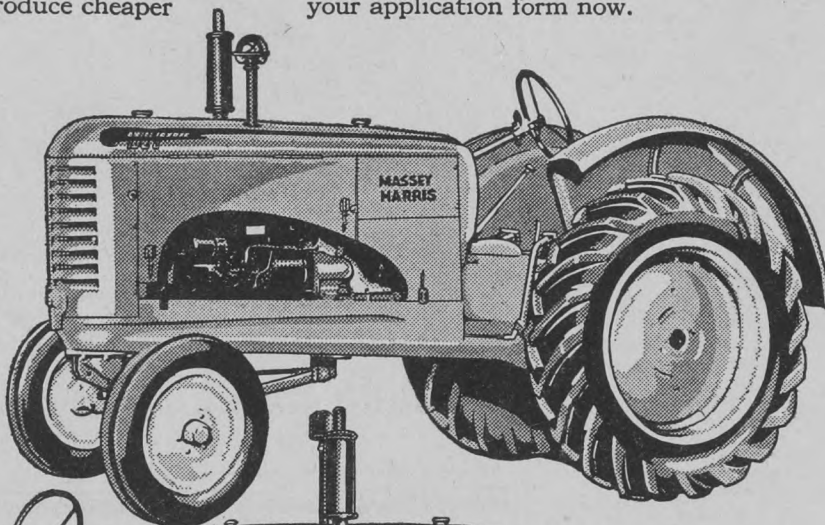
Present-day MASSEY-HARRIS implements are especially effective in saving labor. They do more work, save more time, and operate more economically than ever before. They produce cheaper

and thereby leave more margin for profit.

If you need new equipment have your local MASSEY-HARRIS dealer make out your essentiality application form. New MASSEY-HARRIS machines for 1945 will be produced to the limit of materials available and will be distributed under the government rationing plan. Have your local MASSEY-HARRIS dealer make out your application form now.

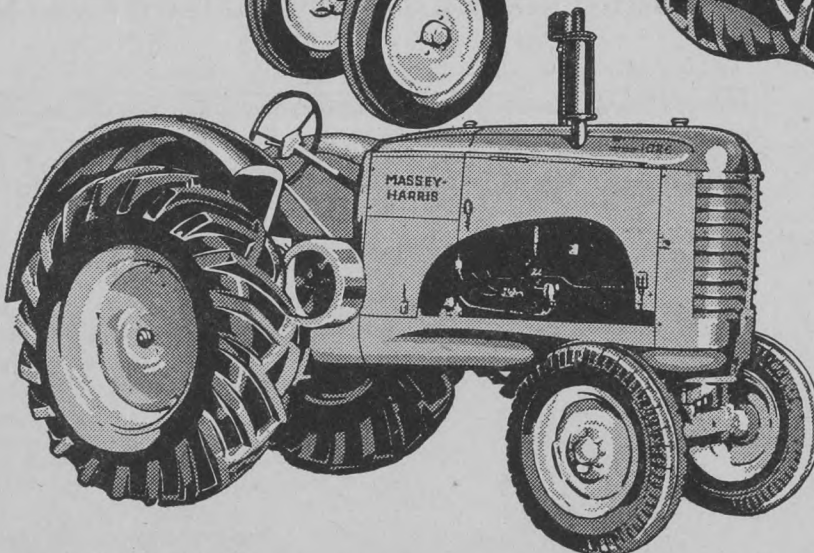
#### MASSEY-HARRIS 102G JUNIOR TRACTOR

The big value tractor in the two-pow class. Rugged and sturdy, economical on fuel, oil, and up-keep. Heavy Duty Industrial 4 cylinder engine.



#### MASSEY-HARRIS 102G SENIOR TRACTOR

For medium and large size farms, the MASSEY-HARRIS 102G Tractor with 6-cylinder motor provides economical power for field and belt work. Heavy duty transmission and sturdy differential are built to give long service with low upkeep cost.



# MASSEY-HARRIS COMPANY LIMITED

Established 1847

TORONTO  
MONTREAL

MONCTON  
WINNIPEG

BRANDON  
REGINA

SASKATOON  
SWIFT CURRENT

YORKTON  
CALGARY

EDMONTON  
VANCOUVER

it, or else have the crop seriously damaged by showers before it is coiled or stacked.

Mixed grass and legume hay should be cut when the grass is in bloom, raked as soon as it is dry enough to gather with the rake, cured in the windrow or preferably in the coil, and stored in the mow or stack with as little delay as possible. About ten pounds of salt per ton scattered throughout the stack will improve poor quality hay and will help preserve high quality hay.

#### Harvesting With the Binder

The binder has been used for harvesting hay at the Dominion Experimental Station, Lacombe, with good success. The crop is cut with the binder, stooked like green feed, and stacked in the same manner as either loose hay or bound grain. The ordinary hay sweep and stacker can be used to as good advantage in sheaf as in loose hay. Tying the hay into a sheaf while it is green reduces damage by leaching or bleaching and preserves all the leaves. The saving in labor secured by tying it in sheaves more than pays for the cost of the twine. Sheaf hay is usually of better quality than loose hay because of less damage from weathering and because there is little or no loss of leaf.

Considerable damage frequently occurs to hay in the stack as a result of small and poorly built stacks. The larger the stack, the smaller the amount of bleached and damaged hay there will be. Since it costs very little more to put up large, well-built stacks than small, sprawly piles of hay, every argument favors the large, symmetrical, well-built stack. Suitable haying equipment makes it possible to build stacks up to sixty to seventy-five tons.—G. E. DeLong, Dominion experimental station, Lacombe, Alta.

#### Sawfly Can Be Controlled

**J.** L. EAGLESHAM, supervisor of pest control for the Alberta Department of Agriculture, is responsible for the statement that there is no reason why damage from wheat stem sawfly cannot be prevented in 1945, if farmers in the sawfly areas will take a few simple precautions.

It is emphasized that there is no single cure-all for sawfly damage, but what is needed is a combination of a few changes in fairly common farm practice, each of which will serve to cut down the loss and eliminate damage. These changes include the adequate use of trap strips, delayed seeding of the wheat crop, the seeding of crops in proper order, avoiding the stubbling-in of wheat on wheat stubble, use of sawfly-resistant crops, and the use of shallow fallow spring tillage to destroy the sawfly grub.

Mr. Eaglesham points out that the customary farm practice is to sow wheat first, followed by oats and barley in this order. He suggests that there is considerable evidence which goes to show that in Alberta this order of seeding should be reversed, because not only does barley, seeded early, appear to yield better than when seeded late, but this is true with oats also; while wheat under test has yielded as well or better when seeded later than barley or oats. It is therefore suggested that the most satisfactory order of seeding is: 1. trap strips; 2. coarse grains; 3. wheat sown after the trap strips are showing through the ground. The suggestion is also made that sawfly-resistant crops, such as oats, barley and flax, can be used to good advantage along with summerfallow, in order to clean up large fields; and that a large area, such as a quarter-section of land, which is cleared of sawflies this year by this means, can be kept clean next year by the use of traps around the field.

#### Check Rootrot With Fertilizer

**B**ROWNING ROOTROT is a fungus disease which sometimes causes considerable loss in cereal crops sown in areas where this disease is prevalent. The disease is conspicuous in mid-June by the brownish spots or areas of irregular size or shape, which appear in otherwise green fields. Infected spots in such fields appear unthrifty. At first they show somewhat yellowish, and afterwards turn a greenish brown. The lower leaves may be partially dead and



brown in color. At or near the roots, brown, water-soaked areas appear.

The disease injures the young plants so that they are stunted. Injured plants may recover and mature, but they will be late, and the yield will be reduced.

Commercial fertilizers are known to be helpful if applied at seeding time. They do not protect the plants from infection, but they help to ensure healthy and continuous growth so that the dying of the leaves or the stunting of the plant may be prevented. The fertilizer also encourages tillering and assists in keeping weeds in check, which gives the plants themselves a better chance to grow.

The Science Service of the Dominion

Department of Agriculture recommends that in cases where browning has given trouble year after year, phosphate fertilizers should be drilled in with seed, particularly if the soil normally responds to fertilizers. It is also recommended that such fertilizers should only be applied to crops sown on summer-fallowed land.

There are other rootrots in addition to the browning rootrot which affect cereal crops. In the case of these rootrots, fertilizers are not, as a rule, of as much benefit in preventing damage. It is still true, however, that any practice which favors the rapid, vigorous growth of the grain crop will tend to reduce losses from any root disease.

## Wheat Quality Improving

THERE has been a substantial improvement in the quality of wheat varieties seeded in western Canada during the past 15 years. A number of years ago there was considerable criticism of the seeding of a number of undesirable varieties, some of which had been useful when they were originally introduced, and did well in specific areas, but all of them had been superseded by newer, better yielding varieties, or improved strains of some of the better, older varieties.

The Cereal Division of the Dominion Experimental Farm Service secured samples over a period of 13 years of cargoes leaving Canada from both the Atlantic and the Pacific coasts. It was found that a number of varieties could usually be found in our export wheat, but that the number of poor or mediocre varieties has been decreasing in a fairly satisfactory manner. The poor varieties

which were originally found in Canadian export wheat have practically passed out of the picture, largely as a result of concentrated effort on the part of agricultural authorities, in the direction of recommending only those varieties for particular districts which were known to do well there and to be of sufficiently high quality.

Last summer, samples from 180 representative cargoes were examined. Cargoes at Fort William showed a marked decline in the percentage of Marquis, and a corresponding increase in the percentage of Thatcher. There was also a notable increase in the percentage of other rust-resistant wheats, such as Apex, Regent and Renown. In the cargoes leaving Vancouver, Red Bobs was the predominating variety. The percentage of Marquis, Garnet and Reward were the lowest ever found.

## Beware of Seed Injured by Frost

SEED of wheat, oats, barley, rye or flax, to be considered reasonably satisfactory for planting should germinate at least 70 per cent. Even then it would be advisable to increase the seeding rate slightly and to treat seed with a mercury dust for best results.

This is especially true if there is danger that the seed has been injured by frost. It is not always easy to recognize frosted seed samples, with the result that germination becomes an important matter. What is known as bran frost of wheat, shown as a blister-like wrinkling of the wheat bran, is fairly conspicuous. Any samples containing any immature or greenish kernels may easily have been injured by frost. Sometimes wheat shows a bronze appearance, which is probably an indication of immaturity along with some mold. Frosted oats are wholly or partly bleached, the hulls somewhat loosened, but it is usually

difficult to determine frost damage of oats definitely. The same is true of barley and flax, unless a germination test is made. Rye reacts somewhat similarly to wheat.

Frost injuries of seed are easily confused with seed injured by fungi. This confusion is natural, because, when the seed is injured, it is more liable to attack by diseases or mold. Moreover, frosted seed samples contain many grains with broken seed coats, and when moisture is plentiful, such seeds soon become infested with ordinary molds. Damaged seeds, when sown, have a low vitality and are easily attacked by soil fungi, which is likely to result in a poor and irregular stand of plants. Samples forwarded to the Dominion Laboratory of Plant Pathology either at Winnipeg, Saskatoon, or Edmonton, will bring a prompt reply and an explanation of the seed trouble.

## The Use of Straw Mulches

EVEN prior to the drought period of the thirties, some work had been done to show the influence of using a straw mulch on the land. During the thirties this practice was followed in some instances to check soil drifting.

At the Dominion Experimental Station, Scott, Saskatchewan, an experiment has been underway for 15 years on this subject. During this period, 1½ tons

per acre of straw has been applied on both fallow and stubble land, after it was seeded to wheat in the spring. The results show that summerfallow seeded to wheat gave a 3½ per cent increase in yield under a straw mulch. When the wheat was sown on spring-plowed stubble, the increase was 21½ per cent. Furthermore, one year after its application, the effect of the mulch was still notice-



The lesson demonstrated by these flax plots at the University of Saskatchewan is that flax cannot compete with weeds.

## It's Got the Edge

...ON OTHER ROOFINGS

### 6 Outstanding Features

- 1 Complete double coverage of the entire roof area—giving double protection. Each sheet overlaps the preceding sheet by 19".
- 2 Completely concealed nailing—no exposed nails to rust or become loose.
- 3 Entire surface cemented down—no open laps—no buckling—no leaks. Each sheet fused to the next with ready-to-use patented S-I-S† Cement\* applied cold.
- 4 Fire-Safe Mineral Surface—in Red, Green or Blue-black—better looking, better wearing and fire-resistant.
- 5 Easy to Apply—Economical—A handy man can apply it—check the low cost.
- 6 Better Insulation—Keeps your buildings cooler in summer—warmer in winter and weather-proof all the year round.

**Barrett**  
STORM KING



\*Trade Mark Reg'd.

## STORM KING\*

ROOFING

THE BARRETT COMPANY LIMITED  
MONTREAL • TORONTO • WINNIPEG • VANCOUVER

## WOOL

### RELIABLE GRADING PROMPT SETTLEMENT

This year ship your wool to the "Wool Growers" own organization and selling agency. Careful weighing . . . individual attention . . . and competent grading assured.

REMEMBER—clean wool brings a better price and earns the Government Bonus.

Ship to your Local Affiliated Association or Branch

Sacks and Twine  
and copy of  
Bonus regula-  
tions on request.

CANADIAN  
CO-OPERATIVE **WOOL GROWERS** LIMITED  
TORONTO  
AFFILIATED ASSOCIATIONS IN EVERY PROVINCE W

## Look! it's

### MARSHALL-WELLS MIRACLE ENAMEL

Beauty by the Gallon

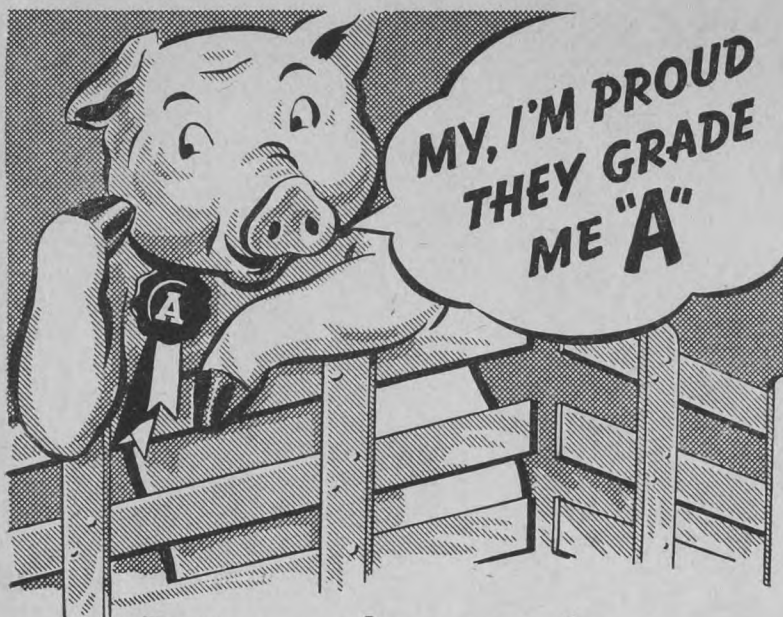
Easily applied by anyone who can use a brush. It comes in 18 colors and dries quickly with a high, long-lasting gloss.

For the sparkling beauty that attracts admiring attention there's nothing to equal a coat of Marshall-Wells quality enamel. These finer enamels begin with the finest ingredients to assure a smooth, colorful, long-lasting finish.

Get the 32-page book "Planned Painting" FREE from your Marshall-Wells paint dealer.

**MARSHALL-WELLS**  
PAINTS • VARNISHES • FINISHES





## Better grades come from better feeding—FEED GRO-MOR

More and more growers agree that profitable hog raising begins with home grown grains balanced by Swift's GRO-MOR Hog Concentrate.

Years of research stand behind Swift's famous line of feeds. For really complete balanced feeding always buy Swift's balanced feeds. Swift Canadian Co. Limited.



**NUTRITION IS OUR BUSINESS**

## Growing Fast... NEEDING SALT DAILY

"Of all classes of livestock, swine suffer most from lack of salt."

—Edward B. Tustin in New England Homestead



The faster hogs grow, the more they need their daily salt ration. Government tests show that pigs fed 2½ lbs. of salt to each 100 lbs. of feed produced 20% more gain than hogs given only 1% of salt. Following this plan with Windsor Iodized Stock Salt will give you important savings in feed and time, plus the protective value of iodine. Try it.



# WINDSOR IODIZED SALT BLOCKS IODIZED STOCK SALT



Products of CANADIAN INDUSTRIES LIMITED

able, and amounted to an increase of 26½ per cent. Where a year of summer-fallowing intervened between the grain crops and the application of a straw mulch, an increase of 10½ per cent was still obtained.

Authorities at Scott conclude that the straw mulch not only increases the organic matter content of the soil, but improves its moisture holding capacity. It should be noted, however, that the straw mulch increases the length of time required for maturity, by about three days. As a result of these experiments, and the argument that the application of straw is too expensive to warrant its use, it is suggested that where combine harvesters are used these machines leave a long stubble and spread the straw over the soil. When the straw is worked in instead of being burnt off, the same effect is secured as if a straw mulch had been applied.

### Alkali Spots In the Field

**F**IELDS in drier areas frequently contain alkali spots which are difficult to eliminate. Drainage is generally impossible because the spots themselves are on low-lying land, with no natural drainage.

In such cases, the Lethbridge Experimental Station suggests that dependence must be placed on increasing organic matter in the soil, which, in turn, decreases the injury caused by alkali, and also, on taking advantage of the fact that plants are not much injured by alkali after they have passed the seedling stage.

It is suggested that plowing under a heavy application of manure, or even plowing under a heavy growth of green weeds, will help the following crop. If the alkali spots can be fenced off and seeded to sweet clover, which is quite resistant to alkali salts, it will generally re-seed itself and will be superior to alfalfa, for the reason that it will grow better in moist soils.

Sometimes sweet clover, grain, or other crops, may be brought through the critical seedling stage if the land is plowed deeply just before seeding. The plowing turns the crust of salts down and may permit germination and a few weeks of growth before the alkali comes to the surface again. This method, of course, depends on the amount of salt in the soil. The crust that is plowed under will form again at the surface, more or less rapidly according to the rate of evaporation, which in turn depends upon the dryness of the air, the amount of wind, and the temperature.

Even with the method suggested, there can seldom be any certainty as to the result, which is the reason why it is so often considered that alkali spots in dry land farming are not worth bothering with, according to authorities at Lethbridge.

### Breaking Up Grass Lands

**W**HERE grasslands are to be broken up it is generally desirable to do so, within a farm rotation, about five years after seeding. A drop in production of grass normally takes place about this time; and wireworm infestation is often severe in fields that have been cropped with grains and grasses for five years or more in succession. Also, the grass will have developed a substantial amount of root fibre in this period, so that there is not much object in keeping the field down to grass longer than four of five years. The University of Saskatchewan recommends, when breaking up grassland in the black and grey soil zones, that it be utilized for pasture or cut for hay, then plowed in July and treated as fallow for the remainder of the year. In the brown soil zones, it is suggested that the grass land should be plowed after a hay or pasture crop and summerfallowed for the balance of the year and the following year.

Where legumes, such as alfalfa and various clovers, are plowed down for green manuring, the time of plowing down the crop varies with the type of soil and the amount of moisture in the area. The value of green manuring is greatest in the moisture areas and least in the dry areas. In the dark brown soil zone, legumes should be plowed down when they have obtained from four to six inches of growth in the spring. In the black soil zone, because of a greater amount of moisture available, plowing can be delayed until growth has



## "YOU BET IT WORKS!"

**SUCCESSFUL** dairymen know that Shell Livestock Spray kills insect pests and flies on contact—repels fresh swarms longer. It keeps cattle more contented—makes them better feeders and better milkers. It will not stain or irritate animals. It's economical because you use less. Sold by leading retail merchants.



## LIVESTOCK SPRAY

### CHELTWICK STOCK FARM

2-year old and 1-year old Aberdeen-Angus bulls at reasonable prices.

The place to buy Aberdeen-Angus.

Herd established over 60 years.

**A. V. & A. W. JUGGINS**  
Lloydminster, Sask.

### FLEECE WOOL

(In the Grease)

Ship your wool to us! We will grade in accordance with Dominion Government Regulations and pay you full prices authorized by Canadian Wool Board Limited.

Tie each fleece separately with paper twine. Remove tag ends and all foreign matter. Write or phone us for sacks and twine. We are also paying special high prices for HORSEHAIR, HIDES, etc.

**The SCOTT HIDE CO. LTD.**

Dom. Govt. Registered Whse. No. 15

**Winnipeg** 669 LOGAN AVENUE **Manitoba**  
Phone 26 833

## Relieve Lameness due to bruises, strains, puffs



Farmers know there's nothing like Absorbine for lameness due to shoulder galls, strains, bruises, puffs. A stand-by for 50 years, it's used by many leading veterinarians.

Absorbine speeds the flow of blood to the injury to help carry off the congestion. It usually brings swellings down in a few hours!

Absorbine is not a "cure-all" but a time-proved help in relieving fresh bog spavin, windgall, collar gall and similar congestive troubles. Absorbine never blisters or removes hair. It costs only \$2.50 for a LONG-LASTING BOTTLE that will prove its value many times. At all druggists.

W. F. Young, Inc., Lyman House, Montreal

## ABSORBINE

### MAGNETO REPAIRS

Speedy service; expert work; genuine parts. Write for our exchange plan on new super-power Bosch magnetos. Brown and Murray Limited, 237 Fort St., Winnipeg, Man. 130 9th St., Brandon, Man.



attained about 12 inches, whereas, in the grey-wooded soil zone, where the soil is comparatively low in organic matter and where moisture is generally abundant, the crop can be allowed to attain a maximum height before being turned under. Sometimes legume crops will start growing in the spring and then turn yellow and die. This indicates a form of root rot, and in such cases deep plowing is advisable.

### The Clearing of Bush Land

ANY western farmer interested in clearing bush land would be well rewarded by a study of a recent bulletin published by the Dominion Department of Agriculture at Ottawa, and written by D. K. Acton, Economics Division, Edmonton. This publication is concerned solely with the use of power equipment in clearing Alberta bush lands. It discusses the use of the crawler tractor, the V-shaped brush cutter, the brush piler and the breaking plow. It is stated that this equipment involves capital to the extent of from \$6,000 to \$10,000, so that individuals are not likely to be able to invest to this extent. Land clearing in this way, therefore, must be done either by custom work or by some municipal or government agency.

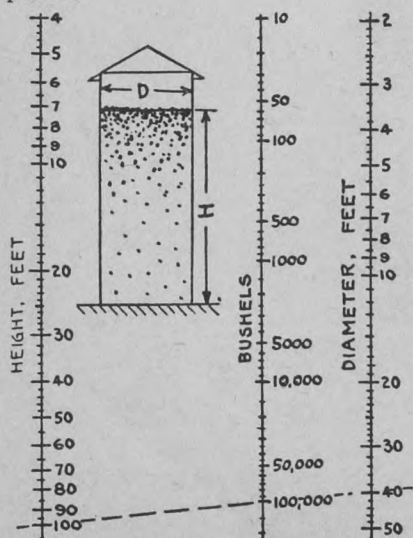
The bulletin states that in 1944, rates had increased from the levels charged in 1943, and were as follows: Cutting, \$10 per hour; piling, \$8.00 per hour; and breaking, \$7.00 to \$8.00 per hour. The number of acres that can be cleared per hour depend, of course, on whether the land to be cleared is heavily or lightly covered, or whether it might be called medium. It is estimated that on light cover four acres per hour can be cleared, and on medium cover, two acres, while on heavy cover no more than one acre per hour. Substantial variation is involved, therefore, in the cost of clearing per acre. Taking medium cover as an example, the bulletin estimates that in 1944 the cost of brush cutting was \$5.00 per acre, of piling, \$4.00, and breaking \$8.00, making a total cost per acre of \$17. On light land this cost was estimated at \$13, and on heavy cover at \$24. There was also some reason for believing that with bigger and more modern machinery, and with plenty of work ahead, these costs might conceivably be cut in half.

### How Many Bushels in a Cylindrical Bin?

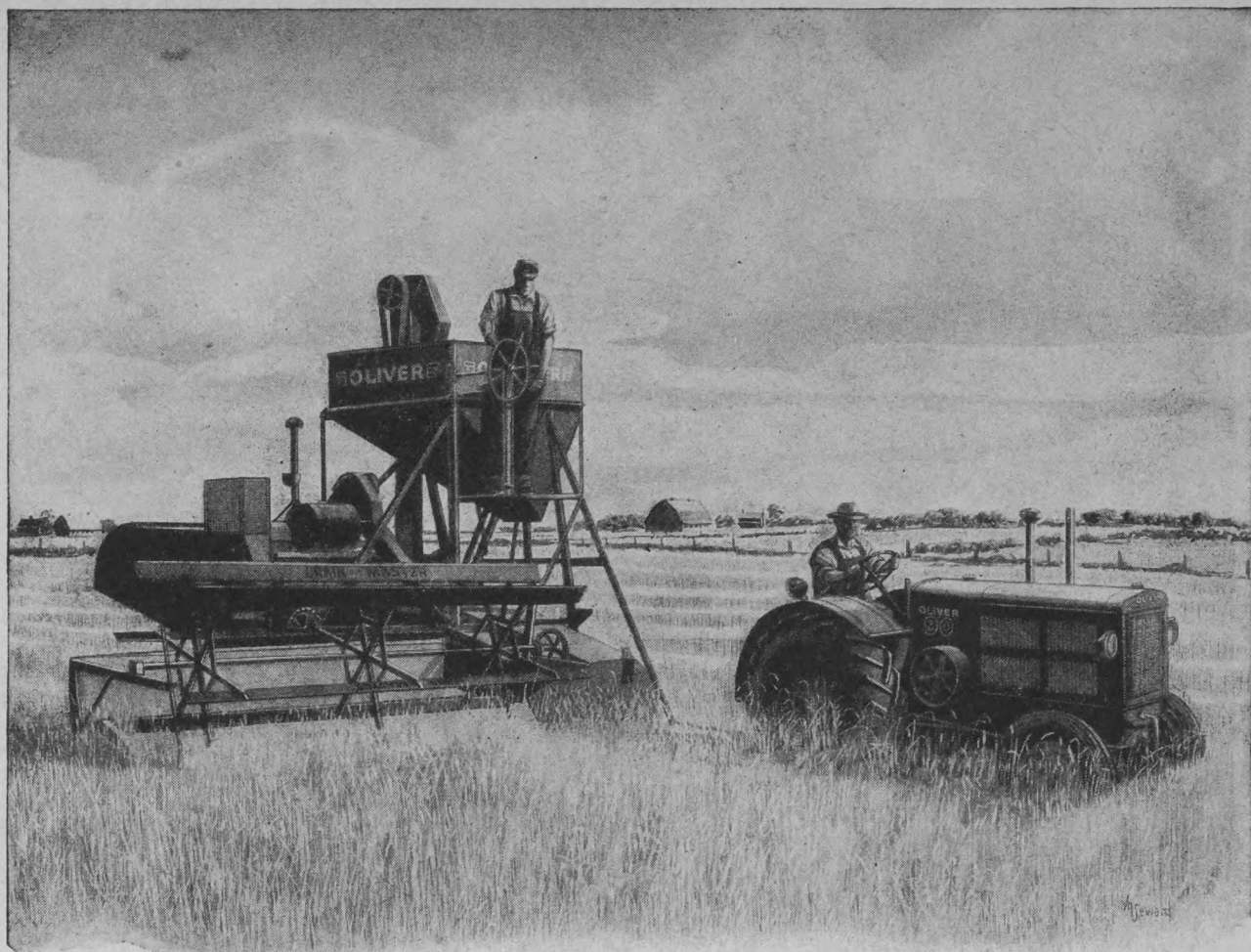
THE chart herewith makes it easy to determine the number of bushels in any cylindrical bin of ordinary size as well as extraordinary sizes—up to 55 feet in diameter by 110 feet high.

To use the chart, simply run a straight line across it connecting the height (H) in feet, column A, with the diameter (D) in feet, column C, and the number of bushels is immediately given in the middle column—column B. Pencil figuring is unnecessary.

For example, how many bushels in a circular bin 100 feet high by 40 feet in diameter? The dotted line drawn across the chart shows how it is done. Run a straight line through the 100, column A, and the 40 in column C, and the intersection with column B gives the answer as about 100,000 bushels. You read the columns in the same way that you read an ordinary thermometer.—W. F. Schaphorst.



This is the chart that tells you how much grain's in the bin that Jack built.



## Capacity when it counts . . . lower cost harvesting with an OLIVER GRAIN MASTER

• When timeliness and capacity count . . . when your crop is hard to handle and tough to thresh . . . when you want higher grading grain . . . that's when an Oliver Grain Master Model 30 brings you the greatest benefits.

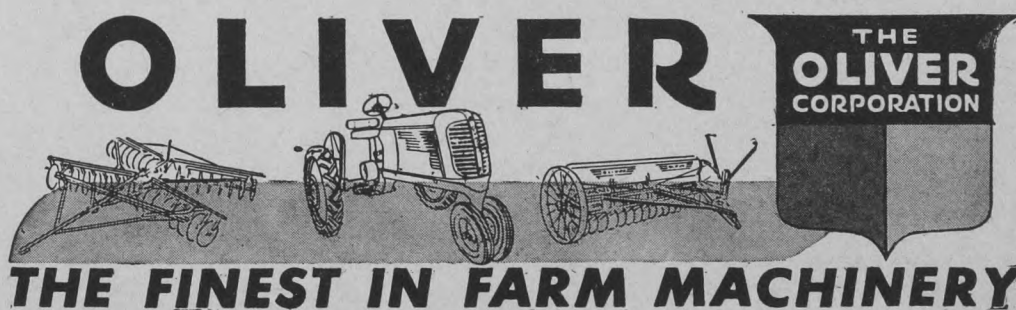
Take the short cut through harvest with a Model 30 . . . get those extra bushels of grain! Forget about scarce and costly help . . . banish shocking and bundle pitching in the blazing sun!

For here's a combine that threshes fast and thoroughly . . . sends the stalks "head first" through a Straight-in-Line cycle.

The big rasp-bar cylinder and one-

piece concave and grates gently rub out the kernels without shattering the straw excessively. There's less chaff to screen and blow out. In every operation, from cutter bar to straw spreader, the Model 30 saves seed . . . swells profits for you.

On hillsides or on the level, you'll find that an Oliver Grain Master threshes with equal efficiency . . . makes harvesting easier, shorter and lower in cost. Your Oliver dealer will do his best to get one for you in spite of machine shortages. Drop in next time you drive by. The OLIVER Corporation, 400 West Madison Street, Chicago 6, Illinois. Calgary, Edmonton, Regina, Saskatoon, Winnipeg.





**MOWERS  
KNIVES  
SCYTHES  
SICKLES  
AXES**

ALL DO  
BETTER  
WORK  
SHARPENED  
WITH A  
CARBORUNDUM  
TRADE MARK  
BRAND  
NO. 57 FILE \$1


Available only  
from your dealer

CANADIAN CARBORUNDUM  
CO., LTD.  
Niagara Falls, Canada

**Abrasive Products by CARBORUNDUM**

Roll your own

WITH  
**Macdonald's  
FINE CUT**



15 M

**GLOBELITE  
FARM LIGHT BATTERIES**

Guaranteed 7 Years

Get Details and Order Now

GLOBELITE BATTERIES LTD. Winnipeg, Man.

**H D**  
HEAVY  
DUTY

**MOTOR OILS for HEAVY DUTY**

Everyone knows they are best

**NOW FARMERS CAN GET  
GENUINE  
SUPERLUBE "H-D" MOTOR OIL**

for use in Farm Trucks and Tractors.  
**AND THE COST IS SURPRISINGLY LOW**

This year and next year your Farm Tractor and Truck must keep going. All Tractor and Truck manufacturers agree that "H-D" Oils do the best job under Heavy Service conditions. Send coupon today and learn how you can get Superlube "H-D" Oil at a saving.

**NORTH AMERICAN LUBRICATION CO.  
LIMITED**

National Cartage Bldg., Winnipeg, Man.

Send the Free Booklet which tells how General Motors, John Deere, International Harvester and others say "H-D" Oils are better for severe service. Tell me how I can get Superlube "H-D" Oil at the same price as ordinary oils.

Name .....

Address .....

## Combination Hitch for Two One-ways

It will work equally well on hilly or level land

By PERCY A. STAFFORD

I have primarily designed this hitch for hilly land but it will work equally well on level land. After trying all kinds of hitches, none of which would work on sidehills, this one finally filled the bill. I think I can safely say this is the only hitch I have ever seen that will successfully work any place that a Wheatland itself will work.

All the material used in this hitch was salvaged from an old individual beam plow used in the early days, with the exception of one wheel. BC and CD are beams from said plow, CD being two welded together. AB and AC are levers off two beams. The wheels G are the small wheels that are in front of each bottom of the plow. The castings which hold these wheels on the draw-bar are sawed off until they match the height of the tractor draw-bar and then welded to the draw-bar as shown, with provisions being made to allow enough room for the wheels to turn freely.

Before any measurements are taken great care must be exercised in proper alignment of the machines to be used, especially that there be no appreciable amount of side draft. If these precautions are not taken trouble must certainly be expected.

Once the machines are aligned then they should be dropped to their working positions and drawn together until about one and one-half feet separate the back and front wheels. The full cut of both machines must be measured accurately and divided in two. This distance will be the draw-bar BC. Under this method any two machines may be used regardless of size, but they should preferably be the same make. However

two machines with the same draft in proportion to size may be used. Next cut a board to equal the computed length of BC and lay in position as illustrated in diagram.

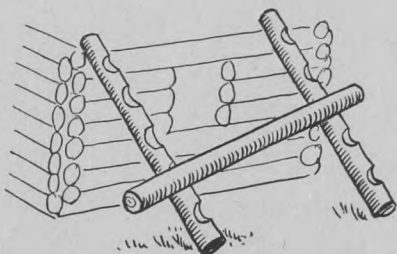
CD may also be a board laid at right angles to BC and corrected with a square. Enough distance should be allowed between point B and first machine for linkage. All points should be flexible except AC and AB which are welded solid to BC. Wheel F is an old salvaged wheel which is not too high. The brace ED and shaft FE will vary with different machines and may be measured as before with boards. Once the complete layout is made in boards then it may be transferred to the steel parts.

AC and AB should be the same length as BC to allow the maximum turn. These parts to be solidly welded or bolted together. CD must be joined to CB with a swivel link which will allow a certain amount of movement in all directions. The same principle to be followed in connecting first machine to draw-bar. Point E should be equidistant from both wheels and be made in the form of a U so as to allow about six inches free movement of drag-bar CD ahead or back. The shaft FE to be bent at point E to form an eye which will slide on U bar. U bar can be attached to front machine, with every possible care being taken as to height and position in reference to wheels. In some cases this part may have to be redesigned to fit your particular machine. The purpose of the six inches travel is to act as a guide in balancing the load of two machines. Contrary to popular belief I find that the back machine pulls the lightest in nine cases out of ten.

I have successfully seeded two crops with my two Wheatland combines on sidehills equal to the hills of the Big Bend country of Washington. So far I have found no misses in the crops. A solid hitch has many advantages over a cable hitch on sidehills since there can be no sag in a solid bar.

### Raising Log Building

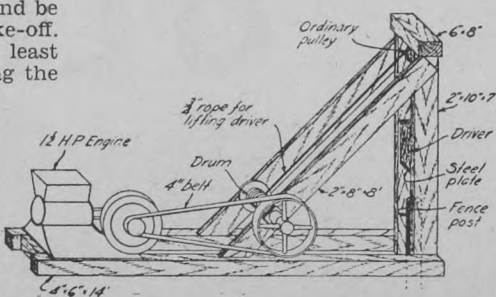
A man on a farm who wishes to build a log structure and is short of help, can get along mighty well alone by taking log poles, and notching them every



three or four feet, as shown. Then he sets one up at each corner of the building and slides the logs up them, one end at a time. This is a still greater help when nearing the top of the wall. The skids can be made 30 or more feet long. —Alberto Martinez, Rainsville, New Mexico.

### Fence Post Driver

The outfit shown is mounted in the back of a wagon box and powered by a small gas engine, but can easily be arranged to be carried on a trailer and be operated from a tractor power take-off. The driver block should weigh at least 60 pounds and is raised by winding the 3/4-inch rope on a drum that will turn freely when released, with a ball-bearing pulley at the top to cut the friction to the minimum. The belt drive was attached to a tight and loose pulley so that the driver as it reached the top would shove the belt on to the loose pulley and let the driver drop to the post. The belt was returned to the



tight pulley by pressing the operator's body against a lever at the side. If preferred, the drum could be loose on its shaft and driven by a clutch pulley arranged to be released at the top and pushed in by a lever at the side. —I. W. Dickerson.

### To Remove Road Tar Spots

Linseed oil or kerosene oil will remove road tar without damaging the finish of your automobile. Saturate the spots of tar with the oil. Let the oil stand for a few minutes to allow it to penetrate the tar. Heavier spots require more time. Then remove each spot with cheesecloth. The oil softens the tar so that it can be easily rubbed off. Then wash with water in the usual way.

### To Keep Strange Hogs From Fighting

When you must turn a strange group of hogs in with your regular group first smear used oil on both groups. An old paint brush can be used for this purpose. The oil destroys the odors by which one group of hogs would be able to detect the other group and thus gives them no cause to fight with each other.

## COMPLETE EQUIPMENT for GRAIN ELEVATORS

### Transmission and Conveying Machinery

### Supplies

**The  
MANITOBA BRIDGE & IRON  
WORKS, LIMITED**

Head Office and Plant  
WINNIPEG, MAN.

### OTTAWA Post Hole Driller

A high speed, one-man driller equipped with fast new type auger. For any row crop tractor. Easy to operate from driver's seat. Make big money doing custom digging. Guaranteed. Write for details. OTTAWA MFG. CO., 548 Elm St., Ottawa, Kans., U.S.A.

**STOP  
costly BREEDING  
FAILURES with  
R&X  
WHEAT GERM OIL**

4 oz. \$1.25 — 20 oz. \$5.00

**VIOBIN (CANADA) LIMITED**  
N.D.G. Postal Station - Box 50, Montreal



**HBC  
FARM LANDS  
for SALE**

IN  
MANITOBA, SASKATCHEWAN  
AND ALBERTA

Special Terms Clear Titles

HAY AND GRAZING LEASES  
HAY AND TIMBER PERMITS

MAIL THIS COUPON for further information. State land in which you are interested.

MANAGER, LAND DEPARTMENT, CG-5-45  
HUDSON'S BAY COMPANY,  
WINNIPEG.

Sec. Tp. Rge. West Mer.  
East

Name .....

Address .....

18

**Hudson's Bay Company.**  
INCORPORATED 21<sup>ST</sup> MAY 1870



## Breeding Station for Chukar Partridge

Game enthusiasts at Saskatoon moved in 1934 to further the introduction of this Asiatic game bird

ONE evening last July I visited the 120-acre Chukar Partridge breeding station, on Beaver Creek, a short distance from Saskatoon. It is owned by members of the Saskatchewan Fish and Game League, and operated by the Saskatchewan Department of Natural Resources. The station is known as the Beaver Creek Game Breeding Station, and according to J. K. (Jim) Mahoney, of Saskatoon, who, with W. L. Kerr, of the Forest Nursery Station, at Sutherland, visited Beaver Creek with me, this game breeding station is "the finest game breeding station of its kind on the North American continent."

It appears to be well located to serve the purpose for which it was established, namely, to stock the province of Saskatchewan with this comparatively new game bird. Running water is available. It is away from all traffic. It has uplands to which the birds may resort as they are freed on the station, and the breeding establishment itself is located on protected flats close to headquarters buildings.

The project was organized first as a private enterprise in 1934. A few men at Saskatoon co-operated to purchase some eggs from Wisconsin and Oregon, and through the co-operation of the Poultry Department of the University of Saskatchewan, the eggs thus secured were hatched. In the spring of 1935, a total of 97 birds were hatched. By 1937, however, it was felt that the Game Branch of the provincial government should be approached and the government was persuaded to take over the operation of the establishment.

The war has considerably interfered with the operation of the station, but 6,000 young birds were hatched in 1939, though this number decreased to 2,900 in 1943. Fertility and hatchability have been, at times, very high. One year fertility was 96.7 per cent, and in 1939 over 85 per cent hatchability was secured. Originally, the birds were released at nine weeks of age in lots of not less than

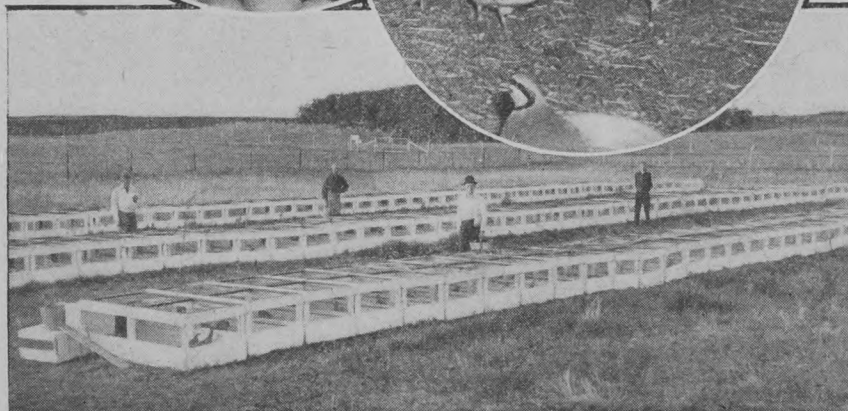
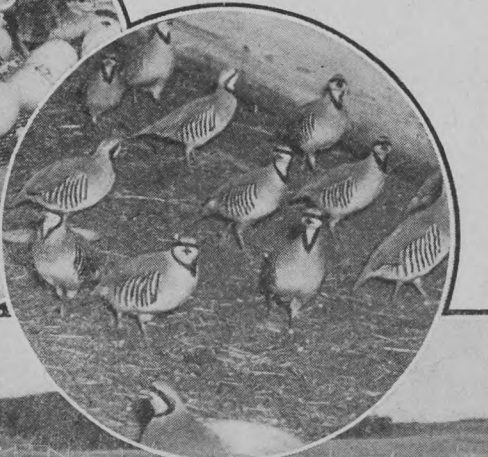
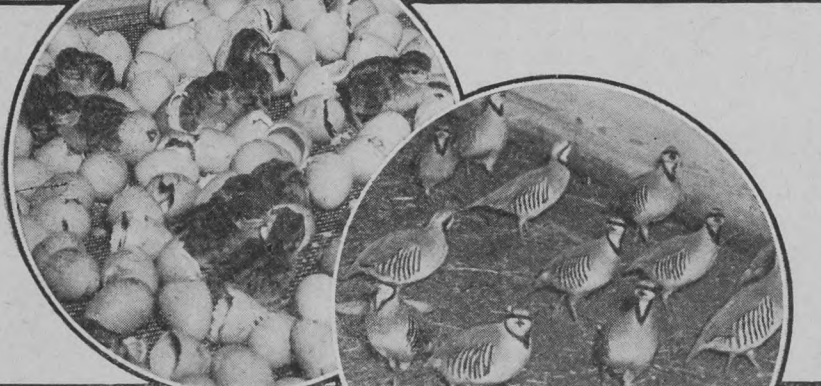
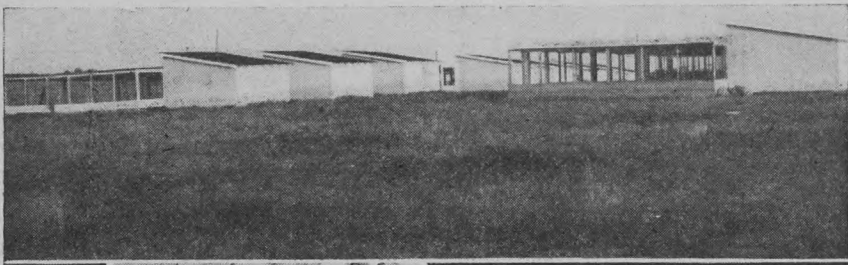
500. Now, however, they are distributed in lots of from 20 to 200, depending on the cover and protection available in the district to which they are to be sent.

When I visited the station on July 13 the breeding and hatching season was over. The 5,400-egg capacity incubator was idle, as were the 150 mating pens. The ten brooder pens house the young birds, and I also saw the seven winter pens where a flock of about 240 old birds are kept.

The Chukar partridge is a native of India, and is found in the jungles and deserts at from sea level to three miles above. It is about 10 per cent larger than the Hungarian partridge, and was introduced by the Saskatoon game enthusiasts after the Hungarian partridge had been almost wiped out by adverse weather conditions resulting from cold, wet weather lasting until nearly the middle of June, resulting in late hatching. This was followed by early snow in the fall. The native prairie chicken had also decreased in numbers at the same time. I understood at the time this game breeding station was started, there were only two known colonies of Chukar partridges in Canada, namely, at Battleford and in Manitoba.

It would certainly seem that the location of the station should be favorable to this game bird, with headquarters buildings on the flat floor of the valley on the south bank of Beaver Creek, and with the north bank heavily wooded, rising to a height of 50 to 60 feet before flattening out. Protection, natural cover, and general suitability would seem to have been provided.

Generous praise is due to the Saskatchewan Fish and Game League, organized shortly after World War I, and to the Saskatchewan Department of Natural Resources for efforts of this nature, which serve to perpetuate the pledge of sportsmen that our creel and bag limits shall always be less than the legal restriction and always within the bounty of Nature herself.—H.S.F.



Chukar partridge at the Beaver Creek Game Breeding Station, near Saskatoon, and some of the breeding pens (above) and the mating pens (below).

*"You can't beat  
DOMINION  
Farm Footwear  
for Hard Wear"*

**PILGRIM**  
A general purpose boot with heavy gauge, zig-zag bar design outsole. Also supplied in Storming height. Inbuilt qualities to stand rugged wear.

**EXPERIENCE** and workmanship are mighty important items to consider when you want hard wear. And farm footwear has to be good to stand the extra strain of heavy outdoor work. That's why Dominion makes a special range of synthetic farm footwear with tough, rugged wear built right in — heavy service footwear with thick, husky soles and sturdy uppers that resist wear and tear.

These good value features are backed by 90 years' experience in making waterproof footwear that gives the utmost in fit, comfort and wear.

**DOMINION RUBBER**  
COMPANY LIMITED  
*A Good Name to Remember*

**RAINTITE**  
Black all-rubber overshoe, with heavy fleece lining. Rugged zig-zag bar design outsole. Also supplied in boys' misses' and children's 3-buckle height.

**ARTISAN**  
Heavy net lined over with rolled edge, honeycomb design sole and heel. Supplied in men's, boys' and youths' sizes.



IT'S LUCKY WE PAINTED THE WALLS WITH WASHABLE

Kyanize

SELF-SMOOTHING

CELOID ENAMEL

Kyanize IS THE LIFE OF THE SURFACE

Wholesale Distributors:

The J. H. ASHDOWN HARDWARE CO., Limited  
Winnipeg, Regina, Saskatoon, Calgary, Edmonton  
BOGARDUS-WICKENS, Limited, Vancouver



YES —  
DEAR CHICKS—  
NOW GET  
THIS CLEAR

CHICK A-B-C'S  
ALWAYS BE CAREFUL  
TO EAT PLENTY OF  
**THAT FRESH**  
**VICTORIA GREENMELK**  
**CHICK STARTER** Every day

Care is important too . . . but a chick only eats a thimbleful of feed per day . . . so each thimbleful must contain exactly what is needed for health, strength, vigor and growth.

Those first few weeks tell a tale of profits . . . because each chick saved will earn you \$2.00 in the year. That's how to figure the difference between Victoria and cheap chick mashers. Feed Victoria Greenmelk chick starter . . . figure how much less it *really* costs you . . . when you're counting bigger profits in the Fall.

Write for instructive  
free pamphlets.  
Get the informative  
Victoria Service  
Bulletin mailed you  
monthly . . . free.

Order from your Victoria  
dealer or McCabe  
elevator agent.  
CS-3-45

**VICTORIA**  
*The Fresh*  
**FEEDS - BALANCERS - MINERALS**  
*Manufactured Fresh daily by*  
**McCABE BROS. GRAIN CO. LTD.**  
WINNIPEG - REGINA - SASKATOON - EDMONTON - PORT ARTHUR - BRANDON



## Playing Tag With Ticks

The female carries two dreaded diseases

By SARA EMERALD NELSON

THERE used to be a slang expression popular with young folk some years back, "She's little but oh my!" Originally I think the expression was coined by some young man to describe a beautiful girl. But the phrase has repeatedly been applied to many female things—small in size but large in potency of one kind or another. For instance one might say of the female woodtick, "She's little — but oh my!" And one would speak with explicit truth.

Woodticks are very small creatures and the male of the species is harmless. It is the female that carries the dreaded diseases tularaemia and spotted-fever. The presence of these cannot be determined unless submitted to laboratory tests so it behooves all people living in a tick-infested area to heed the warning, "Look out for ticks — they bite."

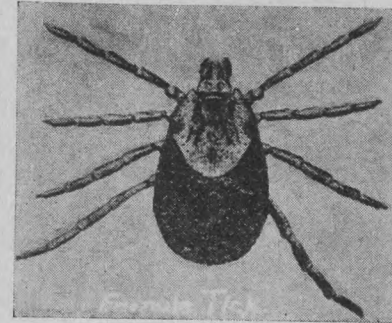
One such locality in Canada lies in southern Alberta, between Medicine Hat and the international boundary line. The ranching and farming folk who live here had until quite recent years been comfortably sure that all fever-laden ticks were away down in distant states; Wyoming, Montana and Idaho. It was a rude shock to them to find our Canadian ticks were dangerous too. All told five deaths have occurred from the bite of a disease-laden tick. The first two cases defied diagnosis—the medical men in attendance having never witnessed any cases of spotted fever (or Rock Mountain fever as it is technically named). However since then Alberta doctors and laymen alike have become well versed in the detection of the disease or rather in the prevention of it. It is known now that it starts from the bite of a female tick carrying the venom. Whether the tick is called woodtick, sagetick, sheep-tick or spotted-fever tick it is all the same. A tiny insignificant "bug," protectively colored to fit into its immediate habitat, and one to heed.

For the past six summers an entomological survey party has been carrying on assiduously through an ever-widening strip of sage brush country in the south of Alberta and Saskatchewan. Dressed in tough-fibred clothing



and high stout boots to resist the ticks these patient workers collected ticks, ticks and more ticks. All told 62,000 ticks were gathered by means of insect-drags, placed into vials and dispatched to the Dominion virological laboratory at Kamloops, for a thorough "under glass" examination to determine whether they were as "innocent as they looked." Many of them were found to be carriers!

It was not the purpose of this scientific survey to generate fear among those who are making their homes and livelihood in this tick-resort. Rather recognition of the potential danger and teach precautionary measures. The entomologist in charge of this work gave unstintingly of his time and knowledge to educate all coming in contact with ticks. Tick vaccine has been used for 13 years in the United States but until 1941 it was an



Picking ticks from tick drag and putting into vials—Below: the female tick enlarged.

untried and almost unheard of thing in Canada. Due to the combined efforts of the Manyberries branch of the Women's Institute in southern Alberta and the whole-hearted co-operation of Dr. Howard Dixon and nursing assistants from Medicine Hat an annual vaccination clinic was begun in the spring of 1941. The vaccine used comes from chick embryo and in most cases the reaction is very slight.

Like any new and strange practice it made slow headway the first two years. So many people were dubious of its worth and almost fearful of its results. Three applications, spaced one week apart are necessary to insure protection for one year. The protective value for child-patients is 100 per cent and for adults it assures them of escaping fatality if bitten by a virulent tick. After four annual spotted-fever clinics have operated in this small prairie town the people thereabouts have become so vaccination conscious each spring that they take it quite casually. Yet it is as yet the lone spot in Canada where such a vaccination takes place. Of course the need is not present throughout the whole of Canada but in postwar times when scientific research will expand the need for other clinics will be recognized.



AUTOMOBILES are here to stay. This streamlined beauty was in service over 40 years ago as a family runabout, business car and prime mover. In this case it is prime-moving a cement mixer. The details of the power take-off are shrouded behind the pile of cement bags but apparently the car was anchored to a stump, one wheel jacked up and a belt pulley attached. Anyway, it saved a lot of backbreaking in the building business.

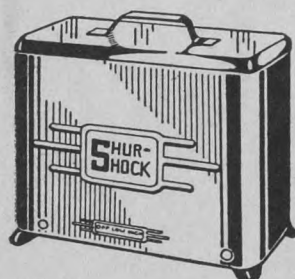
It was owned and operated by a contractor at Minnedosa, Man. This photo was taken in 1912, but of course the car was in the used and abused classification by that time. The print is from a plate, brought to The Guide by J. H. Kiteley, retired educationalist. The car itself was made in those far-off days by the International Harvester Company, but they didn't call it an automobile. The trade name was I.H.C. Auto Buggy.

# SHUR-SHOCK

## ELECTRIC FENCER

**A SHUR-SHOCK TO FENCE YOUR STOCK**  
Save Pasture, Time, Crops and Money

You can have a fence where you need it. Take it away when you don't need it. Senior and Standard Models. Best quality. Guaranteed two years. Sold from coast to coast. Write for circular.



Manufactured by  
**J. C. Hallman Mfg. Co.,** Waterloo, Ont.

**IT SOLVES THE FENCING PROBLEM**

Be sure to sign your name and address to all correspondence. Frequently letters are received with either name or address missing and it is necessary to hold up the correspondence until the subscriber writes us again. Give special attention to these details before sealing your letters.



# Protect against wear

## ... your tractor's greatest enemy

IF FRICTION AND WEAR really get going inside your tractor, you're sure headed for a lot of trouble and expense. If wear isn't held in check, your motor's delicate bearing surfaces begin to heat up and grind against each other. First thing you know you have a breakdown right in the busy season, and you know what a job it is to get engine parts these days.

With proper care you can keep wear down to the very minimum. One thing you can do is get the very best lubrication money can buy.

Mobiloil costs a few cents more than some oils—it's worth a whole lot more in the protection it brings to your motor. Mobiloil's tough, oily film stands up under the searing heat and wear of hot, heavy operation. It protects delicate bearing surfaces,

eliminates unnecessary breakdowns and repairs. Many farmers report lower oil consumption with Mobiloil.

See your Imperial Oil Agent or Dealer for the correct grades of Mobiloil for your car, truck and tractor.

# MOBILLOIL



SOLD BY



IMPERIAL OIL EVERYWHERE IN CANADA



# IT'S THE *Safe* WAY TO GO



## Travel GREYHOUND

Now you can travel between Vancouver and Winnipeg and all intermediate points via Greyhound Lines.

When you travel by Greyhound, you are assured of safe, courteous service. Greyhound drivers are thoroughly schooled in the job of driving with absolute safety. When you travel, go Greyhound for complete satisfaction at low cost.



For further information on fares and schedules contact your local Greyhound agent.



F.P.3

# GREYHOUND LINES

## WE MUST SAVE OUR SOILS NOW

Continued from page 11

down of soil structure that is extremely dangerous. The summerfallow is thus the centre of the danger from a soil erosion standpoint.

Soil losses during the summerfallow year can be greatly reduced. First by a more universal adoption of tillage practices that will maintain the trash cover on the surface. To accomplish this, tillage implements must be kept in much better repair than in the past. Cultivation must be much more carefully regulated in order that weeds may be destroyed at their most vulnerable stages of growth.

Only in the British Isles and on the continent of Europe has man been successful in establishing a permanent system of agriculture. There, soil fertility and crop yields have been maintained at a high level. It is true there is a plentiful and fairly even distribution of moisture, but much of the success of agriculture in Europe is the result of well-planned crop rotations, careful cultivation of the soil, the returning of manures to the land, and supplementing these by plowing under green crops and by the regular and liberal use of commercial fertilizers.

THE second step in soil protection and almost equal in importance, is that of basing the acreage kept in cultivated grasses and legumes, not on livestock needs, but on the needs of our arable land. The establishing of crop rotations that include hay and pasture crops on every farm is the first step in developing a permanent and lasting agriculture on our prairie fields. Where a good crop rotation is followed and the land is down periodically for two or three years in succession to grasses and legumes, there is a reduction of weeds. This lessens the number of cultivations necessary to control weeds. Usually a supply of clean seed grain can be harvested after summerfallowing the sod lands. Thus the farmer has clean seed, which is so important in obtaining clean crops and in reducing soil tillage.

The main objection raised is that it is not profitable to take land out of grain production and seed it down to grasses and legumes. In the prairie provinces there is only an average of a few acres per farm in cultivated hay and pasture crops. The fertility of our prairie soils was built by grasses and we must turn to these and to legumes if we are to maintain the soil organic matter so useful in moisture conservation and so essential in maintaining bacterial action, soil fibre and soil fertility. Crop rotations that include grasses and legumes can be made to pay, over a large part of the prairies. The operators of the seventeen illustration and substation farms co-operating with the Brandon Experimental Farm have, on the average, one-fifth of their farms in cultivated hay and pasture crops. Their sales of farm produce in 1944 amounted to an average per farm of \$6,800. If the average of the yearly sales from Manitoba farms could be brought up to \$6,800 instead of the present \$3,100, farmers could soon establish a working capital and a reserve of Victory Bonds that would remove much of the financial worry that has made life miserable for so many living on the land.

FARMERS, farm financiers and agricultural fieldmen must face the fact that persistence in the pioneer plan of depending entirely on soil tillage for weed control, can only end in increasing the rate of soil destruction by wind and water, or else result in a losing battle against the weeds. In either case a serious reduction in crop yields will take place.

Crop rotations will be established on the prairies either by man or nature. Already a million acres of land has been abandoned in the province of Manitoba. Mainly this is made up of the lighter soils. After abandonment these are clothed with weeds and later by grasses and thus the renovating process proceeds. The alternative is for farmers to establish rotations of grains, grasses

and legumes and summerfallow or inter-tilled crops. Almost every Dominion experimental farm in Canada has for years carried on crop rotation investigations and it has been proven that crop rotations pay good dividends in crop returns and in soil conservation.

There are two main difficulties limiting their adoption. The first is the dislike of farmers as well as business men to make changes. The change from alternate grain growing and fallow to a rotation that will include grasses and legumes is not as simple as it may seem. Very careful planning is necessary in order to keep the farm revenue at its regular level in the transition period. It is here that the experimental farms and the agricultural fieldmen can assist in planning this part of the program. The second problem is that of utilizing grass and legumes to the best advantage. This crop will return the greatest profits providing it can be used for pasture or hay or for the production of seed.

IN making use of the soil-improving qualities of the grasses and legumes, farmers must remember that grasses use nitrogen freely from the soil; and for this reason it is necessary to include alfalfa in the mixture when the land is to be left in sod for more than one year. Alfalfa mixed with the grasses draws on the nitrogen in the air to replenish the nitrogen taken from the soil by the grasses. Grasses such as brome, reduce soil moisture in dry times to a lower percentage than grain. To replenish the soil moisture and bring about the decomposition of the grass roots and the release of plant food a season's summerfallow is necessary. It is much more important to summerfallow sod than grain stubble, since failure to bring about decomposition of the grass roots in the first season, may reduce yields over a period of several years.

A system of agriculture that will insure permanent settlement on the prairies is essential to the development of Canada. East of the prairies there are a thousand miles of rocks and forests sparsely settled, and to the west lie the Rocky Mountains. The settlements on the 1,000 miles of Canadian prairies are the link binding together our west coast and eastern Canada. A situation can develop where the prairies, too, will be sparsely settled by a population that has to struggle to extract a bare sustenance from the earth. This can happen if the people of today continue to destroy the organic matter in the soil by over-tilling and failing to return to the soil the plant food necessary for maintenance of healthy bacterial action and vigorous plant growth. Already in certain districts cultivation of some farm lands is temporarily abandoned. Even now the Dominion government is investigating the reclaiming of farm lands in all three prairie provinces.

(Editor's note: M. J. Tinline is and has been for years, Superintendent of the Dominion experimental farm, at Brandon, Manitoba. He has a practical and abiding interest in the welfare of agriculture and does not speak or write without careful and thoughtful preparation.)



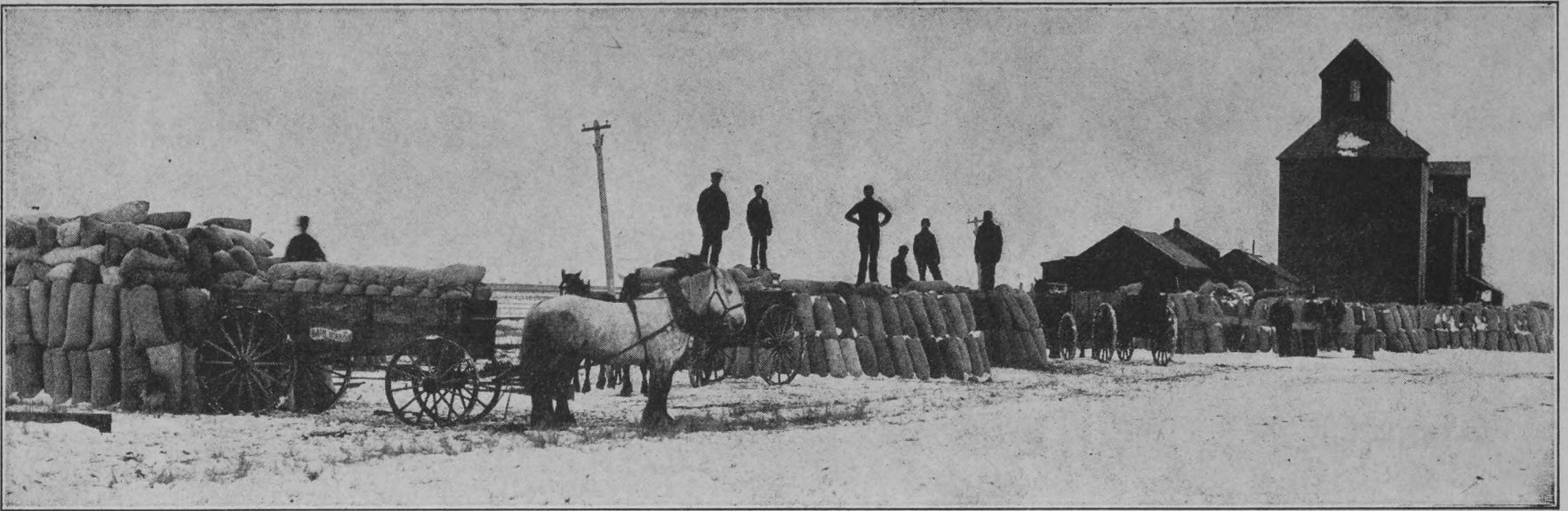
We crow in five minutes.

# PAINT THAT PROTECTS



ONE COAT OF  
**KLING-KOTE**  
plus  
ONE COAT OF  
**STEPHENS' PAINT**  
—THE ORIGINAL—  
*Stephens'*  
REGISTERED TRADE MARK  
**2-COAT PAINT SYSTEM**





## *“Conditions at the Elevator”*

### THEN—AND—NOW

● The above old-time photograph shows an actual scene, taken at Elva, Manitoba, in “the good old days” before western farmers owned and controlled their own grain handling organizations. The photograph was taken in 1903.

● In a protest against what they considered to be unfair and unsatisfactory elevator conditions (a price spread of about 16 cents per bushel between street and track was being charged) the group of farmers shown in the picture have hauled their grain in sacks with the intention of themselves shipping over the platform. About 20,000 bushels of grain are shown piled in sacks along the right-of-way awaiting the arrival of transportation.

● Such bad conditions at the elevator have long since been changed—replaced by modern methods and fair business practices—thanks to the determination and initiative of the organized grain growers of forty years ago. Today at farmer-owned U.G.G. elevators, in addition to up-to-date elevator service and skilled management in handling and marketing grain, farmers can purchase, co-operatively, binder twine, coal, flour, salt and many other farm supplies at economical prices, plus

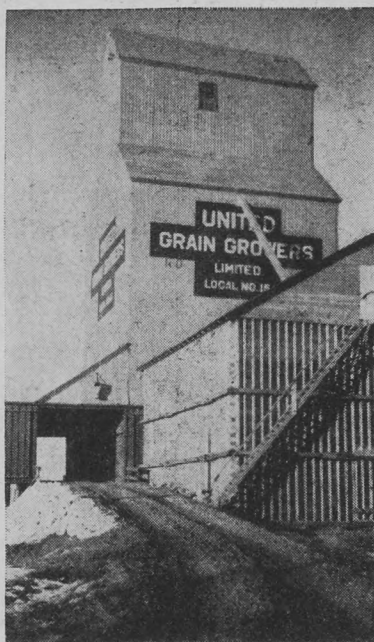
the advantage of guaranteed quality merchandise.

● In the interest of better farm production, U.G.G. has not neglected the educational side of its activities.

Millions of bushels of registered and certified seed grain have been distributed through its farmer-owned elevators. Hundreds of seed test plots have been sponsored. Agricultural scholarships have been founded. Financial grants have been made to Universities in support of their research work. Seed, swine and calf clubs have been encouraged among junior farmers.

● U.G.G.’s 39 years’ record of consistently successful operation fully justifies the claim that a well-managed application of the principles of co-operation can be of advantage to producer, purchaser and consumer, while adding to the stability of the country at large.

● The loyal support of thousands of farmers made this the first large-size experiment in farmer co-operation in western Canada, outstandingly successful. The continuance of such support, through deliveries of grain and purchase of farm supplies at U.G.G. elevators, will assure a continuance of the benefits of “39 years of co-operation.”



*Today, everything possible is done to provide adequate elevator service.*

# UNITED GRAIN GROWERS LTD

WINNIPEG

CALGARY

EDMONTON

SASKATOON





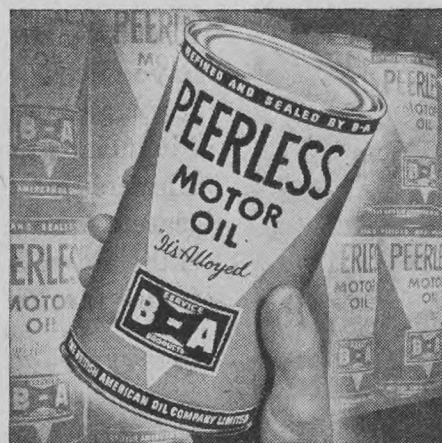
The Majority of automobile repair jobs—accidents excepted—may be traced to faulty lubrication. One way to avoid time out for costly repairs is to use only an oil specially made for Canada . . . an oil which keeps on the job longer, because "it's alloyed!"

## WHY "Alloyed"

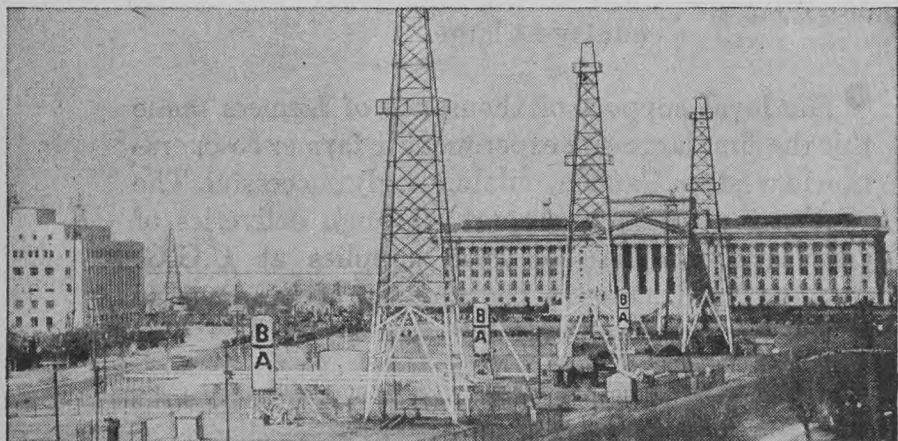
Motorists have asked why B-A's phenomenal, new 5-point-process Peerless Motor Oil is "alloyed" . . . and what is meant by this word. Here is the answer in a nutshell! The best oils in the world—and that describes Peerless even before it is "alloyed"—break down under heat and pressure, fouling engines with hard or soft carbon. We add a special ingredient to Peerless which inhibits oxidation just as chrome or nickel inhibit oxidation of steel. This means cleaner engines, longer life, lower repair costs. It will pay you to change oil early this year and change to Peerless Motor Oil!



Smart girls know much more about cars now! This young lady has brought her car in for Spring change-over early. And this year of course, it's B-A Peerless Motor Oil, because she knows:—"It's alloyed!"



Here's the answer for every motorist who's worried about how long his present car can last. Peerless Motor Oil—because "it's Alloyed"—keeps engines cleaner, cars running longer. Switch now to Peerless.



B-A oil wells in Oklahoma City symbolize British American Oil's control of selected crudes from which Peerless Motor Oil is made at the only lubricating oil refinery completed in Canada within the last five years. B-A's unique 5-point-process means better oil!

**THE BRITISH AMERICAN OIL COMPANY LIMITED**

## BRITISH FARMERS HAVE A PLAN

*Continued from page 9*

Conference on Food and Agriculture, because we believe that only by raising the standard of living of the world's population, can the primary producer be ensured of a remunerative return from a balanced production without having to resort to restriction of production, or the destruction of that which is wrongly deemed surplus in order to maintain the value of his produce.

"No longer shall we be content to see the burning of wheat in locomotives, or drowning coffee beans in mid-ocean, whilst there are starving peoples in some countries, and an all too low standard of living in others.

"Our own government accepted the recommendations of the Hot Springs Conference insofar as the recommendations are applicable to conditions in the United Kingdom, and we await their deliberations on the recommendations placed before the contributory governments by the Interim Commission.

### British Government's Attitude

"Since accepting the findings of 'Hot Springs,' the British government have issued a White Paper on Employment Policy, in which they declare their aim to be 'The maintenance of a high and stable level of employment after the war.' Significant in the White Paper is the definition of their attitude:

'A country dependent on exports . . . needs prosperity in its overseas markets. This cannot be achieved without effective collaboration among the nations . . . The aims of this international collaboration and co-operation are to promote the beneficial exchange of goods and services between nations to ensure reasonably stable rates of exchange and to check the swings in world commodity prices, which alternately inflate and destroy the incomes of the primary producers of foodstuffs and raw materials.'

"The foregoing extracts from this White Paper show that there is a general realization that future industrial well-being cannot be founded on agricultural depression. The slumps of pre-war days which overtook primary production provided Britain with cheap food dearly bought. The impoverishment of primary producers automatically meant the restriction at home and overseas of the markets of our manufacturing industries. Recognition of this result has been evidenced by bodies like Chambers of Commerce and other industrial organizations in requesting joint examination of the remedies with organized producers and by representations to the government.

"Every consideration of the future tends to the logic of the approach; the postwar problem of revitalizing international trade being found in international co-operation. Of no aspect is it truer than in the realm of primary production in order to secure stability of production and marketing conditions for producers throughout the world on an expanding economy.

### Safeguards Necessary

"It would be foolhardy, however, if we did not face realities and examine possible dangers. There is danger in any piecemeal adoption of the 'Hot Springs' recommendations, because, if production is stimulated in the blind belief that because 'Hot Springs' recommends it, food were to be produced to feed the undernourished before the distributive machinery or the power to purchase is in fact in being, the consequent reversion to fluctuating price levels and supplies would militate against the early realization of 'Hot Springs' ideals. Moreover, if world living standards are unevenly or spasmodically raised, the competitive power in industrial production for export may be unbalanced and prejudice the achievement of the aims.

"The constant surveillance over the development of the International Food and Agriculture Organization machine is vital to the primary producers, and whilst we welcome the findings of the Conference, we are convinced that the inter-governmental nature of the con-

ference should have been reinforced by direct representation of organized primary producers.

"In this respect the time factor is all-important, because it is of paramount importance that we stake the claim of primary producers for such representation with all the weight that we can employ.

"We have been convinced in the United Kingdom that we have not been as well acquainted with your problems, nor you with ours, as is desirable, and that regular exchange of views would be of inestimable mutual benefit and a means of achieving a closer understanding.

### Federation of Primary Producers

"We have a common aim—to secure an equitable return to all who derive their living from the land, and to contribute our share to the common good. Nothing but good, therefore, can come of constant collaboration, nor should this be confined to our two organizations, but to all countries where primary producers are organized on a national representative basis. To this end we embarked on this tour to some of the Empire countries in order to sound the opinion of primary producers in those countries, and are happy to state that in New Zealand and Australia, the organized primary producers fully subscribed to these ideals.

"Accordingly, we commend to you for your consideration the early promotion of an International Federation of Primary Producers' Organizations. This International Federation should have an establishment of staff commensurate with the task to be done and will, in all probability, have to be expanded from time to time as the responsibilities of the organization increase.

"We are of the opinion that such an organization should be furnished with reliable economic and statistical information relevant to primary production, world consumption, and distribution; that it should act in the capacity of a bureau for the practical application of scientific advances in the industry, for market intelligence and new market potentialities, for publicity and for information on national policies, all of which data should be accessible to the constituent member organizations.

"When the Food and Agriculture Organization is set up, then the producers' organization could, and should, co-ordinate the views of primary producers for representation, either direct or through the respective delegates to this organization, or to any other body or organization concerned internationally with the problems of food distribution. The delegates of such an international producers' body would prove invaluable counsellors in the deliberations of their respective national organizations.

"The more highly developed inter-governmental collaboration becomes in matters of food and agriculture, the more vital will it be to co-ordinate and unify the views of primary producers. This can be possible only if the machinery is in existence in the shape of an international federation of primary producers' organizations. The power for good of such an organization with its knowledge of the repercussions on farming practice of inter-government policy would be invaluable."

After presenting this statement, Mr. Turner said that they were anxious to discuss the possibility and advisability of an international conference of national farm organizations in London, possibly next October, to set up an international federation of primary producers. The two chief objectives of the Conference would be to draft a charter or constitution for an international federation and to press for primary producer representation of the respective countries on the permanent Food and Agriculture Organization as envisioned at Hot Springs.

The Canadian Federation of Agriculture lined up with Australia and New Zealand in endorsing the proposals made by the delegation. H. H. Hannam, president of the C.F.A. who presided, issued a statement saying that the primary producers of Canada and other agricultural countries could no longer think in terms of domestic policy, and that farmers are convinced that the basis of an expanding world economy should be organization and co-ordination on a world scale.



# VICTORY IS OUR BUSINESS

*and we know it's  
YOUR BUSINESS  
too!*

## FAITH

From the first turning of the furrow until the final harvest, no man lives more by faith than he who tills the soil.

His faith is in the good earth and in the laws of nature—in the fruits of toil and in the promise of reward according to achievement.

We who are engaged in manufacture also have convictions upon which our policies are based.

We have faith in work, as the forerunner of reward — in incentive, as the kindling spark of productive energy—in opportunity to serve a need, as the first requirement to provide a job.

We have faith in the rightness and benefits of individual freedom and individual enterprise.

Faith in the principle that there can be no rights without responsibilities—no privileges to enjoy without duties to perform.

We have faith in the rights of great and small alike—and in the importance of all to a free, peaceful and productive nation.

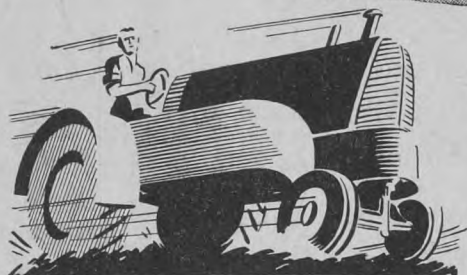
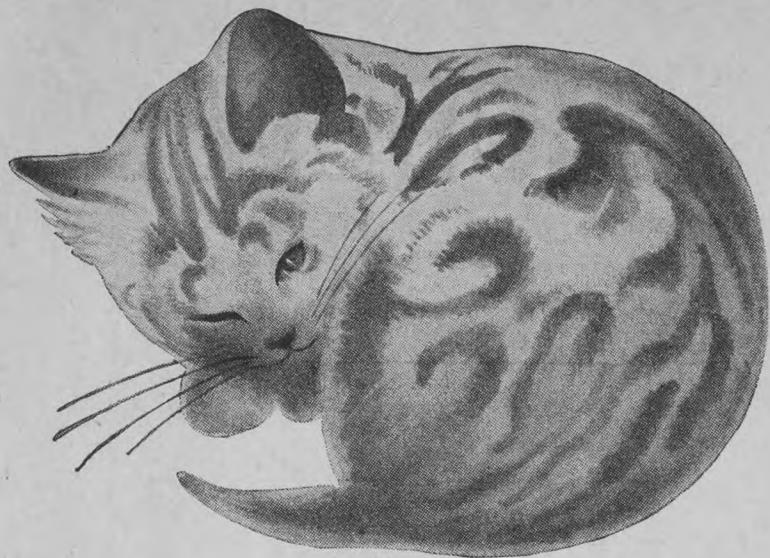
We believe that with stout hearts and willing hands dedicated to these principles, Canada's future will inevitably bring better things for more people.

**GM**  
GENERAL  
MOTORS

# GENERAL MOTORS

CHEVROLET • PONTIAC • OLDSMOBILE • McLAUGHLIN-BUICK • CADILLAC  
CHEVROLET and GMC TRUCKS





FOR THAT  
RYTHMIC  
PURR..

## MOTOR RYTHM

Whether it's your tractor, your truck or your car, WHIZ MOTOR RYTHM can help you beat the bogey of bucking and ping—give you smooth, rhythmic engine performance—save you up to 30% of gas consumption.



This liquid chemical dissolves carbon binders, removes gum and sludge and varnish, guards against internal rust and corrosion. Used regularly in the crankcase with every oil change, Motor Rythm keeps polished metal surfaces clean, steps up power and compression, acts as a lubricant antifreeze in winter.

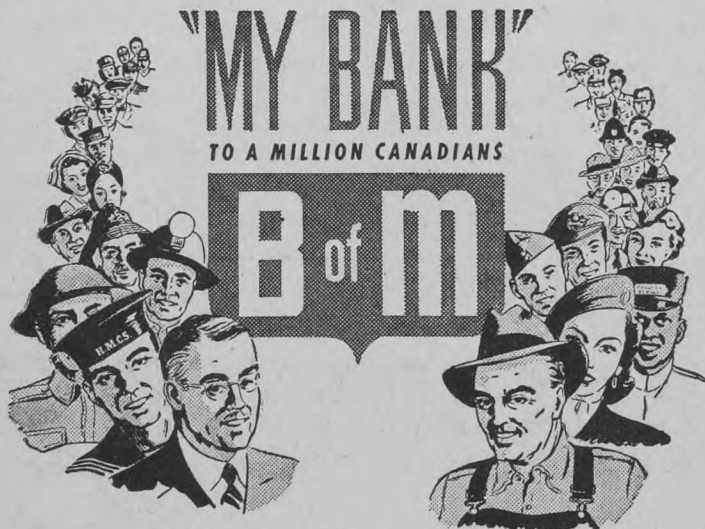
The R. M. Hollingshead Co. of  
Canada, Limited, Toronto  
Factories at Bowmanville, Ont.

Ask Your Dealer



**Hollingshead**  
LEADER IN  
MAINTENANCE PRODUCTS

Manufacturers of Whiz Tire Preservative—Whiz Hydraulic Brake Fluid—  
Whiz Cooling System Cleaners—Whiz Gear and Chassis Lubricants



**BANK OF MONTREAL**

"working with Canadians in every walk of life since 1817"



## HORTICULTURE

When it's apple blossom time in prairie Canada.

### Fruit Without Cultivation

IN 1933, we planted fruit tree seed in small beds, in October. This seed included plums, hybrid plums, and crab-apple seeds, and was supplied by the Dominion experimental station at Morden, Manitoba. Almost all the seeds sprouted, and grew in the beds well, until May, 1936.

We had no land in which to put the young seedling trees, but it was necessary to move them. Consequently, we enlarged the kitchen garden and, having no other place to put the fruit seedlings, we planted them hit and miss on the new plot and filled in for the summer with the early vegetables. The cultivation the vegetables received that summer is all the trees have ever received.

We have always had three manure piles on the go, so as to have well-rotted manure at all times for any purpose. We covered the ground around the trees with six inches of well-rotted manure, every fall. In March, 1941, the men put the cleanings from the chicken house and fresh horse manure quite deep between the trees. The horse manure is quite strawy, and is spread so as to mulch the ground, but the chicken manure is put in little heaps just at the tips of the branches, so as not to hurt the trunks.

The trees are from four to six feet apart, as we expected to move them to another plot, but as time went on, we could not get help, and then the war with its shortages prevented.

In 1938, some apple trees and several plums of the Assiniboine type fruited. In 1939, a few more, the first two apples to fruit, according to several Englishmen well acquainted with fruit in England, with delicious fruit. These men say these are not crabs, but are just like the regular hedge apple they knew in England; and they are growing so close to spruce trees and caragana that you wonder at their living at all.

Each year since, more and more trees have come into bearing. In 1940, we canned twenty quarts of fruits from crabs and plums. In 1941, the trees set bushels of fruit and had reached the

size of garden peas when frozen black on June 7.

We added the usual manure dressing in March, 1942, and reaped 20 quarts of apples, and 40 quarts of plums, preserved, and shared a bit with our neighbors far and near, and sold plums besides. In 1943, we had a late frost which ruined about half of the fruit, but still left too much to handle with the quantity of sugar allowed us. If only we could persuade the W.P.T.B. to put the sugar for preserving back on 1942 basis for our fruit this year—but that's another story.

In March of 1944 the men put raw manure on top of the snow to save the moisture, hold the frost in (to delay spring blooming) and smother the quack, since there was no chance of doing any work on the fruit land.

In the fall the plum crop was so abundant we ate plums from August 1 until hard September frost; sold at least one hundred pounds and gave away as much more; besides having 20 quarts of crabs canned; and 40 quarts of plums, most of which is in the cellar for lack of sugar to sweeten.

Mr. Leslie was kind enough to supply us with 17 different cherry, plum, and apple-hybrid grafted trees in 1944, all of which grew save the Dura and Rosilda, which did not start. Some of the others even blossomed. We are waiting now to see how they weathered this winter of 1944-45.

The rabbits visited my trees but once after I sprayed the trunk and lower branches with turpentine and corrosive sublimate. This spring of 1945 we will have to apply rotted manure again, as there is no help to do otherwise.

Of the original trees there are nine crabs bearing, two or three trees that look as though they might bear, and three trees of quality which Mr. D. A. Brown, Dominion experimental farm, Brandon, said would be worthy of propagation. We discarded several healthy looking trees that seemed to be set back each year.—Mrs. G. A. Stewart, Minnetonka, Man.

### Exchanges Plants With Russia

THERE is a saying that experience is a good teacher, but the lessons come high. But it is not necessary that everybody start from scratch and find out everything for oneself. There is another precept that "it is a wise man who learns by the experience of others."

Well, what I'm going to say is that many years ago (about in the 1920's) George F. Chipman, then editor of The Country Guide, proposed to me that we try growing Whitesbog blueberries, the same varieties that are now offered here and there by advertisements and catalogs. Chipman proposed to have the blueberry plants sent to me, and I was to do the work we adjudged necessary. My idea was that as they originated in New Jersey, U.S.A., they would find the season here too short, too dry, and too cold. This, I later concluded, was the chief factor in their failure, although I got soil by truck from a natural blueberry patch, some six or eight miles northwest of Dauphin, and used it around the plants and also brought a

few rods of blueberry sod with native plants growing in it and planted sod and all in a furrow. The result was nothing. The alkaline properties that make the soil amenable to blueberry growth leached down and left the soil changed to sweet soil.

The Russian scientific men say that surface water goes down at the rate of seven feet per year, according to experiments conducted in the Soviet Union. This reminds me of a time not so long ago when, according to our newspapers, everything Russian was diabolical, or at least under suspicion. But during those years in the thirties I was receiving, every year, two small booklets offering free seed from all their agricultural or horticultural experiment stations. One book was to be returned marked, with what one wanted, and the other one kept for a check on one's orders. Two little books here I have just extracted from my Russian file is the 1937 one, offering 846 varieties of seed, and the No. 6 annual book of 1938 offers



702 kinds and asks us "to make use of our offers of big portions."

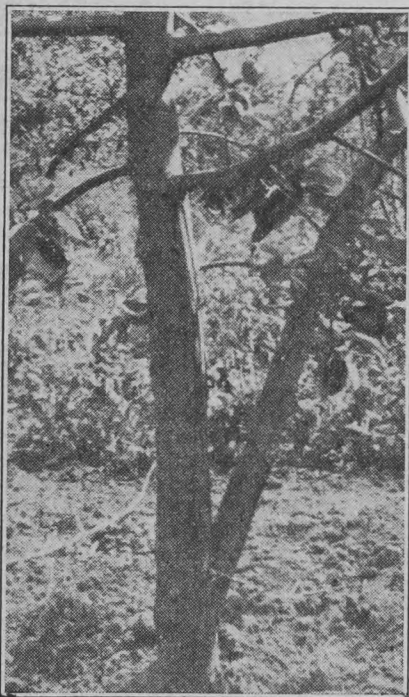
That looks like "the good neighbor" proposition to me. They also asked for various seeds and several times for cions of fruit trees and once sent us apple crab and apricot cions. We had a nice early apple "Vinnoe" and an apricot "Leningrad," which may not be its name as we could not read the Russian letters and as it was the only survivor of the apricots we called it that. It is hardy as any apricot and once had two fruits which fell off before getting ripe. Likely it was too far from other apricots to get pollinated. There are now some varieties of fruit I would like to send them, and of course to receive some of theirs, for they have great horticultural scientists, and they are making good progress in all lines. — W. J. Boughen, Valley River, Man.

#### Sunscald Injury

**E**ACH year many amateur fruit growers notice during the summer that injuries to the trunk and large branches of some of their fruit trees seem to have occurred, and have resulted in patches of bark, perhaps several inches wide and as much as three or four feet long, dying and peeling off, so that the wood below is left without any protection. The chances are that this injury is due to sunscald, and that the injury itself has occurred in March and April when the sun first warms up, and before the leaves offer any protection to the trunk.

What happens in cases of sunscald is that the warm sun, striking the bark of the tree on the south or southwest side, warms up that portion of the trunk or branches for two or three hours during the day, and since the nights are still cold, the effect is produced of alternate freezing and thawing. This in turn leads to the destruction of the cells of the inner bark, and renders them unable to carry out their natural function of transporting sap and assisting in the growth of the tree. Later in the season, when the sap is running freely and the growth is rapid, these portions of the bark contract, split and die.

There are two methods of preventing sunscald, one of which is to head fruit trees so low that there is no trunk to sunscald. The other is to provide some

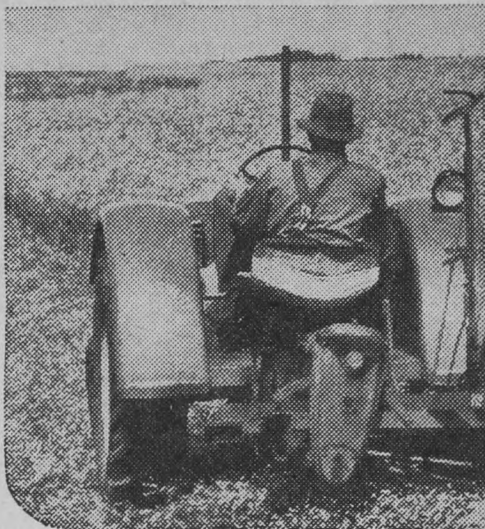


Paul Farnalls, Halkirk, Alta., believes he helps to ward off sunscald injury by slitting the bark of his trees lengthwise with a knife, on the southwest side of the trunk.

sort of shield for the trunk during the period of early spring when sunscald occurs. Anything will do for a shield—a piece of board standing between the trunk and the sun—or, if there is no danger from mice, a protection of a straw sheaf, or some other protection of a similar nature which will break the rays of the sun.

Sunscalded bark should be treated as soon as noted. All of the affected bark should be removed, and the wound left so that its edges are cut clean. The exposed wood should be treated with some preservative such as coal tar. In this case, however, the preservative should not be put on near the edges of the

WHEN YOUR HAY IS READY



GET A BETTER HARVEST  
**FASTER** with  
**COCKSHUTT**  
HAYING EQUIPMENT

At Haying time **SPEED** counts... You can count on **COCKSHUTT**

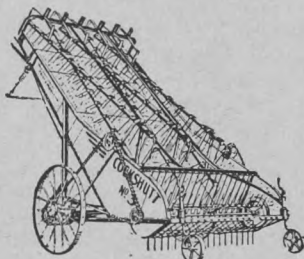
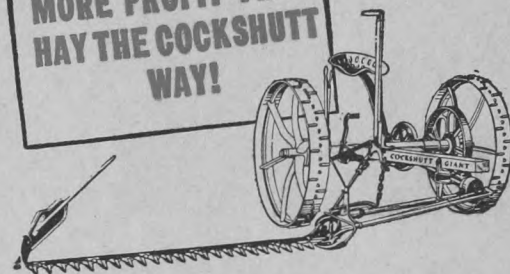
Good haying weather won't wait for poor, inefficient equipment. That's why it's so vitally important that you have the best haying equipment that your money can buy... **COCKSHUTT**. You'll be money in pocket and have more hay in the barn. Because Cockshutt Haying Equipment is efficient

and gives years of economical service. *Right now... today... make up your mind that come haying time you will be better equipped... equipped with Cockshutt Haying Equipment... to harvest sweeter, properly-cured hay.*

#### COCKSHUTT NO. 8 GIANT MOWER

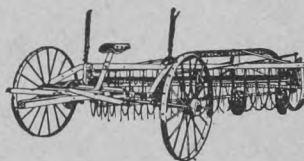
The name **COCKSHUTT** on any farm implement is your guarantee for long service. The Cockshutt No. 8 Giant Mower is an excellent example. *No other mower can do a better job, regardless of price, for perfect balance, positive cutting action, light draft and long life. Extra high lift is a feature of all Cockshutt Mowers. The cutter bar can be raised to clear any ordinary obstructions on rough ground without throwing the knife out of gear, while for transport it is raised to a particularly good height.*

**MORE PROFIT FROM  
HAY THE COCKSHUTT  
WAY!**



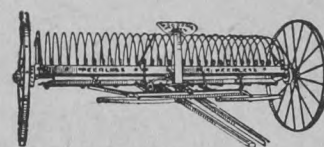
#### COCKSHUTT HAYLOADER

Get your hay into the barn while it is at its best in feed value. Cockshutt No. 2 or No. 3 Hayloaders pick up cleanly from swath or windrow without shedding. Builds high loads and saves time and labor.



#### COCKSHUTT NO. 3 SIDE DELIVERY RAKE and TEDDER

Turns the heads into the centre of the windrow leaving heavy butt end of the stems out where they'll dry faster. The reel arrangement gives smooth performance, cuts out jerky motion and reduces the draft. Trussed rigid steel construction assures long-lasting strength.



#### COCKSHUTT PEERLESS RAKE

Peerless in name and performance. Vital parts are reversible giving double life service. Thrifty farmers know what that means. Outstanding features of the Cockshutt Peerless Rake are: **STRONG, RIGID FRAME; STURDY WHEELS; OIL-TEMPERED TEETH; EFFICIENT DUMPING; WILL BUNCH WINDROWS; EASY ADJUSTABILITY.**

See your Authorized Cockshutt Dealer *today!* Remember, he can best serve you when he knows your requirements well in advance. Write nearest branch office for illustrated literature on any tillage, seeding, haying, harvesting or chore machinery you require.



**COCKSHUTT  
FARM EQUIPMENT**  
"A BIGGER YIELD  
FROM EVERY FIELD"

# COCKSHUTT

PLOW COMPANY LIMITED

SMITHS FALLS  
MONTREAL TRURO

BRANTFORD

WINNIPEG REGINA CALGARY  
SASKATOON EDMONTON





## GILLETT'S Lye Keeps Outhouses "GUEST-CLEAN" ...No Mess—No Odor!

**N**O NEED to put up with unpleasant outhouse odor. Gillett's will keep your outside closet clean and clean-smelling. You just sprinkle in half a tin of Gillett's — full-strength — and contents and odor disappear completely.

Gillett's Lye makes indoor housecleaning less of a chore, too. It keeps drains clear, free-running, cuts through stubborn grease, cuts down on scrubbing and scouring. One tin even turns out

a monthly supply of household soap for less than a cent a bar!

And it's a mighty fine little helper around the barn and milk-house—one tin makes 10 gallons of top-grade deodorizing solution.\*

Get a couple of tins of Gillett's Lye today and use it regularly. It's quick...thorough—made especially to do a tip-top cleaning job, in or out-of-doors.

*\*Never dissolve lye in hot water. The churning cleansing action of the lye itself heats the water.*

**FREE BOOKLET**

Dozens of useful tips on how to lighten cleaning chores with Gillett's Lye: how to clear drains, keep farm buildings, dairy equipment clean and sanitary, how to make soap. Send to Standard Brands Ltd., Fraser Ave. and Liberty St., Toronto, Ont., for your copy. It's FREE!

living tissue of the bark. These edges of the exposed area can be treated with some white lead paint, which can also be used for the entire area if necessary.

### Winters Tea Roses Satisfactorily

**A**FTER trying for some years to keep tea roses through the winter by following orthodox suggestions, such as digging them up and burying in trenches and heaping earth over them as they stood, I quite by accident discovered a method that really works.

By simply letting the snow drift over them all winter, and covering this snow with old straw toward spring, I save almost 100 per cent of them. With former methods, at least half would die out.

In case of a winter with light snowfall, I shovel snow over them. I seldom have to do this, as they are growing on the east side of a windbreak where the snow drifts in. Artificial windbreaks would help hold the snow in case you haven't the real thing. — Mrs. J. L. Easton, Pickardville, Alberta.

### Bees Help Pollination

**N**ATURE has been very prodigal in her plans for the reproduction of plant life. This is particularly noticeable in the case of many of our fruits, which bear many times more flowers than fully matured fruit. Actual investigation and careful counting of all blossoms has shown instances of plum varieties, where more than 1,800 blossoms on a particular branch yielded only three mature fruits. In other examples, branches with not more than 200 blossoms have matured ten fruits. In both cases, the number of fruits set was much greater than the number maturing. Sour cherries may set anywhere from three to 30 per cent of the number of blossoms; Japanese plums only from one to ten per cent; while the red raspberry will set anywhere from 50 to 100 per cent.

Fruit setting, however, is dependent on adequate pollination, which means the transfer of the tiny grains of pollen from the stamen, or male portion of the flower, to the stigma of the pistil, or female portion. Once this transfer has been effected, the tiny pollen grows a tube which breaks through the wall of the pollen grain and travels down the length of pistil to the ovule of the flower, which it fertilizes. If everything goes well after this and the plant is well nourished, a mature fruit may result. Only a small portion of such fertilized blossoms, however, actually mature fruit. What is known as the June drop disposes of most of them; and many other influences may cause the fruits to drop before they are mature.

Bees and other insects are the most effective pollinizers. They are particularly necessary in the case of those varieties, the flowers of which are not "perfect," which means that they do not contain both stamens and pistils; or, in the case of varieties or plants which are not "self-fertile," or able to set fruit from their own pollen. In such cases bees are required to bring pollen from flowers of other varieties of the same kind of fruit.

In The Country Guide Fruit Survey, some information was obtained which illustrates admirably the value of bees in obtaining good fruit crops. Information was obtained in 1,035 instances

showing not only whether the yield of fruit was light, medium or heavy, but whether pollination was good, fair or poor, and also whether bees were kept by the grower, or his neighbor, or whether there were no bees within three miles. The 1,035 instances refer only to crab apple varieties, and in 516 instances, the yield was reported heavy. Of these 516 again, 485 reported good pollination. Carrying this one step farther, 380 reports showed bees kept either by the grower or by neighbors. In a few cases heavy crops were secured where pollination was not considered very good, but was still sufficient in those instances to secure a good crop. In all, 406 out of 516 reports of heavy crops showed bees kept by the grower, or by a neighbor.

Because bees are so industrious, and will travel two or three miles for honey, it seems to make comparatively little difference whether the fruit grower keeps bees himself or whether he depends on his neighbor's bees. The important point is that enough bees be provided in the community to work efficiently among the blossoms.

### The Western Larch

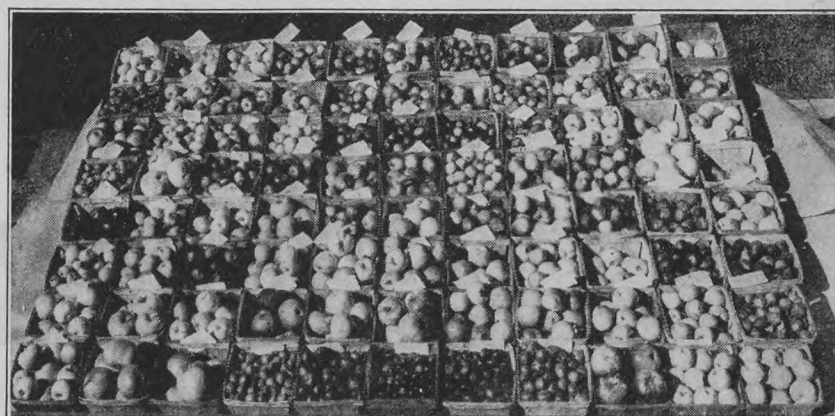
**T**HE western larch (*Larix occidentalis*) is one of the fine timber trees of the Rockies that has a very limited distribution. It ranges through the dry valleys of Montana, Idaho and Oregon to southern B.C. Its northeastern limits are reached in the Columbia Valley, southward from the Vermilion Pass. Here on the western slopes of the Rockies it climbs to between 5,000 and 6,000 feet, and its pale green autumn foliage readily distinguishes it from both the dark green of the Douglas fir and the brownish yellow of Lyall's larch that is usually found in these regions around the 7,000 feet elevations.

Bean, in his *Trees and Shrubs Hardy in the British Isles*, says of it, "In N. Montana, in the neighborhood of Flat Head Lake, it is, according to Sargent, sometimes about 250 feet high. It is, therefore, the most magnificent of all the larches, and as it produces a fine timber, it deserves a thorough trial under forest conditions in this country."

As I have seen it growing under very dry conditions near Canal Flats in the Columbia Valley, it is a fine tree from 80-100 feet high and up to three feet in diameter. Even in comparatively open stands it is a fine straight tree, free of branches for about three-quarters of its height.

The vegetation of this portion of the Columbia Valley shows a decidedly dry climate, much drier than the average of the prairie provinces, and while winter cold may not be as intense and prolonged as in Manitoba, still temperatures of 40 below zero are not uncommon, and one of the older residents informed me that the thermometer had touched 60 below zero about 20 years ago.

Specimens of this larch collected near Canal Flats in the autumn of 1938 endured the climate of Manitoba until the spring of 1943 when a prolonged period of cold wet weather caused their roots to rot. Apparently this tree cannot stand much moisture at its roots, and during two days' search in the Rockies last September, I failed to find a single seedling growing in moist ground. — F. L. Skinner, Dropmore, Manitoba.



Eighty-three kinds of fruit, each one a different variety or strain grown at the Dominion experimental station, Beaverlodge, Alta., in 1944. At least twenty other varieties or strains were also grown at the station.—Photo by W. D. Albright.



# MONTHLY COMMENTARY

by UNITED GRAIN GROWERS LIMITED

## U.S. Railway Congestion

Transportation difficulties in the United States have put obstacles in the way of more rapid handling of Canadian grain. Within the past few months American railroads found it necessary to divert many thousands of railway cars to northwestern States, because of pressure from farmers for facilities to dispose of grain. In some places it was claimed that much grain would be spoiled because it was not properly housed. In others, farmers complained because they had not had an opportunity to cash in on their crops. That congestion affected in particular, the handling of several million bushels of barley which had been accumulated by American buyers in lakehead elevators at Port Arthur and Fort William. As soon as the navigation season opened, the owners had planned to move this barley by vessel to Duluth for rail distribution therefrom. Vessel space was available early but the barley could not be removed, and had to be kept in storage at the Canadian lakehead as it could not be handled through the elevators at Duluth because of congestion there. Similarly in the East, American railways could not provide cars fast enough to keep the transfer elevators at Buffalo cleared. A great change in the railway situation in the United States is expected as the shipment of war supplies is diverted from the Europe to the Pacific theatre. True, a good deal of loading will still go on at Atlantic ports, from which ships will be despatched through the Panama Canal to the Pacific. But on the whole the movement will tend to be balanced much more evenly than has recently been the case between Atlantic and Pacific ports.

## European Food Needs Bring Heavy Demands for Wheat

East-bound flow of Canadian wheat for relief purposes in Europe is under way and railway and lake transportation facilities are being taxed to get wheat to the seaboard and to mills. With an early opening of navigation it is expected that the east-bound lake movement of grain from Port Arthur and Fort William will break all previous records. Just how rapidly wheat can move overseas, will depend upon the rate at which ocean tonnage is available for its movement.

Cessation of hostilities in Germany means first priority for overseas shipments from Atlantic ports will be shifted from munitions to food and other relief supplies. It will also mean of course a great diversion of ocean tonnage from the Atlantic to the Pacific, so that the maximum possible flow of men and supplies may be available for the war against Japan. Even so there should be a great volume of tonnage available for the movement of Canadian wheat.

The car supply in western Canada for shipments from country elevators to the lakehead has recently been increased. For a period towards the end of the winter this was reduced to small proportions because of the great number of Canadian railway cars tied up in eastern Canada and in the United States. They had carried shipments there during the winter and had been retained, partly because of severe operating conditions of the winter and partly because they had to be used to keep the flow of goods for shipment overseas.

So consistent is the demand for Canadian wheat for shipment overseas that it will tax resources of the transportation system to keep up the flow. It has been necessary for The Canadian Wheat Board to stipulate that from

any country elevator two cars of wheat be forwarded for every car of oats loaded. A flow of wheat is also to be kept up to Vancouver, to meet requirements there for sacked wheat to be shipped to Australia, New Zealand and South Africa, where grain is scarce on account of crop failures.

Canadian mills are kept grinding to capacity, for flour is wanted overseas much more urgently than wheat. Mills on the continent have been largely destroyed, or temporarily put out of commission by damage, or by lack of fuel.

Now that attention is swinging from the problem of conquering Germany to that of reconstructing and reconstituting Europe, the food problem is assuming tremendous importance. The first measure towards rehabilitation must be to see that the people of Europe are fed, that dangers of starvation are eliminated, and the evil effects of malnutrition are avoided as far as possible. Only as food is available will it be possible to apply the energies of the people of Europe to the tasks ahead of them. And not only is food scarce in Europe, but the startling fact is emerging that it is in short supply throughout the world. To distribute and apportion such supplies as are available so distress from scarcity may be kept as small as possible, is emerging as a problem of first priority.

Some light was thrown on the European problem by a proclamation by General Eisenhower, addressed to the German people, as the invasion of Germany got under way. He warned them to get busy with the task of producing food. Inevitably it would be scarce in Germany, as the country could no longer depend, as for several years it had depended, upon food supplies looted from other countries. The country would have to depend upon what it could produce itself, for no imports could be allowed of food needed in other countries, and German production, with the diversion that had taken place from agricultural effort to war was far from enough to feed the people. But what they could produce would be all they could have.

When allied troops first landed in Normandy food was found to be more plentiful there than had been expected. That was because the Germans to keep up production for their own interests, had refrained from damaging agriculture there more than absolutely necessary. Only as the more congested parts of the continent have been cleared of Germans has it been revealed to what an appallingly low level have total food stocks been reduced.

From the beginning of the war it has been realized in Canada that the wheat stocks so long piled up in this country should not be considered as a burden, but rather as reserves, either for war purposes or for postwar reconstruction. Now the time has arrived when they are being put to their essential use. The hard fact is that the reserves of wheat on North America constitute the only important food reserves to tide the world over the reconstruction period. Wheat is plentiful, rather than scarce, but even the plenty of wheat does not prevent there being an over-all deficiency of food. The great shortages are in meat, milk and fats. The world has neither enough livestock, nor enough feed for livestock, to take care of requirements. Until livestock production can be restored in Europe, a matter of considerable time, bread and potatoes will have to be the great bulk of food requirements.

It is because of such scarcities that the people of Canada and of the United States may be asked to submit to continued and increased rationing of various foods. And that also provides the reason that so much concern is felt over a reduction of livestock production that has taken place in both Canada and in the United States.

## Wheat Board Instructions

The Canadian Wheat Board has given notice that any wheat held by farmers in store in country elevators after July 31, will apply on next year's quota of fourteen bushels per authorized acre. Consequently farmers who now have such wheat in store must dispose of it to The Canadian Wheat Board before July 31. Otherwise they will find their deliveries after that date restricted.

The Wheat Board has given notice that it may be necessary for the crop year 1945 to impose discounts against Garnet grades. Last year the demand from the United States for feeding purposes was strong and Garnet wheat could be disposed of on that market without difficulty. With the disappearance of the demand from south of the border, buyers are expected to discriminate against Garnet wheat. On that account the Wheat Board anticipates that a reduction of from three to five cents per bushel in the initial prices for Garnet grades will be made in 1945-46. Evidently the Board has put out the warning at this time to discourage the seeding of Garnet wheat, and to avoid disappointment on the part of Garnet producers at a later date.

In this connection it must be remembered that while the basic initial price of \$1.25 per bushel has been announced by the Government for the coming crop year, that applies only to No. 1 Northern. Prices for other grades are still to be set.

The Canadian Wheat Board has given notice that supplies in connection with applications for permit books for 1945-46 will be in the hands of elevator agents about May 10. Farmers are urged to complete applications as early as possible after seeding is completed to avoid delays and difficulties which may arise if this is not attended to until near harvest time. Generally speaking, farmers who are now farming exactly the same land as in the previous years, will receive the same authorized acreage as appeared in the previous permit book. There will be however, certain exception in many districts. Some producers have been notified that their authorized acreage for previous years appears to be too high as judged by the level of other farms around the same delivery point. The Board's objective is to place all producers in the same area on an even footing so far as authorized acreage is concerned so that no one producer will in 1945-46 receive more than his proportionate share of the total authorized acreage allotted in his district.

Farmers who have in any way changed their farming operations between the crop years 1944-45 and 1945-46, will be required to complete an acreage statement on Form "A" which should be forwarded to the Acreage Department, The Canadian Wheat Board, as soon as possible after seeding has been completed. Authorized acreage will follow the land, that is where a complete unit changes hands, the authorized acreage now established will be transferred in total to the new permit holder. Where only part of a unit changes hands, the authorized acreage will be divided on the basis of cultivated acreage, and not on the basis of wheat acreage which has actually been seeded in the past on different parcels of land.

Producers with new breaking which will be in crop for the first time this spring, will do well to draw that matter to the attention of the Acreage Department, although if the acreage broken is small it may not make any difference in the authorized wheat acreage allotted for 1945-46.

An open delivery quota on oats was authorized early in April at all delivery points. It was also provided that producers may deliver their grain at any elevator at any delivery point where space is available, regardless of the de-

livery points specified in the permit book; entries however covering all deliveries must be made in permit books and where delivery is made at any point other than the one specified, this delivery point must be written into the delivery record. This lifting of restrictions is only for the remainder of the current crop year and new restrictions will come into effect after July 31.

The Wheat Board will consider applications from producers who feed livestock and who wish to withhold delivery of oats or barley or both up to a total of 500 bushels of these grains. Delivery of this held-over grain may be made after August 1, 1945, provided that such deliveries are completed before October 31, 1945, and such deliveries will be over and above any established quotas. Producers may apply for this privilege with respect to more than 500 bushels of oats and barley but in that event must give particulars of the number of livestock of different kinds on the farm. Forms for making such application may be obtained from elevator agents. Such applications must be accompanied by the 1944-45 permit book and in consequence full use of the permit book should be made prior to the application.

## Wheat Board Pamphlet

The Canadian Wheat Board has issued a pamphlet, for the information of western farmers, describing in detail government grain policy for the coming crop year. Wheat deliveries during the new crop year will be limited to 14 bushels per authorized acre, whether of new or old crop wheat. Quite probably some farmers will be disappointed when the limitation actually becomes effective, and when they are left with wheat on hand which they cannot deliver, even although elevator space is available into which it might be put. Criticism of the Board and of government policy may develop at that time, but at least the Board will be able to point out that it gave warning.

That prospective restriction on deliveries will have to be taken into account by every farmer in planning the distribution of his acreage this year between wheat and other crops. It must also be remembered in planning wheat deliveries for the remaining three month period of this crop year. For, until July 31, quota restrictions on wheat deliveries have been removed. Wheat now stored on farms can be disposed of during the next three months. Any carried over after July 31 may have to remain in storage for another year, and possibly, depending upon conditions of another year, longer than that. Some farmers may, and doubtless will, have good reasons for continuing to hold wheat now in store. That will depend upon their plans and expectations for the future. But they will want to be sure of good reasons before doing so.

The essence of the message of the Wheat Board pamphlet is contained in a short paragraph which reads:

"The amount of wheat which can be marketed is limited, and producers will have to look to the production of other crops and livestock for sources of income which can be expanded in 1945-46."

In dealing with oats, for which an increase in acreage of 12 per cent is asked for this year, the Board pamphlet deals with the fact that many producers have had to hold back oats this year because of delivery restrictions. These, it is pointed out, have been due entirely to transportation difficulties, for a good market has existed for all oats which could be moved. The pamphlet urges producers to take care of their participation certificates on the 1943-44 crop, and predicts that there will be a surplus for distribution. All wheat of that crop will be disposed of by July 31 next, but it will be several months thereafter before all accounting can be completed so that cheques can be issued.



## "You're the one who would suffer"

"I never could understand why everybody doesn't buy life insurance," said Alex to his wife. "Did you ever hear of a widow who wasn't glad of it?"

"But there are so many things we need right now, Alex."

"Sure there are. And do you figure you won't still need things if anything happens to me? If I just ignored the future there are some things we could get right now. But, my girl, you're the one who would suffer if we didn't have protection. You're the chief reason I'm a booster for life insurance."

.....

*Life insurance is a free man's way of protecting himself and his loved ones, and maintaining his independence. An owner of life insurance is a co-sharer with others in a great partnership, effectively supervised by the government. Through wars and depressions, panics and epidemics, the life insurance companies in Canada have proved to be bulwarks of strength when people need them most.*



## It is good citizenship to own LIFE INSURANCE

*A message from the Life Insurance Companies in Canada*

LF-844



## NEIGHBORLY NEWS

Contributed by the Elevator Agents of  
UNITED GRAIN GROWERS LIMITED

### High Quality Hogs

Bert Brears, after receiving returns on a recent shipment of hogs to Winnipeg reports that he received 22 selects from 30 hogs shipped which is considered a very good average by local feeders.—Bredenbury, Sask.

### Wambeke Winner Grand Championship

Championship honors in adult fat stock classes at the Calgary Spring Show were won by Jake Wambeke, of High River. His entries won grand championship and reserve as well as one being named grand champion fat animal in the show. Wambeke's cattle also won the Hereford Breeders' Association grand championship award. His animals took first prizes in the stock classes under 1,000 pounds and over 1,200 pounds.

In the baby beef predominantly Hereford class, a number of entries from young feeders of this district were placed in winning classes. They included calves of June Mario Herr, Midnapore (3); Norman DeWitt, Arrowwood (8); Marjorie Steiner, Arrowwood (15); Jack Ward, Arrowwood (18); George Ward, Arrowwood (19) Raymond House, Arrowwood (22).

In the predominantly Shorthorn class of baby beef, Allan John Ingram, of Midnapore, placed third.

Other prizewinners at the Fat Stock show included Malmberg and Son, of Cardston, fourth in beef animal under 1,000 pounds. Harold Sears, Nanton, was first with his entry of between 1,000 and 1,200 pounds.—High River, Alberta.

### Well Known Pioneer Passes

The passing of Thomas Loren Tindall, a highly respected pioneer of the New Norway district is sincerely regretted.

Mr. Tindall was born December 6, 1874, at Wesfield, Huron County, Ontario. He came to New Norway in May 1913, and purchased land, where he had since resided.

Mr. Tindall was an old U.G.G. shareholder, perennial member of the local board, and chairman from 1931 to 1943, when he resigned owing to failing health.

In his death, the U.G.G. has lost a staunch friend, and a loyal patron.—New Norway, Alberta.

### Horn Hill Club Has Good Year

Horn Hill Community Club recently held their annual meeting at which Mrs. H. P. Domoney was elected president to succeed Mrs. J. E. C. Oldford; Mrs. C. Quinton was re-elected secretary-treasurer.

The following report was given by the secretary: cash on hand, April, 1944, \$277.56; cash received during year, \$482.40; cash spent \$561.31; cash on hand \$198.65.

During the year, 122 parcels have been sent overseas and four to prisoners of war, while 18 have been sent to men in Canada, \$114.24 was spent for postage on parcels; \$60 donated to the Red Cross prisoner of war fund; \$15.30 worth of cigarettes to prisoners of war. Twenty-eight men and one woman have enlisted from this district, and of these three have made the supreme sacrifice, four honorably discharged, seven are in Canada and the rest are overseas. One has received honorable mention in dispatches.—Penhold, Alberta.

### War Casualties

The Manson district has been hard hit lately with war casualties. Albin Johnson received a wire that his son, Alfred, has been killed in action. G. Tewler also received word that his son, Edgar, has been dangerously wounded while in Germany. Rupert Snell, seriously wounded is home on a month's leave from Deer Lodge hospital and Ted Foord, son of W. Foord is in the Military Hospital at Regina with a bad wound.—Manson, Man.

### Sale of Surplus Horses

This district recently made its first attempt at selling surplus horses. Owing to the condition of the roads the sale was not as successful as it might otherwise have been. Including outside sales about 75 horses were sold, carloads being purchased and shipped by A. C. Champagne, St. Hubert, Quebec, Charles Grand, Winnipeg, and O. J. Bourassa, LaFleche. There are a lot of surplus horses still in the country and it is hoped that this sale will be an annual event.—Wood Mountain, Man.

### Children's Red Cross Effort

The Cracknell school teacher, Pauline Gallant, and children, put on a whist drive and dance in the school. Mrs. Liske donated a cushion which was raffled. The proceeds which amounted to almost \$30 went to the Red Cross.—Cracknell, Manitoba.

### Married in England

A wedding of interest to this district was solemnized at Taplow, England, recently, when Lieut. Nursing Sister Velma Gertrude Cockerill, R.C.A.M.C., a daughter of Major and Mrs. Frank Cockerill, was married to Major Allan Whitten McCulloch, R.C.A.M.C., younger son of Mr. and Mrs. H. W. McCulloch, Souris, Manitoba. The couple spent their honeymoon in Ireland and later returned to their duties with the Medical Corps in England.—Gunton, Manitoba.

### A Good Red Cross Effort

The Junior Red Cross, McNab School, had a calf donated to them recently by James Grieg. Tickets were sold by the teacher and children and \$63 was realized for the Red Cross—a very fine effort for such a small school.—Myrtle, Manitoba.

### Family's Remarkable War Service Record

The brothers and sisters of Mr. and Mrs. Claude Webb, of Swallow, gathered at the Webb home on the anniversary of their wedding and presented the couple with a chest of silver.

Claude is a son of the late Jacob Webb of U. E. Loyalist stock, who came to Alberta from Nova Scotia, 35 years ago. Mrs. Webb is a daughter of the late Ulysses Grant Dewese who came to Alberta from Nebraska in 1905.

Claude is one of five Webb brothers who served in the first Great War, one being killed and two wounded. Seventeen of Jacob Webb's grandchildren are serving in the present war. One has been killed and five wounded. Forty-five of the progeny of the Webb and Dewese families are serving in the present war and everyone is a volunteer.

On the old Webb farm, which Claude now operates, is one of the finest dairy herds in the district, but Claude took time off to organize the first rural electrification project to operate in the province and twice a year he covers his township for the Victory Loan.—Swallow, Alberta.

### Welcomed Home on Leave

A large number of friends were at the station to welcome Claude Felling, one of our local boys who has returned home with a fractured leg. He has been overseas for three and a half years, serving with the artillery in France, Holland and Belgium.—Langenburg, Sask.

### Prize-Winning Calf

Lloyd Inglis received fifth prize for his calf at the Regina show. Lloyd is the eldest son of T. G. Inglis, prominent farmer of this district.—Clonmel, Sask.



### Junior Provincial Seed Fair

The Junior Provincial Seed Fair held at the School of Agriculture, Olds, once more demonstrated that the youth of Alberta are second to none when it comes to raising good seed grain.

There was a total of 322 entries. Class No. 1 Spring wheat drew 32 entries; the winning sample grown and exhibited by Chris Lowen, Drumheller, was an excellent sample which would stand very high at Toronto or Chicago. The balance of the class were all well prepared and were a credit to the youthful exhibitors.

Class No. 2 oats found 49 juniors competing and in the opinion of the judges, resulted in the best exhibit of oats ever assembled on the North American continent. The winning sample, grown and prepared by Leo Alho, of Abee, weighed 53.5 pounds per bushel. The ten top samples weighed 50 pounds per bushel or over and the judges were compelled to take considerable time and close examinations to decide the winner.

United Grain Growers Limited are interested in the Junior Grain Clubs of Alberta and as sponsors of the Oat Clubs are offering a gold watch for the best sample of oats grown and exhibited by any junior, also a trophy for the best sample of oats grown and exhibited by a member of a Junior Oat Club.—*Calgary, Alberta.*

### Delegation of British Farmers Join in Sears Bros. Barbecue

One bit of hospitality which the British farm delegation now touring Canada, is not likely to forget was the barbecue held at the Sears Brothers' farm at Nanton. This was the climax of a morning tour of the farm district round High River, and was a form of old time foothills welcome which was greatly appreciated by the British visitors and the accompanying officials of Canadian farm organizations. Prime Alberta steaks (forty pounds of them) were cooked over a huge grill in the open, and appetites, already edged up by the morning tour, responded to the fragrance and taste of the hearty country dinner, with baked potatoes and all the trimmings. The outdoor setting with the snow covered Rockies just over the hills to the west, appealed to the visitors as one of their lasting memories of this cross-Canada trip. They expressed warmest regard to the Sears family for this open-hearted hospitality.

The party, made up of several carloads, was met at High River by Mayor H. B. Macleod, and Clark Colwell, president of the High River Board of Trade, who escorted them round the district.

Arriving at the Sears farm at Nanton, they found cattle being put through the warble fly treatment on a large scale, and this proved illuminating to the visitors. There is a warble fly problem in Britain too, but during the war it has been difficult to do anything about it. They were also shown the Polled-Angus stock which brought honors to the Sears' farm at the Calgary Stock show.

The party inspected also the feed lots of P. M. Sorkilmo and Sons, and were greatly interested in the custom of open air feeding and finishing of beef which is the practice in the foothills country

during the winter. The use of cover crops as a popular beef-feeding method in this part of Alberta also impressed them as unusual and worthy of note.—*High River, Alberta (from the High River Times).—See photo below.*

### Former U.G.G. Agent Passes On

It is with regret that we report the death of Thomas C. Brydon who passed away on April 14 after a lengthy illness at the age of 72. Mr. Brydon was well known in the district and was appointed agent for the old Grain Growers' Grain Company Limited at Carman in 1911. He continued on with United Grain Growers Limited until 1940 when he was forced to resign due to ill health. Mr. Brydon is survived by his widow and one son, Earl, of Toronto.—*Carman, Manitoba.*

### Calgary Cow Wins World Championship

Five hundred people paid tribute to Alcartra Gerben, six-year-old Holstein cow, owned by Hays and Co., Calgary, who recently completed her 365 days butterfat production period with a new world record total of 1,409 pounds. She was the first Canadian cow in history to win the world's title, the last winner being Carnation Ormsby Butterking, a Holstein owned by the Carnation Milk Co., who won the award in 1936 with a total of 1,402 pounds.

Notables from the United States, eastern Canada and the rest of the province, including Hon. D. B. MacMillan, minister of agriculture; Mayor Andrew Davison, and many others were among those who paid tribute to the cow and her owners at the Palliser banquet.

Dairymen from all over the Dominion were present, and H. L. Ahrens was down from Red Deer.—*Red Deer, Alta.*

### Benalto Boy Wins at Calgary Bull Show

Bud McBride, son of Mr. and Mrs. J. McBride, Benalto, took first place in the Angus section of the baby beef competition at the Calgary Spring Show. His calf, "Dumpling," was also named the reserve champion for all the breeds in the baby beef competition.

Bud also won the W. J. Edgar trophy for the best showmanship displayed by any boy or girl showing in the baby beef competition.—*Benalto, Alta.*

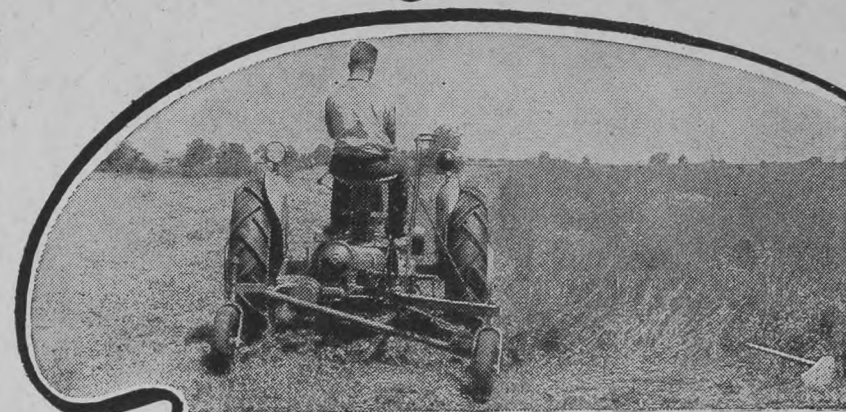
### Nearly Two Million Pounds Seed Shipped

C. T. Walker, office and plant manager of Alberta Seed Growers' Association, Ltd., outlined something of the history of the Association and dealt at some length with the Association's thriving "baby," Camrose Seed Cleaning Plant, at the Board of Trade banquet on March 15.

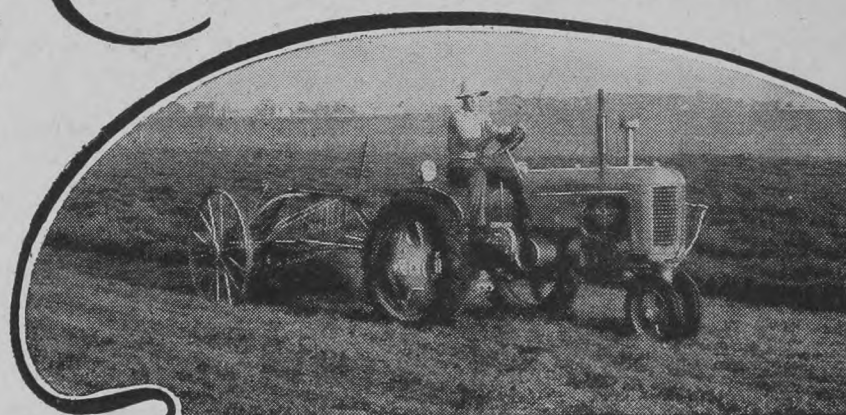
Since August 1, 1944, the staff at the Camrose cleaning plant has cleaned and sent on its way 1,900,000 pounds of forage crop seeds as follows:

To Poland—peas, 160,000 pounds.  
To Belgium—alfalfa, 60,000 pounds.  
To Russia—alfalfa, 100,000 pounds.  
To England — altaswede, 120,000 pounds.  
To England—alfalfa, 120,000 pounds.  
To U.S.A. — sweet clover, 540,000 pounds.  
Alberta—various, 300,000 pounds.  
Eastern Canada — various, 500,000 pounds.—*Camrose, Alberta.*

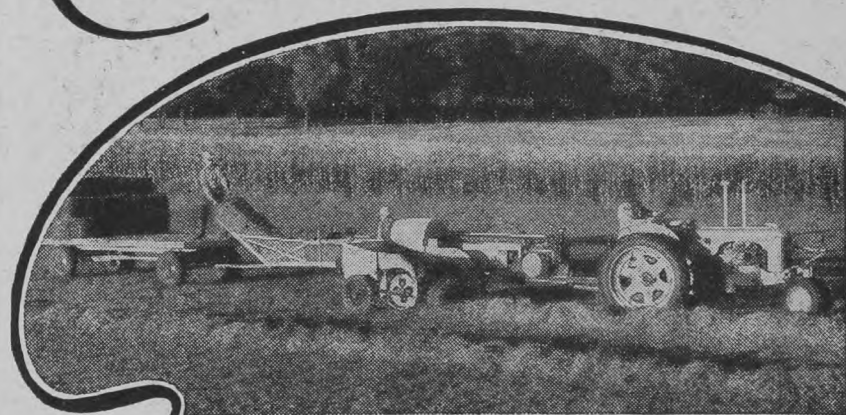
# 3 Simple Steps for Making Better Hay



**Cut When Protein is High,** usually earlier than has been customary. Mow only what you can take up in one day. Cut quickly, to secure uniform curing. The new Case trailer-mower takes 7-foot swath, best width for ideal windrows; cuts three acres an hour. It has power take-off drive for fast, full-swath cutting regardless of footing, yet hitches quickly to any modern tractor.



**Windrow When Wilted,** before any leaves are dry enough to bleach or shatter. Rake in same direction as mowing to put leaves inside, protected by stems outside. Case side-delivery rakes have scientifically curved teeth to make high, fluffy windrows that favor quick curing. Tractor model has 4-bar reel geared slower for clean, gentle raking at modern tractor speeds.



**Put up "Packaged Pasture"** with a Case Sliced-Hay pick-up baler. It handles 7-foot swath at same fast speed as tractor mower and rake, permits baling at uniformly correct cure. Gentle pick-up and complete absence of feeder-head avoid rough handling that might thresh off precious leaves. Bales open up into portions like sliced bread; no pulling apart to lose leaves at feeding time.

**INVEST IN THE BEST - VICTORY BONDS**

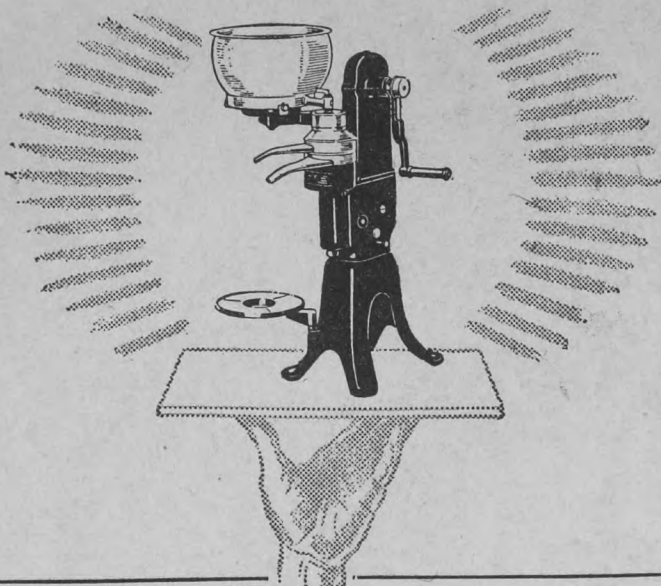
# CASE

Plan now for the extra earnings from better hay. Ask your Case dealer how to use the Case system of hay-making as far as possible with your present equipment. Inquire about possibility of getting delivery on new haying machines. Ask him or write us for new free bulletin "How to Make High-Protein Hay." J. I. Case Co., Calgary, Edmonton, Regina, Saskatoon, Winnipeg, Toronto.



BRITISH FARM DELEGATES AND GUESTS AT SEARS BROS. BARBECUE  
Standing, from left to right: R. J. Whitbread, Prov. Govt. Agriculturist; John Sears, Rancher, Host; W. McKenzie, Mer., So. Alta. Co-op.; Geo. Edworthy, West Mer. U.G.G.; Roy German, Sec., Alta. Wheat Pool; H. S. Sears, Rancher, Host; A. E. White, Rancher, Nanton; Jim Jackson, Pres., A.F.U.; Ben. Plummer, Pres., Alta. Wheat Pool; J. Bailey, Pres., Dairymen's Assn.; L. Perry, Dist. Agriculturist; Geoffrey Browne, Author and Economist, Bethworth, Surrey; S. O. Ratcliff, Maldon, Essex, former Pres. Nat. Farmers Union, England and Wales; Clark Colwell, Pres. High River Board of Trade; Ganin Harding, Charlottetown, P.E.I.; William Young, Pres. Scottish Farmers Union, Kilmarnock; R. Scott, Tilley, Alta.; J. Wheatley, Pres. Rural Municipalities League; H. Hannam, Pres. Can. Fed. Agr.; George Ervine, Pres. Ulster Farmer's Union, Banbridge, Ireland; George Church, Pres. U.F.A.; John Stevens, Dir. U.G.G. Ltd.; Bret McLeod, Rancher, Mayor of High River; James Turner, Sheffield, Pres. Nat. Farmer's Union of England and Wales, and leader of group; O. G. Parsons, (retired gentleman), Nanton. Front Row: P. C. Loree, Rancher, Nanton; J. E. Blore, Rancher, Craigville; J. McFall, Sec. Can. Fed. Agr.; R. M. Walker, Rancher, Nanton; F. Dunkerby, Calgary.





**Now's the Time to Reserve Your**

## **Renfrew** CREAM SEPARATOR

Just now there are more Renfrew Cream Separators needed than it is possible to produce. But now's the time to place your order with your Renfrew District Representative and have him reserve a Cream Separator for you for delivery as soon as possible. This places you under no obligation, but helps your District Representative to fill his orders in rotation, as Separators are delivered to him.

### **Canada Needs More Butter**

A new Renfrew Cream Separator in your dairy will do its part in the home front campaign for greater butter production for soldiers and civilians alike.

Get in touch with your Renfrew District Representative today or write direct to our nearest branch office.

Made in All Popular Sizes — Hand or Electrically Operated.

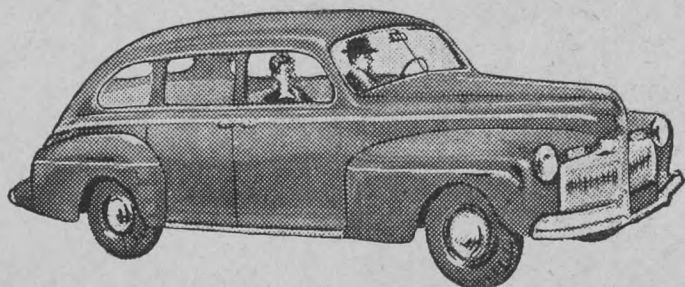
**RANGES-TRUCK SCALES-WASHING MACHINES**

**THE RENFREW MACHINERY COMPANY LIMITED**  
 RENFREW ONT. SUSSEX N.B. ST. JOHNS P.Q. REGINA SASK.

## **THIS NEW FORD DELUXE SEDAN**

or

**ONE OF FIVE \$100.00 VICTORY BONDS**



## **MAY BE YOURS FOR ONLY \$1.00**

Every dollar you contribute to the Kinsmen Club fund for Boys' Work and other service work, entitles you to a ticket receipt. YOURS may be one of the lucky ones. Send stamped self-addressed envelope.

Clip and Mail the Coupon Today

**THE KINSMEN CLUB OF WINNIPEG**

Box 3000, Winnipeg, Marr.

Enclosed is \$..... for which please send me your official Ticket Receipts.

Name .....  
 (Please print)

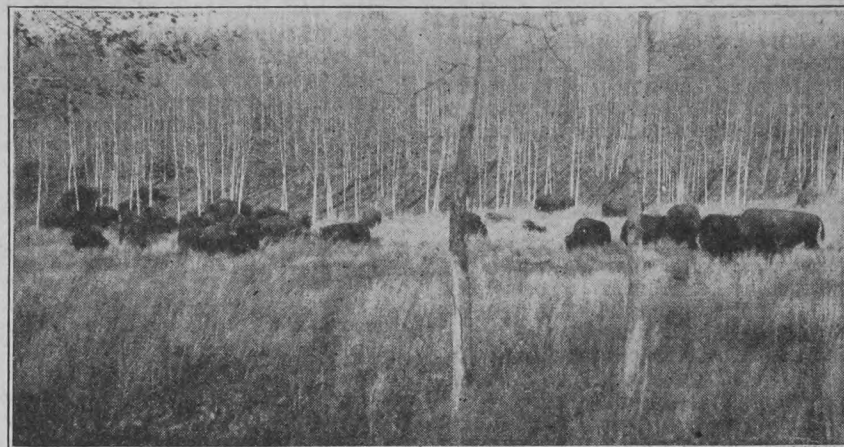
Address .....  
 HELP KINSMEN HELP KIDDIES

C.G. 1

## **Among the Friendly Lordly Bison**

The buffalo of Elk Island Park are indifferent to visitors

By AUBREY FULLERTON



Some of the Elk Island buffalo at home on their feeding grounds.

IN the way of livestock shows anywhere, there is nothing quite in the class of one put on every year in Alberta. Both because of its exhibits and because it is a year-round event, with emphasis on summer dates, it is definitely unique, without rivals or competitors.

Elk Island Park, about 25 miles south-east of Edmonton, is the show-place, and the finest herd of buffalo on the continent is its outstanding entry. Somewhat more than 1,200 head are on exhibit. There was a still larger showing in the Wainwright buffalo park until it was closed out a few years ago, but now the Elk Island buffalo colony is the largest of its kind remaining. It represents a survival of many thousands of the lordly beasts that once roamed the prairies. It isn't altogether this survival fact that makes the show so completely out-of-the-ordinary. The big surprise of it is that the animals are running at large in a piece of land that has been set apart as a national playground, where people go for the regular line of water-resort fun and pleasure.

Along the eastern shore of the largest of several lakes in the park a bathing beach, picnic and recreation grounds, and campsites have been provided, with a golf course adjoining. Motor roads wind through natural woods and bush. The Dominion Parks Branch invites visitors.

With it all, however, Elk Island Park is primarily an animal preserve, and the buffalo rove at will over its entire area of fifty-two square miles. They go up to the picnic ground and bathing beach but pass by, and visitors driving in and

out of the park often encounter them in the roadways. The big, heavily built, shaggy-maned fellows—once Lords of the West—may inwardly like it none too well, but they amble off with no more protest than an indifferent look at their disturbers. A standing warning, however, is given to visitors not to molest or worry them nor to go too near them on foot. They are the public's pets but must not be petted.

The buffalo are in general very well behaved and seem now quite accustomed and reconciled to the ways of human-kind. They could assert their rights by going on to the picnic grounds and beach, if they chose, but as a matter of fact they keep away from that part of the park during the summer and content themselves, for the time being in the surrounding bush and grazing grounds. One sometimes may see hundreds of them within a short distance of a beach full of holidayers and children at play. Nothing happens to spoil the fun on either side. Nowhere else are these typically western wild folk on such friendly terms with human folk.

Besides the buffalo, which thus constitute the main part of the unique livestock show at Elk Island Park, there are within the strongly fenced reservation a large number of elk—for which the park was named originally—with smaller herds of deer and moose. The lakes in the park also make a fine display of waterfowl in season.

None of these exhibits ever draws a prize award, but that some of them qualify fully every year is quite certain.

## **Some Very Odd Plants**

The flora as well as the fauna of Australia has its peculiarities

By WALTER K. PUTNEY

IN Australia one may find a great variety of plants that are of unusual interest. Go into a field and your eye notes what seems to be a very large daisy. Get closer and you will say that somebody has been trying to fool you and the thing that looks like the blossom is nothing but a piece of white flannel. As a matter of fact, that bloom does look like a daisy and it is of the texture of flannel, but it is a real flower and, because of this illusion, it bears the common name of flannel flower.

Another peculiar plant is one that the people call the ant-house plant. The fruit of this one is about the size of a small grape-fruit. Outside of this fruit one sees large numbers of tiny ants running about. They suddenly disappear and a close examination reveals the fact that they go inside the fruit through tiny holes. Open one of the fruits and you will learn that the ants actually have their homes right within it, with nests, little ant nurses tending the young and the same activity one finds in ants' nests in the ground. Yet the fruit is not injured by the invasion of these ants, as they build only in the spaces between segments of pulp.

There is a peculiarly shaped plant in

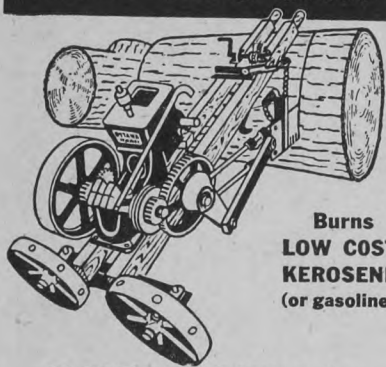
Australia that is known as the lawyer plant because of its persistence. This is provided with small hooks on leaves and stalks and, vine-like, it clings to larger shrubbery. It may be torn violently away, but some of these hooks cling so hard that fragments of the plant are left and from these new growths start.

The strangling fig is another oddity. It is a parasite and depends upon some other vegetable growth for its life, creeping slowly over the tops and branches of shrubs and trees. So, in time the host tree is literally strangled to death and breaks down. Then the strangling fig moves on to some other tree and abandons the useless host.

Then there is a grass plant in that country that is not related to any member of the grass family and is not known to any other country. This plant gets its name because its foliage is very fine and resembles sweet grass. From the centre of the mass of leaves a stalk appears, growing to a height of more than three feet. On that stalk are the flowers but it is a very odd fact that those flowers come only on the north side of the stalk, all other sides being bare.



## GET BIG PROFITS from SMALL INVESTMENT **OTTAWA** 5 H-P LOG SAW



Burns  
**LOW COST  
KEROSENE**  
(or gasoline)

### PLENTY OF POWER for FASTER — EASIER CUTTING

Demand for wood is increasing and prices are higher than ever before. You can make big money sawing wood—if you have an Ottawa. Equipped with a sturdy 5 H-P engine. Designed for easy handling. Complete one-man machine with Safety Saw Guide and other exclusive Ottawa features.

**USE FOR OTHER JOBS**—when not sawing wood, use engine for any belt job. **Thousands in use. FREE BOOK** and price list at your request. Write today.

**OTTAWA MANUFACTURING COMPANY**  
548 Wood Ave., Ottawa, Kans., U. S. A.

## CALKED SHOES

Continued from page 7

"But he wasn't. It was something else. And you behaved beautifully about it. Now . . ." she stopped and flushed slightly but her gaze was still unwavering. "Now I am going to ask you again—because I want you to come."

Jerry did not hesitate. He knew this was sincere, he liked that straight gaze and he had experienced a joyous relief because there had been no gushing thanks for what he had done.

"I'll be glad to," he said. "And I will come."

**JERRY** Mead left Minneapolis that afternoon without a suspicion of the long and thrilling accounts of the runaway carried by the evening papers. The heroic rescue of Daniel Armstrong's only daughter by an unknown, stag-trousered lumberjack who had disappeared immediately afterward was something no editor could overlook.

The papers did not give Jerry's name, because they could not get hold of Joe Dean, owner of the team, or find Glory Armstrong. The morning papers, however, were more successful. They learned that:

"The hero, Jerry Mead, is the son of Jack Mead, a logging contractor operating on Swift river. Jack Mead is popularly known as 'Hell And High Water,' a title earned through the man's implacable force and fighting heart, whether dealing with logs or men. Jack Mead's victories in personal combat are countless and he is the acknowledged king of the lumberjacks of the Swift."

"Jerry Mead, it is learned on reliable authority, is a true son of his father. He is credited with a string of one blow, knockout victories in logging town barrooms and is well on his way to succeed his father as emperor of the river pigs. He is at present working on the Swift river drive, had come to Minneapolis with a message to the owner of the timber, and this morning is again leaping from log to log, a pike pole in his hands."

Joe Dean read all this with ecstatic appreciation, but the thing that set him to whooping with joy was the last paragraph.

"The democratic nature of the city's wealthy lumbermen and the graciousness of Miss Gloria Armstrong were unmistakably displayed by the young lady when she faced her rescuer on the sidewalk. The girl, for whom the most elaborate social event in the history of Minneapolis is to be given on June fifth, whose Paris gown was neither soiled nor torn despite the thrilling dash down the street which she had just completed, invited the calk-shoed lumberjack, as a token of her appreciation, to attend the ball at the West Hotel. And Jerry Mead accepted!"

But Joe Dean did not let the matter rest there, and the Armstrong ball received more advertisement. Joe dropped into certain cafes at certain times and exchanged suggestions and leads for promises of secrecy, with the result that the papers carried the ultimatum of the West Hotel manager that no calked shoes would be allowed on his ballroom floor.

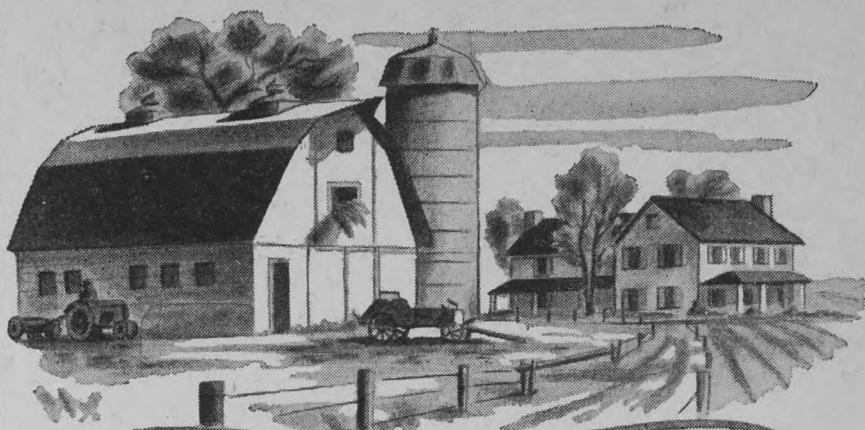
Reporters also dug up stories of the man-handling ability of Hell And High Water Jack Mead, intimated that the son was ready to snatch his father's crown, and the hotel manager was declared to have applied to the chief of police for a special detail to be on hand at the ball.

Joe Dean met Dan Armstrong at the club two days after the runaway. "How's Ann?" Joe asked.

"About as you'd expect," Armstrong answered significantly. "Getting ready for this blowout was bad enough but now—what in hell you want to stir things up for?"

The last was plaintive, not aggressive, but Joe expressed only surprise. "Me!" he exclaimed. "You'd think I fixed up that runaway."

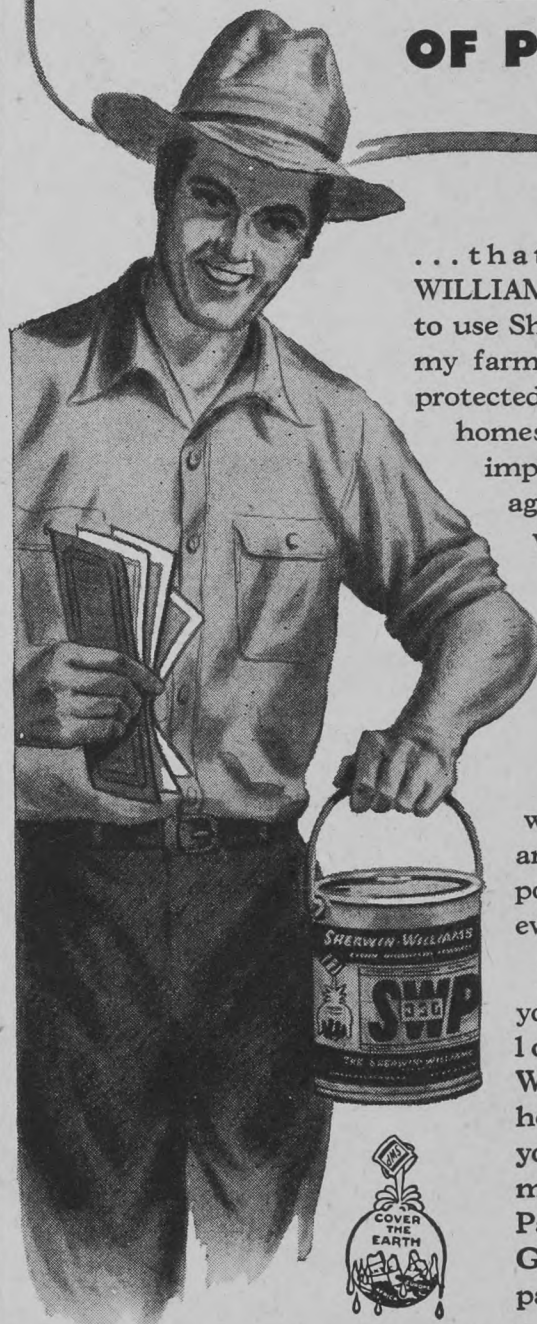
"Glory says you are the only one she told about this lad accepting her invitation to the party," Armstrong said pointedly. "It's you or him."



## FOR PROTECTION

## I BUY ALL KINDS OF INSURANCE

## BUT ONLY ONE KIND OF PAINT!



...that's **SHERWIN-WILLIAMS!** I've good reason to use Sherwin-Williams on my farm. For years it has protected and beautified my homestead, barn, sheds, implements and tools, against weather and wear. Because it *lasts* so long, Sherwin-Williams is actually the most economical paint, in the long run. That's why Sherwin-Williams Paints and Varnishes are so popular with farmers everywhere.

Neighbour, it'll pay you, too, to see your local Sherwin-Williams Dealer now: he is still able to meet your paint requirements. Ask to see his Paint & Colour Style Guide before you paint or decorate.

Look for the store that sells

# SHERWIN-WILLIAMS

PAINTS - VARNISHES - ENAMELS

45-13

WHY ARE YOU  
USING "OSMOSE"  
ON THE NEW  
POSTS DADDY?

SO THAT THE  
PROPERTY WILL BE  
IN "A 1" CONDITION  
WHEN YOU TAKE OVER



## "Osmose" SPECIAL FENCE POST MIXTURE

*makes posts last  
**3 to 5**  
times longer*

You, too, can get 3 to 5 times more life from native posts—poplar, willow, spruce, pine, tamarack—and double the life of cedar. Just paint "Osmose" Special Fence Post Mixture from 4" above to 8" or 10" below the groundline. Most effective on new, green cut posts. Penetration up to 2" and treatment is permanent.

This powerful preservative is a compound of 5 proven industrial preservatives each many times more powerful than creosote, tar or bluestone.

The "Osmose" treatment has been used since 1900 by Governments, large industries, railways, etc. Over 90 Canadian Power Companies use "Osmose". Over 1,500,000 power, telephone and telegraph poles treated in the U.S. and Canada, your guarantee of satisfaction.

**Costs only 3c to 4c per post.**

See your local dealer or write direct for complete illustrated literature.

**Gallons \$3.95—treats 80-150 posts**

Mail orders shipped postpaid.

**OSMOSE WOOD PRESERVING  
COMPANY OF CANADA LTD.**

Western Office: 331-6th Ave. W., Calgary



# He found the Key

## TO THE CLOCKWORK OF THE SKY

*Copernicus, brilliant Polish scientist, was appointed Professor of Astronomy at the University of Rome in 1499. He became convinced that the sun and not the earth was the centre of the universe. Giving up his professorship, he spent thirty years in research work in astronomy, and so gave to the world the Copernican Theory of the movement of the earth and the planets around the sun.*

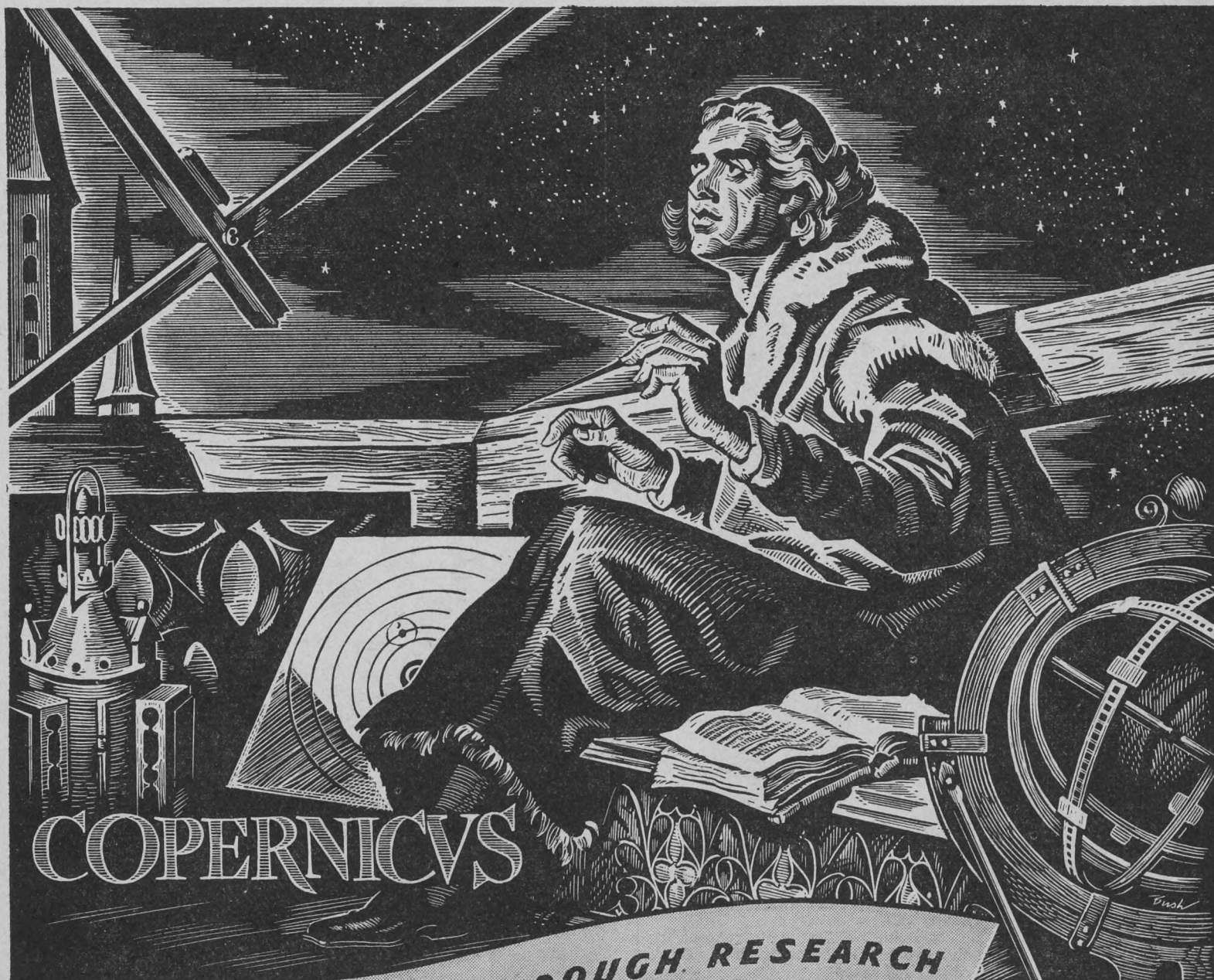
JUST as Copernicus solved a vast problem through painstaking research, so Nickel scientists use research to solve many modern problems. When industry requires a special material to meet special conditions, Nickel scientists try to discover a new combination of metals that will meet those conditions. Thus are new

alloys and new uses for Nickel added to today's long list.

Today Nickel is required in nearly every industry in making top quality products or for keeping production costs down. The research that has helped to bring this about will be expanded in the years after the war.

The information collected by Nickel scientists is available to Canadian engineers, designers and metallurgists seeking better materials for any product or process.

Research reveals new uses for Nickel. Increased use of Nickel from Canadian mines and plants means employment for Canadians and brings many benefits to Canada.



FORWARD THROUGH RESEARCH



# Canadian Nickel

THE INTERNATIONAL NICKEL COMPANY OF CANADA, LIMITED, 25 KING STREET WEST, TORONTO



Joe Dean saw he was trapped, and he would not lay the blame on Jerry's shoulders. "There was quite a crowd around," he said. "Some paper lad must have heard her. Mead left town at noon."

Dan Armstrong and Joe Dean had been lumberjacks together, had risen to timber ownership at the same time, had fought or joined forces in many a big deal, and Joe was well aware that he was not deceiving his old friend.

Moreover, there was good basis for any suspicion of him. Dan Armstrong had never found it necessary to forget he had been a river pig. Millions had changed him very little. But Ann, his wife, had done everything possible to wipe out the memory of her own log cabin days. Native shrewdness, force of character and the millions had helped her to succeed marvellously, except in the presence of Joe Dean. Joe's greatest delight lay in subtle reminders of the period when Ann Armstrong hung her husband's heavy wool shirts on the line every Monday morning.

"The point is," and Dan drove straight to it, "will this lad be fool enough to come to the party?"

"I never saw him except half an hour that morning," Joe answered, "but I'd say if he told Glory he would, he will."

"Well," and Dan sank disconsolately into his chair, "I got orders to keep him away."

"If he's a son of Hell And High Water Jack Mead, you got your job cut out for you!" Joe commented with twinkling eyes.

"And it's got to be done without any fuss," Dan added.

That morning Glory Armstrong had delivered a formal invitation and admission card at Joe Dean's office, to be given to Jerry Mead. Joe had not seen Glory, but he was sure of her.

"I guess the only way you can work it is through Glory," he suggested.

"Glory and her ma had it out last night. Glory says she don't care if he comes in a stag shirt. He saved her life, she asked him to come, and he accepted. Ann's wild. She's got people from the East and Chicago, besides the Wisconsin outfit. Been pullin' all sorts of wires. Everything was to be bang-up. Whoever got an invitation was to be it and those that didn't was to crawl off in a hole and die. And now, near's I can make out, everything's spoiled, due to you and the publicity."

There was no mistaking Dan Armstrong's distress. He did not even put any venom in the last words. Joe appeared properly sympathetic but was bursting inside. All he could do was order another drink and then console his old friend with, "I never knew just how slippery the rungs were on the social ladder, Dan, but your worries

ain't begun. The lad told me he's bringing his father here about that time and Hell And High Water—why, he's liable to take this town apart if anything happens to his son!"

Jerry did bring his father to Minneapolis on June second. They were fresh from the drive, still wore their calked shoes and staggd trousers, were coatless, and when they entered Joe Dean's outer office they passed the clerks without a word and walked into the room marked "Private."

Joe Dean was there and shook hands with the Meads. A moment later Jackson, the lawyer, entered with a bundle of papers, and at his heels came Abner Simpkins.

The business was quickly transacted. Simpkins, glowering and beaten, laid a certified check for sixty thousand and a few odd dollars on the desk and received in turn the two contracts signed by his own hand. The moment he had them he departed.

"Measly skunk!" Joe Dean exclaimed as the door closed. "I got to hand it to you, young fellow. First time anybody ever did business with Abner that he didn't get skunk; and to nick him for twenty thousand extra when he thought he was getting

those logs cut and drove for almost nothing is the best thing that's happened on the Swift since it carried out its first log! Let's go downstairs and crawl outside a few."

"Just a moment," Jerry said as Joe Dean arose. "There's another thing or two I'd like to talk over first."

Joe sank back into his chair and studied Jerry intently. "Got it figured out what you want?" he asked at last. "We want to buy that Swift Lake mill of yours," Jerry said.

"It's too good a property."

"You didn't have enough logs to finish out last season," Jerry answered calmly. "Your holdings along the Swift are all cut, timber's becoming scarce, and if it hadn't been for getting those logs from Simpkin's you couldn't have run more than a month this year. I figure you'll be glad to get rid of that mill this fall for thirty thousand."

"I'll burn it first!" Joe Dean shouted.

"One third down, the remainder in a year and a half, on a first mortgage," Jerry said. "Otherwise, we buy the Badger mill."

"You got all that Perkins timber?" Joe countered.

"We wouldn't be buying a mill if we didn't have something to cut."

Joe Dean turned to the lawyer. "I suppose you got the papers all drawn up," he said.

"We've hooked the whole thing together," Jerry interposed.

"Oh, yes," Joe remarked. "You did say something about borrowing fifty thousand."

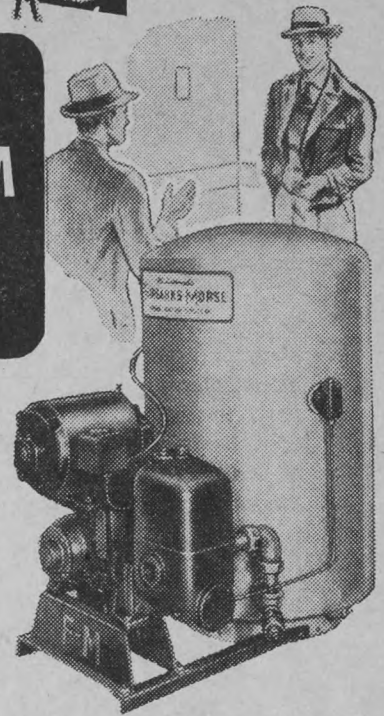


## IT'S WHAT'S *Inside* THAT COUNTS

### Tests PROVE this WATER SYSTEM IS Built to Last!

When you buy a water system, you want it to give dependable, trouble-free service for many years. Tests made by an independent, unbiased laboratory prove that this Fairbanks-Morse piston-type, automatic Water System is built to last. Operated continuously under conditions which speeded normal wear, it ran twice as long as the combined break-down runs of four others.

This shallow well system comes to you complete, ready to connect to your supply and distribution pipe lines. You can



service it easily yourself. Has a heavy-duty motor rather than one designed for intermittent use. Built in two sizes—400 and 580 gallons per hour actual delivery capacity (not a mere displacement rating).

#### Exclusive Crankshaft Prolongs Pump Life

Fairbanks-Morse is the only water system manufacturer using hardened and ground crankshafts—one reason why this piston-type pump is so long-lived.

Because of precision machining Fairbanks-Morse replacement parts bought thirty years from now will fit perfectly.

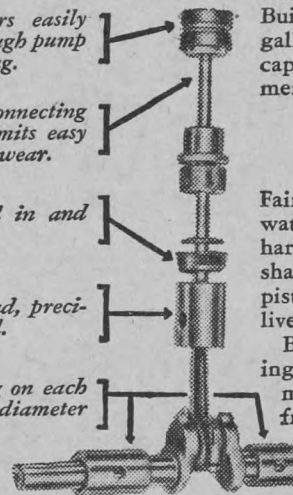
Piston leathers easily replaced through pump casing end plug.

Removable connecting rod head permits easy correction for wear.

Seal holds oil in and keeps dirt out.

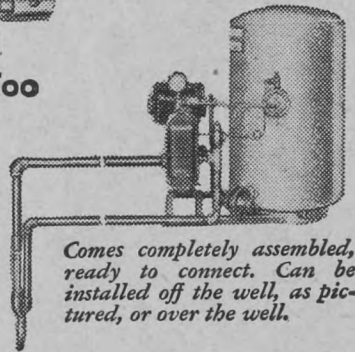
Alloy crosshead, precision-machined.

Large bearing on each end of large-diameter crankshaft.



#### A Deep Well System, Too

For water lifts of 22 to 70 feet, this combination piston-ejector system retains high pumping efficiency even at the higher pressures, with minimum power consumption. Its pump is the long-lived one described above. The ejector assembly adapts that pump to deep well service, has no moving parts below ground.



Comes completely assembled, ready to connect. Can be installed off the well, as pictured, or over the well.

#### GET THE WATER SYSTEM THAT'S RIGHT FOR YOU

Your Fairbanks-Morse dealer can recommend, without bias, the best type of water system for your individual need. See him or use the attached coupon to get full details of the F-M Products that interest you.

## FAIRBANKS-MORSE FARM EQUIPMENT

THE CANADIAN FAIRBANKS-MORSE CO., LIMITED  
SAINT JOHN — MONTREAL — TORONTO — WINNIPEG — VANCOUVER

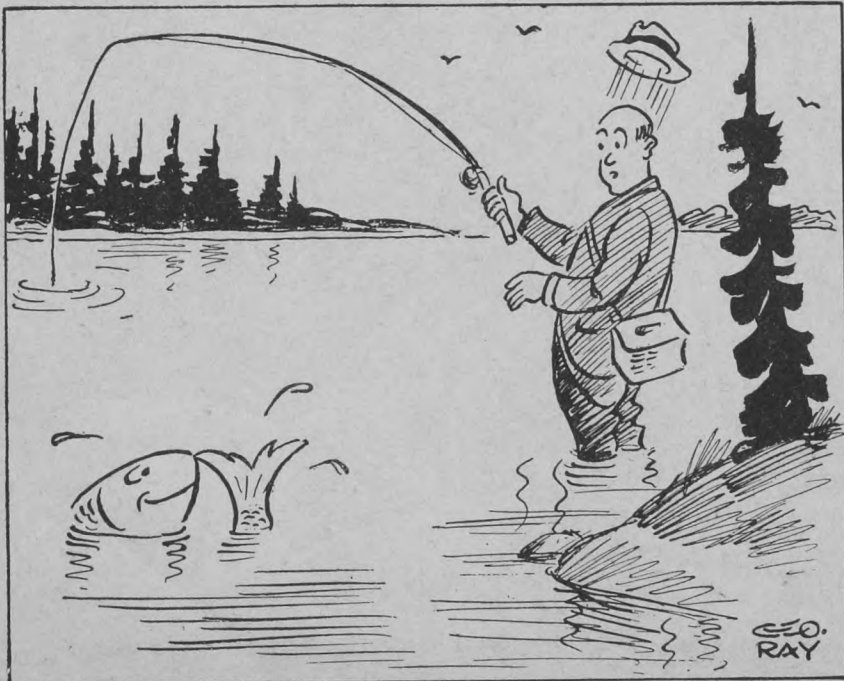
WATER SYSTEMS.....☐  
LIGHTING PLANTS.....☐  
"2" ENGINES.....☐  
HAMMER MILLS.....☐  
GRAIN GRINDERS.....☐  
WINDMILLS.....☐  
WIND CHARGERS.....☐  
ELECTRIC FENCES.....☐  
HAND PUMPS.....☐  
MILK COOLERS.....☐  
WASH MACHINES.....☐  
SCALES.....☐

THE CANADIAN FAIRBANKS-MORSE CO., LIMITED  
(Nearest office shown above)

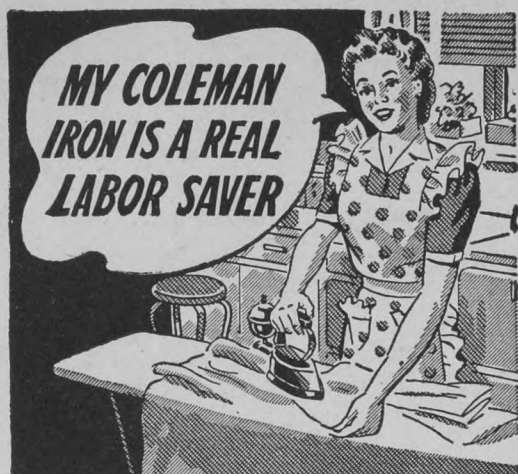
Please send me, free of cost, full information on the items indicated.

Name.....

Address.....



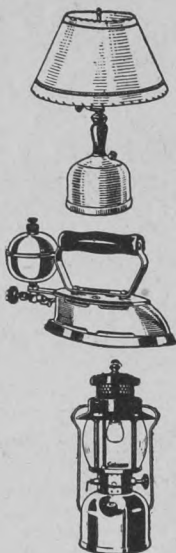




● You needn't do without the time and labor-saving convenience of your Coleman Iron. Your Coleman dealer will provide any needed parts to make it work like new. Then it will continue to save you hours of time and miles of walking — make all ironing easier, smoother, faster!

Your Coleman dealer also has genuine Coleman Parts for your Coleman Lamp, Lantern and Stove.

**FREE BOOKLET** — Write for free booklet, "How to Make 'Em Work Like New," which tells how to make simple adjustments in your own home.



(245)

# Coleman

LAMP AND STOVE CO. LTD., TORONTO, CANADA

A  
\$1,500.00  
1942  
Chev. Sedan

# WIN

A  
\$13,000.00  
Tourist  
Lodge

AND 73 OTHER PRIZES



## \$20,000.00

To Be Given Away

Send One Dollar (\$1.00) Subscription  
To Address Below

Proceeds to be used to erect a recreational centre, for the use and betterment of returning Canadian men and women and Canadian generations to come.

Sponsored by

KAMLOOPS & DISTRICT MEMORIAL RECREATIONAL CENTRE SOCIETY  
BOX 39, KAMLOOPS, B.C.

Enclosed find \$.....Dollars for.....Subscriptions  
Subscribers  
Name.....  
Address.....  
The Society reserves the right to award all prizes in Victory Bonds or Cash.

"That was your figure," Jerry grinned. "We do need a hundred thousand."  
"How am I going to dig that up?"  
"We'll take it in small lots, through fifteen months. My father and I have sixty-five thousand between us. That will carry us for a while, long enough so you'll have plenty of logs for security for all you loan."

"Huh!" Joe snorted. "Wouldn't you like to take over my offices, too?"

"We expect to use them," Jerry answered with a smile. "You have built up a pretty strong retail organization through the Middle West. It is part of the agreement Mr. Jackson has drawn that you are to handle all our lumber."

"How about my own?"

"You were forced to buy ten million feet last year to keep your yards going, and you'll be worse off next year with those Duluth and Superior contracts to fill."

Jerry had sprung several startling things that morning but this last opened Joe Dean's eyes. He turned to Jackson with mock helplessness. "Has he left me drink money, Al?" he asked.

"I'd like to have your attorneys go over it, of course," the lawyer said.

"I'm not afraid of getting caught if you drew it up," Joe retorted. "Let's see the thing."

It was noon before the negotiations were completed and the papers signed. There was no need for Joe Dean to make further investigations. He had been getting facts and figures for ten days past, and he had not neglected to learn all he could about Jerry personally. He grumbled and fought, but in the end he knew he had entered an agreement advantageous to himself.

Once the business was concluded, Joe turned immediately to another matter he had in mind. He understood Jack Mead's type perfectly and nothing would have pleased him more than to turn the king of the Swift river lumberjacks loose on Minneapolis, especially only three days before the Armstrong ball.

But after the first drink Jerry deserted them, and two hours later he returned and took his father away.

"What's the hurry?" Joe demanded. "And that thing I gave you in the office — you're going to stay for Glory's party, ain't you?"

"We're catching a train in half an hour," Jerry answered.

On his arrival at home that evening Joe, still disgruntled, was reminded by his wife that they were dining out. His temper wasn't improved when he found himself seated beside Ann Armstrong. Glory's mother was a diplomat. She understood Joe Dean very well, and in fifteen minutes he grinned and admitted to himself that he had not been able to carry through his coup.

He kept his failure a secret, however, until later when Glory maneuvered him off alone and asked if Jerry had received his invitation.

"He came in this morning and I gave it to him," Joe said. "And he left town this afternoon. That's all I know."

"I'm sorry," Glory said frankly. "I wanted to see him again. But mother will be relieved," and she smiled at the old lumberman in a way that told how much she knew.

Somehow the papers learned that night that Jerry Mead, river pig hero of the city's most spectacular runaway, would not attend the Armstrong ball. Despite her disagreement with her mother, Glory had considered it only fair that she tell at once what she had learned.

Thus it was that Jerry was able to walk into the lobby of the West Hotel at six o'clock the evening of June fifth and not attract the attention even of the clerk when he registered. The man behind the desk was too busy a person to connect the young fellow in a blue serge suit with the calk-shoed hero of a story of two weeks before, especially when a large package for which Jerry enquired bore the name of the best tailor in the city.

At eight-thirty that evening Joe Dean was called to the phone while struggling profanely with his dress tie. The scandalized maid retreated to get the message and all Joe learned was that he was to call at a certain room in the hotel before going to the ball. Joe's humor was such that he would have ignored the request had not gentle Mrs. Dean insisted upon it. They found the room, knocked and were admitted by a tall,



TOMMY'S SHOES SHINE  
IN THE RAIN...

NUGGET KEEPS THEM SO

IT'S WATER PROOF  
AND PROTECTS  
THE LEATHER AS YOU KNOW!



BLACK and ALL SHADES of BROWN

# RAT-NIP



DESTROYS  
Rats Quickly,  
Easily... Surely

Help save precious  
food supplies!

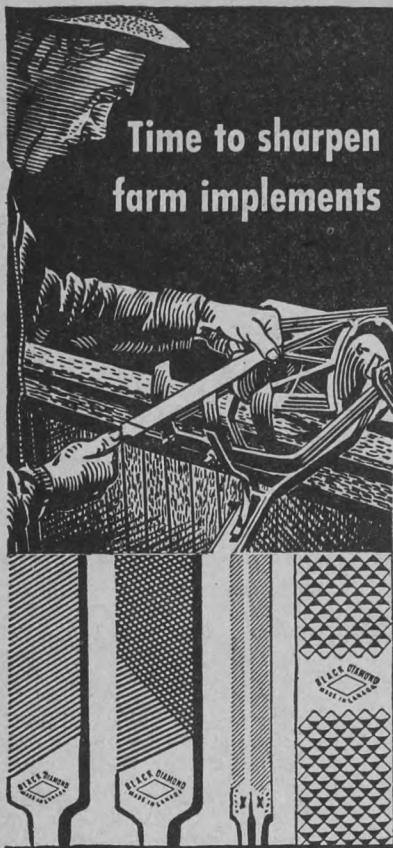
Rats are causing untold losses. KILL THEM with Rat-Nip. Rats cannot resist it... they prefer it to choicest foods. Nearly 30 years of success. At drug, hardware and general stores. 35c a tube.

LIQUID VENEER CORP.  
Ft. Erie North, Ont.





## Time to sharpen farm implements



**EVER** stop to consider the number of sharpening jobs that await doing around the farm in preparation for the planting and harvesting seasons? ... seed drill and cultivator shovels; spades, hoes, weeders; sickles, scythes, mower knives and points—and many others.

This is the time to get such jobs done and out of the way. Most of them are best accomplished with files. Get the fast-cutting **Black Diamond Files**. They're your best file values because they are highest quality and sell at reasonable prices. At your hardware or implement merchant's.

NICHOLSON FILE CO. • Port Hope, Ont.

## BLACK DIAMOND FILES

FOR EVERY PURPOSE  
MADE IN CANADA BY CANADIANS

FETHERSTONHAUGH & CO.

Founded in 1890

## PATENTS

CECIL C. KENT: Manager  
(Fellow the Pat. Inst. of Canada)  
Registered Attorney: Canada and U.S.  
PARTICULARS FREE.

310 C.P.R. Bldg.

Winnipeg

## Men, Women Past 40 Take Special Tonic Tested by Doctors

Feel New Normal Pep, Vitality  
Be Thrilled—or Don't Pay a Cent

Thousands of weak, tired, worn-out, exhausted men and women over 40, who felt old age had gotten the best of them, have been thrilled at the new tonic, **OSTREX** Tablets. They were tested and praised by 80 eminent doctors because of fine results with their patients. Now placed in drug stores so everyone can get them.

Contain general invigorators, tonics, stimulants often needed by people of 30, 40, 50 who lack normal vim and pep. Introductory size only 35c. Get package **Ostrex Tonic Tablets** today. If not delighted with vigor, vitality and pep that make you feel normally younger, maker refunds its low price. At all good drug stores everywhere.

handsome young man in evening clothes.

Joe staggered and dropped into a chair. His wife looked from him to the young man and then stepped forward.

"I hope I haven't intruded," she said, "but we were on our way to the ball and..."

"My name is Mead, Mrs. Dean," Jerry said. "I'm glad to have you..."

"Mead!" she repeated. "Joe told me about you. That was such a brave thing you did and I am so glad you are going to be at Glory's party."

**T**HERE was something so sweet and sincere about the little, grey-haired woman Jerry found he was not embarrassed by her praise. "It was awfully good of you to come," he said. "You see," and there was something very engaging in his manner, "I never went to a party like this and the truth of it is, I didn't know just how to go. I thought that if you would sort of give me a little push in the right direction it would help a lot."

"Mary, keep away from that man!" Joe Dean commanded as she started forward impulsively. "He'll have the diamonds out of that pin if you're not careful. Young fellow," and there was envy in his eyes as he surveyed Jerry's clothes, "is Al Jackson anything more than your lawyer?"

"I asked him a few questions that didn't have much to do with law," Jerry answered. "Now won't you—I was sure you would come and..."

He turned and set a bottle and glasses on a table. Joe Dean reached for them, then drew back.

"No!" he exclaimed. "No drink can give me the kick I'm going to get out of leading you up to Ann Armstrong and introducing you. Boy, oh, boy! Here, Mary! We'll leave our things. Big crush down there. This is lots better. And hurry. Good gosh! Ann'll faint."

He herded them out of the room and down the hall to the elevator.

A ball was a ball in those days. Guests approached it with proper solemnity, the receiving line was a real barrier, there was no necessity to induce dancing males to attend, and people didn't drop in for an hour and go on. They came on time and saw it through.

Joe and Mrs. Dean and Jerry, once inside, found themselves in a column passing in front of a line headed by Mrs. Armstrong and containing not only Glory but most of the out-of-town guests. Ann Armstrong was effusive in her welcome of the grinning Joe, but her mind leaped at once to other things and she did not catch Jerry's name. She shook his hand and looked past to the next in line.

"You didn't understand, Ann," Joe Dean said. "He's one of the Swift River Meads. Not a better known name in that country."

Mrs. Armstrong's abstracted gaze cleared. Jerry felt himself scrutinized as he had never before, and then there was a little cry of delight at his side and a small hand gripped his arm.

"Oh, I'm so glad you came!" Glory exclaimed. "Mother, this is Mr. Mead."

"I know, my dear, and I want him to come back as soon as this line thins out. In a few minutes, Mr. Mead."

Jerry was completely dazzled by the vision he had beheld upon turning. He was aware only that, while he had



"Spinach? Gosh, mom, I thought them things was weeds!"



## JOHNS-MANVILLE *Asbestos* ROLL ROOFING

● You get the *economy* of roll roofing—plus the *permanent protection* which only ASBESTOS can give—when you choose Johns-Manville Asbestos Roll Roofing for your farm buildings.

Unlike ordinary roofing felts, *Asbestos* felts do not readily yield up their asphalt impregnation under the sun's rays. That is why J-M Asbestos Roll Roofings remain in good condition for so many *extra* years.

Backed by 86 years' experience, Johns-Manville Asbestos Roll Roofings meet every farm need—and provide low-cost protection for your valuable farm buildings.



## JOHNS-MANVILLE BUILDING MATERIALS



**Send**

for the new J-M "Farm Idea Book"... a big, colorful 64-page handbook packed with information of real value to wartime farmers.

Canadian Johns-Manville Co. Limited, Dept. CG-45  
199 Bay St., Toronto, Ont.

I enclose 10¢ in coin for which please send me a copy of the J-M "Farm Idea Book". I am specially interested in  
Roofing ☐; Rock Wool Insulation ☐; Asbestos Siding ☐;  
Asbestos Wallboard ☐ (check which).

Address.....

Name.....

4F-2



"Shh—here's something  
I never told my husband!"



1. I'm proud my husband's gone back to sea with the Navy. He'd already served on the Atlantic patrol. But he's afloat again, because he, and all men with sea experience, are desperately needed.



2. While Jim's away, I'm kept busy with our son Billy. He's a happy boy except for his tantrums over taking a laxative. He'd scream—and I'd have to force it down him.



3. One day a neighbor heard about it and said, "I wish you'd told me you had this trouble. My doctor told me never to force bad-tasting laxatives on my children.



4. "So I give them Castoria—the laxative made especially for children. It's effective, but never harsh or griping. And it tastes so good, they love it. Billy will, too!"



5. Next time Jim was in port, he saw Billy take Castoria and love it! "You're a smart mother!" he grinned at me. I smiled, looked wise, and said, "Thanks!"



As the medical profession knows, the chief ingredient in Castoria—senna—has an excellent reputation in medical literature.

Research has proved that senna works mostly in the lower bowel, so it rarely disturbs the appetite or digestion. In regulated doses, senna produces easy elimination and almost never gripes or irritates.

**CASTORIA**

The SAFE laxative made especially for children

never seen a woman in evening dress, he had never seen any woman who could be as lovely as Glory Armstrong. His arm still tingled where she had touched him, there was a queer sensation along his spine that he knew had been caused by her voice, and he felt incapable of movement or speech.

People shoved against him, he heard Glory tell him to return soon, and then Mrs. Dean pulled him away.

"You didn't get a dance with Glory, did you?" she whispered.

"Dance!" he repeated.

"She will be unusually popular tonight and her card may be full now. I am sure that young men must find it a nuisance hunting up the girls and writing their names on so many cards."

Jerry stared for a moment and then his eyes cleared.

"Thank you," he said frankly. "I wouldn't have known. And please don't go away. There are other things you can tell me."

He left her, made his way through the crush to the rear of the receiving line and approached Glory.

"May I have your card?" he whispered at her back.

She turned, startled, then smiled as she handed it to him. He scanned it, wrote his name on the first line, and the last, the only ones vacant, and handed it back.

She laughed up at him and then her attention was called by those in front. It was not until ten minutes later that Glory discovered she had the first dance and the last with Jerry Mead.

Her mother, alert to every detail, took in the card at a glance. "I thought you were saving the first and last for Hobart Billings," she said sharply.

"I was," Glory answered, "but he hasn't come to take them."

"Quite naturally. He wouldn't be so crassly early and he would expect you to save him two at least. You must change them."

"I like my card as it is," the girl declared.

FOR twenty-five years Hell And High Water Jack Mead had been instrumental in slashing wide swaths in the great pine forests of northern Wisconsin, tumbling logs into the water and driving them to the mills.

There his interest had ended, for not one of those logs had ever been his property. Always, at first as a foreman, later as a contractor, he had cut and delivered the timber for others. To him logging had always been a game, one he had played fiercely, passionately and with marvellous efficiency, but it was only to the physical aspect of the industry that he had devoted his energy. The business side of it, the great fortunes he saw piling up, some through his own assistance, never aroused his interest.

Since he and his son had come together after a lifetime of separation and a winter and spring of bitter struggle, things had happened with surprising rapidity. No sooner had they joined drives, thereby insuring a big profit, than Jerry began to unfold his plans. Jack found himself only nodding assent.

Bitter as had been the struggle between them, each heedless of bankruptcy or any other consequence, Jerry

had been well aware of its true significance. He worshipped the father he had never seen and he knew he had only to prove himself—his ability as a lumberman and his personal courage—to pierce the tough skin behind which Jack had hidden his emotions.

As Jerry had confidently expected, once the issue between them was settled he had his father's unquestioning allegiance. Jack Mead knew no compromise. He was for a man or against him, and now when that man was his own son, and all he could wish in a son, his pride was boundless, his confidence profound.

As soon as they got their logs through the upper Swift that spring, a task that would have been impossible without Jack's skill and driving energy and the unquestioning loyalty of their combined crews, Jerry broached what had long been in his mind.

"Here's the way I look at it," he began. "As foreman, you or I can make seventy-five a month for about nine months a year. Jobbing, we can get out five to ten million feet a season and be lucky to make fifty cents or a dollar a thousand. This year we'll make two dollars because Abner Simpkins was betting on what he thought was a sure thing, that we'd never get these logs out."

"They say he's worth half a million," Jack commented, "and they ain't a dollar of it that ain't flattened or crimped out of shape."

"And he couldn't skid a log or handle a crew of one," Jerry added quickly. "Besides, where he's got his half million there's men who started working in camps same as you and me who're worth three or four millions. That bunch in Chippewa Falls and Eau Claire and Joe Dean and Dan Armstrong and the others in Minnesota. Everyone used to be a lumberjack."

"Look how they got their timber."

"I'll admit some of them stole a lot from the government, but that's not the answer. The point is, when a man owns his timber, cuts and drives it himself, he's not working for wages or the chance to make the little a jobber does. He can make four or five dollars a thousand."

"With whiskey ten cents a drink, I can't spend all I'm making now," Jack commented.

"All right," Jerry laughed. "Only you know that it's getting the money that gives you the fun, not the spending of it. I'm not going to keep on working for other men and I thought you'd feel the same. How much money you got?"

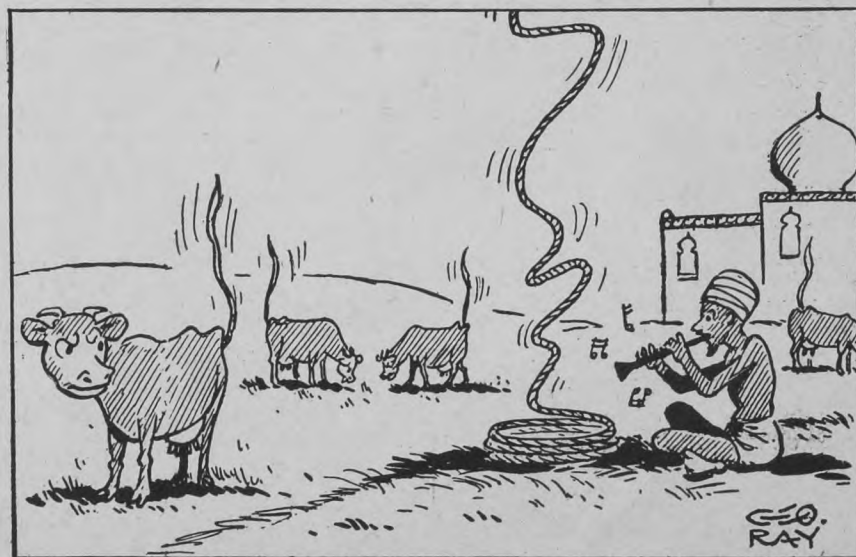
"When I clean upon this job I'll be twenty-five thousand to the good."

"And I'll be forty. That makes sixty-five. Know what we could do with that?"

"I could go down to Minneapolis and set the whole town on its ear."

"So could I, only I'd be doubling and tripling the sixty-five thousand, not buying diamonds for saloonkeepers."

JACK scoffed, because that was his nature, but in the end he agreed to "tag along," and turned his attention to the drive. Ostensibly he was continuing to tag along. In that meeting in Joe Dean's office he had remained silent, except for an occasional gruff comment; but he had come away from it with a new conception of his son. His co-operation with Jerry was an admission that the younger man was as good a logger and as good





In the  
Front Line  
for Quality  
"DIAMOND A"



## BARN PAINT

Makes Good Barns Look Better—  
Puts new life into old buildings

The J. H. ASHDOWN  
HARDWARE Co., Ltd.  
WINNIPEG REGINA SASKATOON  
CALGARY EDMONTON

## FAST-SAFE-SURE!

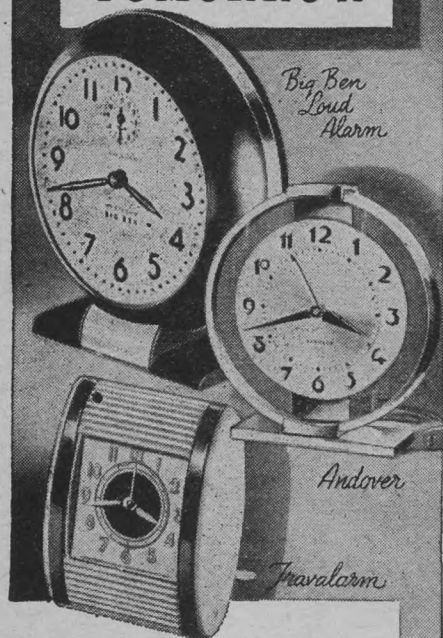
Remit by  
CANADIAN  
NATIONAL  
EXPRESS  
MONEY ORDER

For Sale at all  
CANADIAN NATIONAL RAILWAYS  
STATIONS and EXPRESS OFFICES...

## Get-Acquainted Club

Through social correspondence thousands yearly  
meet their "Ideal." Write today for list of eligibles.  
Many Canadians. Simpson, Box 1251, Denver, Colo.

Time to think  
about  
TOMORROW



Because most of our facilities are  
devoted to war work, the return  
of Big Ben and other Westclox  
models must await final Victory.

**BIG BEN**  
Keeps Canada On Time  
**WESTCLOX**

WESTERN CLOCK CO. LIMITED, Peterborough, Ont.

a fighter as himself. Now, in addition,  
he was proving himself something more  
—a business man.

Ordinarily he would have scoffed, but  
Jack knew Joe Dean's reputation as one  
of the big men in the industry and with  
his own eyes and ears he had seen and  
heard Jerry drive a shrewd bargain.  
From that moment Jerry became perfect  
and Hell And High Water Jack Mead,  
king of the Swift river lumberjacks, a  
man who had never admitted the domi-  
nance of anyone, bowed submissively  
to the will of another and found him-  
self happy in doing so.

Jerry returned to Kettle Falls the day  
after the Armstrong ball and the next  
morning he and his father went north  
to the very headwaters of the Swift,  
where stood the one hundred and fifty  
million feet of Perkins timber.

It was a magnificent tract, the last  
extensive area of uncut white pine and  
Norway in the state. Joe Dean, Dan  
Armstrong, the Gopher Lumber Com-  
pany and half a dozen other big timber  
operators had tried for years to get con-  
trol of it, but no one had made any  
headway with the owner, Mrs. Perkins  
of Chippewa Falls. The timber, and a  
couple of million dollars besides, had  
been left to her by her husband and she  
had not parted with it for the simple  
reason that she has promised it to Jerry  
Mead ten years before.

She had always been interested in  
Jerry, through her friendship for his  
mother, and once, partly in jest, she had  
told him that any time he came to her  
with one thousand dollars for every year  
of his age he could have the timber on  
advantageous terms and at a low price.

"Sixteen thousand now, twenty-one  
thousand when I'm of age?" the boy  
asked with a laugh.

"That's it," she smiled, "but there's  
one other condition. You must finish  
high school, too."

Still smiling, Jerry had looked at his  
mother. She had supported him since  
infancy, and he knew how hard it had  
often been. Yet never once had she  
complained of the husband who had  
left her with the burden. Rather she had  
fostered in the boy an admiration into  
the worship of his young manhood.  
There had been no bitterness, no com-  
plaint, and it was not until years later,  
when Jerry knew his father, that he  
understood how two dominant natures,  
both in youth's untempered stage, had  
been unable to survive life's welding  
process.

"Mrs. Perkins," the boy had said, "will  
you hold that offer open for ten years?"  
Something in his manner, and in that  
glance toward his mother, arrested her  
smile. "Of course," she answered.

"All right. On or before ten years from  
now, August first, I'll have twenty-six  
thousand dollars in the bank."

**E**VEN then Mrs. Perkins considered it  
lightly until she saw what Jerry was  
doing. He finished high school the next  
spring and the day after graduation was  
at work on the boom. That fall he went  
into the woods, coming out in the spring  
with two hundred dollars, all of which  
he gave his mother.

"I'm not going to start on the twenty-  
six thousand until I'm twenty-two or  
three," he explained. "Then I'll begin  
jobbing."

That fall Mrs. Perkins rejected a good  
offer for her timber. Jerry had just gone  
back to the woods to skid logs for  
twenty dollars a month. And the day  
after Abner Simpkins met Jerry and his  
father in Joe Dean's office Jerry walked  
into her home in Chippewa Falls with  
deposit slips showing that he had a  
little more than forty thousand dollars  
in the bank.

Jack Mead never asked how Jerry got  
the timber, or on what terms. After that  
interview with Joe Dean he saw that  
the business end of the partnership was  
safe in Jerry's hands. He did not even  
ask where his son had been when he  
returned from the Armstrong ball. Hell  
And High Water saw his task and was  
anxious to get at it. Jerry could handle  
contracts and dollars and talk to law-  
yers and big bugs. His own job lay in  
crashing a forest to the ground, drag-  
ging it to the rivers and casting it upon  
the spring flood; in collecting crews and  
imparting to them something of his own  
tremendous driving force, in demand-  
ing and receiving the loyalty and devo-  
tion of a now vanished race of men.

Jerry and Jack took a timber cruiser

# It's a Night and Day Fight ON THE FOOD FRONT



## with the help of the SKILLED HAND AND THE BUSY WRENCH

Ever since the war began, the  
farmer has performed miracles of  
food production. He has done this  
in spite of great odds, in spite of  
help and equipment shortages. From  
seedtime to harvest, his "working  
day" has often stretched far into  
the night. His patriotism carried  
him through, but his farm equip-  
ment took the rap.

Fortunately, both the Harvester  
dealer's servicemen and the  
farmer are handy with a  
wrench and a pair of pliers.  
They know what the teamwork

of skilled hand and busy wrench  
can mean when farm equipment  
needs attention, adjustment and  
repair.

Keep the skilled hand and the busy  
wrench in this fight for food—the  
fight to keep farm equipment on the  
job. They are identified with  
service to the Nation . . . in war or  
in peace.



INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER COMPANY  
OF CANADA LIMITED

Hamilton

Ontario

Buy More Victory Bonds and Keep Them!

# INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER





## Hey! Lady! Don't Dose Constipation!

• Harsh purgatives only offer temporary relief. Eat Kellogg's All-Bran every day. Nearly one out of every two Canadian families now use All-Bran—64% for over five years. No wonder we believe you will benefit from All-Bran. Prove it at our risk, not yours.

### Here is our guarantee:

Eat an ounce of All-Bran every day. If after finishing just one pack-

age you do not agree its continued use is a simple, pleasant, daily precaution to help you keep regular, we will refund you not only what you paid—but **DOUBLE** your money back.

Your grocer has All-Bran in 2 convenient sizes.

Made by Kellogg in London, Canada.

*Keep Regular-Naturally!*



# ALABASTINE

NEW PROCESS  
WATER PAINT  
FOR WALLS  
AND CEILINGS



Make your rooms beautiful with the soft, colourful tints of ALABASTINE. Easy to use ... just mix with water and apply with a large brush. Dries quickly without odour, and will not rub off.

Tint your walls and ceilings with  
**ALABASTINE**  
—paints over plaster, wallboard, wallpaper or any solid surface.

**ONLY 75¢**  
A 5 lb. PACKAGE

Comes in Ivory, Cream, Buff, Light Buff, Pink, Light Blue, Grey, Light Green, and White.

10W-45

Sold at Hardware and Paint Stores Everywhere

Always make sure your mail is properly addressed, and that you have signed your name and address to your letter or subscription order. Any omission will cause delay in filling your order.

with them and while the tract was being estimated they crossed and recrossed it, studying the slopes and ridges, planning the most effective logging operations.

"This job's going to keep us busy for five years," Jack commented as they sat in front of their tent one evening.

Jerry had had something like that in mind when he first turned his thoughts to the task, but that was before the Armstrong ball. After his arrangements with Joe Dean had been completed he had been a little awed by his own audacity. He had contracted to pay Mrs. Perkins approximately half a million dollars, had arranged to borrow a hundred thousand and buy a mill from Joe Dean, and only five years before he had been working for sixty dollars a month as a camp foreman.

He did not answer his father immediately. The Armstrong ball had changed several things, among them his whole outlook on life. Before that he had been playing a game in which his emotions had been involved only so far as his father was concerned. His goal had been only the winning of the game. Now Glory Armstrong intruded herself into everything he did. "We're going to have every stick of this in the boom at Swift Lake three years from today!" he exclaimed suddenly.

"Three years!" Jack repeated. "Fifty million a year! You're talking like Dan Armstrong."

The reference stung Jerry unaccountably and Jack puzzled over the heat of his reply.

"Anything Dan Armstrong can do, I can! He started out as a lumberjack, same as us. What's the matter? Afraid you can't handle fifty million a season?"

Hell And High Water Jack Mead thrust out his unshaven chin, and for twenty-five years that had been a certain indication of fight.

"I know what I can do."

"And I know what I can do!" Jerry retorted. "What we want to hang around here five years for? There won't be anything but jack pine left then. Think we're going to cut this little bunch and quit?"

He leaned toward his father, his eyes a gleam. "Why, three years is too long!" he cried passionately. "We got to make things jump, clean up and get out quick as we can. We're going to the coast, you and me. We're going where there's real timber, and real money. And we got to hustle if we are to get our crack at it."

Jack Mead forgot his anger, and it was not what Jerry said that impressed him, but Jerry's manner. Jack himself had never had visions, had never seen far past the job at hand. Now he caught something dazzling through the eyes of his son. Once he had insisted that Jerry prove himself as good a man as his father. Now he saw in him qualities he had never possessed and he was gripped by a strange, fierce emotion.

"You go and figure out anything you want to," he growled. "And if you want to do it in two years, or one, I'll see the logs get to the mill."

Jerry did not answer. He did not dare speak just then, for he, too, found emotion embarrassing. He got up and went into the tent. The next morning he said as they started out, "We'll cut fifty million this winter. With the money we've got it's going to be a tight squeeze to get out that much."

"We'll take only what's closest to the water," Jack said.

"That's it. Save every nickel we can."

"The drive will be the hardest, and we've got to build a dam at the lake."

"I'm going to Minneapolis tomorrow. How many men you want?"



for  
**SURE SUCCESS**

*Do What Your  
Market Gardener  
Does!*

\* Buy  
**RENNIE'S  
SEEDS** \*

Wm. RENNIE SEEDS Ltd.  
TORONTO MONTREAL

## What about YOUR future?

With business booming, this is good time to get established in a Rawleigh business of your own with no priorities or shortages to worry about. You need no experience and can use our capital.

**Write RAWLEIGH'S**

Dept. E-93-FBC Winnipeg, Man.

## OTTAWA LOG SAW

EASY TO CUT CORD WOOD



GET FUEL FAST

Wood is bringing the highest prices ever known. There is big demand everywhere. Use an OTTAWA Log Saw, easily operated. Fells trees, saws limbs. Turn your wood lot into money.

OTTAWA MFG. CO.

548 Wood Avenue Ottawa, Kansas, U. S. A.

## BECOME A DETECTIVE

Men, Women over 16, Learn Detective, Secret-Service. Work home or travel. Write Maurice S. Julien, Box 25, Station T, Montreal.



## FREE! SAMPLES OF TREATMENT FOR Stomach Trouble (Due to Gastric Hyper-Acidity)



C. P. Shea, Campbell's Bay, Que., writes: "I suffered for the past 22 years with indigestion, pains and gas after each meal, and I found relief when a friend told me about your treatment. From the first day I used Canadian Von tablets I believe they have done me good. I can't praise them too much. If you suffer from indigestion, gastritis, heartburn, bloating, acid irritation, pains after eating,

or allied stomach trouble induced by gastric hyper-acidity, you, too, should receive quick relief. Send at once for FREE Samples of this treatment. A free Booklet is included. Write.

**CANADIAN VON CO.**

Dept. 262-D

Windsor, Ont



"I'll get 'em myself, later."

They were in perfect accord now, Jerry understood, and he knew he need not concern himself with details of the work just then. It would be better if he left everything to his father, and he had promised to return to Minneapolis soon.

His arrival was much different from his first. He had not ordered evening clothes alone from the tailor and he was sufficiently observant to know what should go with the grey Scotch goods he had selected. So far as his appearance was concerned, Ann Armstrong could have no fault to find when he drove up to the house one afternoon to ask Glory to go for a ride.

"You have an engagement with the dressmaker," her mother said quickly when the maid announced Jerry.

"I'll forget it," Glory announced. "Tell Mr. Mead I'll be right down."

Ann Armstrong was too wise to say anything further. She really was not alarmed in any way, merely incensed that her daughter should be seen again with the calked-shoed hero of the run-away. People were ceasing to talk of his appearance at the ball, though no one had been able to explain it.

Glory greeted Jerry warmly and unaffectedly.

"I thought you might want to take a ride," he said. "It's such a nice day."

"That would be wonderful, and I'm so glad I didn't happen to have an engagement. After this—will you be in the city often?"

Jerry hesitated only an instant, just long enough to say to himself, "This is no different from tackling Joe Dean. I was scared then and I'm scared worse now, but I won out with him and . . ."

His chin squared.

"I'm coming just as often as I can," he said aloud and with a steady glance.

Glory caught the significance of that but she did not show it. "I'm glad," she answered brightly. "Then you must drop me a line because I'll always be glad to see you. Where shall we drive?"

"It's a livery team," Jerry said, "and I wouldn't dare let 'em have their heads."

She laughed, not only at the idea of what the horses might do but in relief, for that steady glance had been the least bit disturbing. "We'll go out around the lakes," she suggested, "and then home for tea."

THE Armstrong ball had dazzled Jerry, but for that matter it had dazzled all Minneapolis. Now, while still dazzled in another way, he felt more at ease, though he did not suspect that Glory made a conscious effort to smooth the way for him.

For Glory Armstrong, while subject to the guiding, shaping, controlling influence of her keen and ambitious mother, was still Dan Armstrong's daughter. The lumberman, despite money, position and power, had retained the democracy of the lumber camps, the bluff, open, unassuming but confident bearing of the river pig.

He did not look at a man's feet to see whether his shoes were patent leather or calked, or at his legs to see if his trousers were staged or pressed. These were not his standards of measurement and never could be, and it was inevitable that an only child, whom he worshipped and who worshipped him, should share something of his attitude and viewpoint.

Still, Glory could not be entirely like her father. She was a woman first. She noticed little things, and she was attracted by the mystery of Jerry Mead. There was mystery in a man who wore calked shoes one day and evening clothes the next night, who most evidently was of the woods and yet bore himself with a certain ease and assurance.

And mystery, for a woman, means romance. Glory Armstrong, looking at Jerry partly through her father's eyes, wholly through her own, discounted certain evidences of crudeness because of strength, as Dan Armstrong would have done, and felt the urge of good looks, force and gentleness, as women always do.

Thus it was that the horses took their time in the winding, leaf roofed roads about the lakes while the two talked, as youth always does, lightly, with flashes of self-revelation, merrily, with commas and exclamation points of serious aspirations. Jerry forgot everything. Glory was the first to discover the hour.



## Gyproc stopped the fire from spreading



● Fire usually starts in one place, as a small blaze, hungry to eat through walls and run up behind them into the ceilings.

But flames won't do this if you've built fire resistance into your walls and ceilings with GYPROC Fire-Protective WALLBOARD. GYPROC won't burn. It provides a barrier to the flames, keeping them contained in one room, allowing you precious moments in which to get the first blaze under control and prevent serious loss of property . . . perhaps of life itself.

**Where to use Gyproc**—Cover open ceiling joists in basements—line porches, sunrooms, garages and summer cottages—for all types of farm buildings—to make attic rooms—to build recreation rooms—to divide large rooms into smaller ones—for all walls, partitions and ceilings. Decorate with oil paint, water paint, texture or wallpaper, to suit individual taste.

GYPSUM, LIME AND ALABASTINE, CANADA, LIMITED

Vancouver • Calgary • Winnipeg • Toronto-5 • Montreal-2

# GYPROC

*Fire Protective* WALLBOARD

*Insist on Genuine GYPROC—  
Look for the name on every board.*

SOLD BY BUILDERS' SUPPLY AND LUMBER DEALERS ACROSS CANADA

4G-45



# What! You want me to stop eating Stew?



**Listen...I won't have you picking on my pet dish. Why, I'd simply DIE without stew!**

Now don't get us wrong! Stew is yummy—and nourishing. So tender it fairly melts in your mouth. But that's just it. Stew's soft-cooked, like so many foods you eat.

**W-e-l-l, what's wrong with soft foods?**

Oh, nothing. Except that they cheat you on chewing. And gums need work to keep strong and healthy.

**You mean...I should exercise my gums?**

You bet you should. Otherwise, "pink tooth brush" may warn you of flabby, neglected gums. So, better start massaging with Ipana Tooth Paste now. That's commonsense care for your gums—and your smile.

**Gum massage—for my SMILE?**

Yes, Ma'am. You see, your smile is only as bright as your teeth. And sound, sparkling teeth depend so much on healthy gums. So put Ipana and massage to work and help keep gums firmer, healthier.

**What's "Pink Tooth Brush" all about?**

That, dear lady, is for your dentist to decide. So, if your tooth brush "shows pink", heed its warning. Make for your dentist's—but *fast*.

He may tell you your gums have become sensitive—robbed of vigorous work by modern, soft creamy foods. He may very likely suggest "the helpful stimulation of Ipana and massage," as dentists so often do.



"Ipana Tooth Paste not only cleans teeth but, with massage, does a real job of helping gums, too. From now on, each time you brush your teeth, massage a little extra Ipana onto your gums."



"The refreshing 'tang' when I massage my gums tells me that circulation is increasing within the gum tissues, helping gums to healthier soundness—and my teeth are more sparkling already!"

**Wake up lazy gums with Ipana and Massage!**

A Product of Bristol-Myers—Made in Canada



"We'll be late to tea!" she cried.

And as they hurried back they were wholly unaware of the fact that two people were waiting impatiently. Ann Armstrong had heard that invitation to tea and had acted quickly. One way to make a man remember he was only a lumberjack was to place him opposite Hobart Billings; and she and Billings were together when in burst Glory, radiant, her apologies most evidently perfunctory, and introducing Jerry easily and naturally.

**T**HERE were several reasons why Ann Armstrong liked Hobart Billings. As general manager of the Gopher Lumber Company he was demonstrating the fact that a man did not have to rise from a logging camp to be a successful operator. His backing was an Eastern college, an old Eastern family, a year or two of dalliance in Europe, a culture which struck certain elements in Minneapolis as being more or less an evidence of the "sissy."

He could wear clothes as no one else in the city, could talk of books, pictures and music, possessed the only valet in the State, and at the same time made himself felt in the lumber industry. As a business man he was cold, direct, alive. Business was business with him. He could concentrate upon it in certain hours and then forget it, something the ex-lumberjack could not do. But even they admitted there was not a more efficiently operated concern than the Gopher Company.

It was quite natural that far-sighted Ann Armstrong should discover Hobart Billings early, just as it was quite natural that Hobart Billings should discover Glory Armstrong. Glory herself was eminently desirable, and in the beginning she alone had attracted him. But a young man who feels his power, who sees the possibilities of a great industry, whose vision leaps far into the future, could not remain unaffected by the Armstrong fortune.

Hence it was easy for Mrs. Armstrong to summon Billings to tea, and equally easy for her to impart the reason. It was never necessary to tell him anything twice, and seldom once.

But Glory was no more obtuse and immediately pitted herself against both Billings and her mother. Deftly and jestingly, she kept the conversation in channels more or less familiar to Jerry, and that young man, always alert, was not unaware of it.

Hobart Billings cannily believed Mrs. Armstrong's support of a little more value than Glory's, provided he could enlist it without offending the daughter, and he sought to get hold of the reins.

"I read of your exploit last month with considerable interest, Mr. Mead," he said. "It was a courageous thing to do."

For the first time Jerry showed confusion but before he could make an attempt to speak Billings continued, "A friend saw it all, told me of it. He said it was very fortunate you had just come off the drive as no one would have been able to walk out on that slim, swaying pole without calked shoes. On what drive were you working?"

"The Swift," Jerry answered.

"For our company, the Gopher?" Hobart asked interestedly.

"No, some logs belonging to Simpkins, of Kettle Falls."

"Oh, yes. I can't congratulate you on your employer."

"I don't congratulate myself," Jerry said with a laugh.

"Ever run a camp?"

"Yes."

"I wish you would come and see me later in the summer," Billings said. "We have a good many camps and perhaps we can find a place."

"Thanks," Jerry replied, "but I'm hooked up for the winter."

"What outfit, if I may ask?"

"My father and I are going to try to get out a little jag of logs."

"Oh, I see. Jobbing, eh? I wish you luck but it's a dog's life, between the hard-hearted big fellows and the cold winter woods. But I suppose your father has had some experience."

"A little."

"Mead. Oh, yes, I've heard of him, over on the Swift. Very efficient foreman, I've been told. Especially on a drive. Mrs. Armstrong," and Billings arose and bowed, "I am sorry but I must run along. It's been delightful."

"We'll see you tonight," Ann said.

"I had to send my regrets to Mrs. Ames. Leaving this evening for Chipewewa Falls. I have an engagement in the morning with a strange old lady who has a very valuable tract of timber she seems to be keeping as a memorial to her late husband."

"And do you think there could be a more fitting memorial?" Mrs. Armstrong laughed.

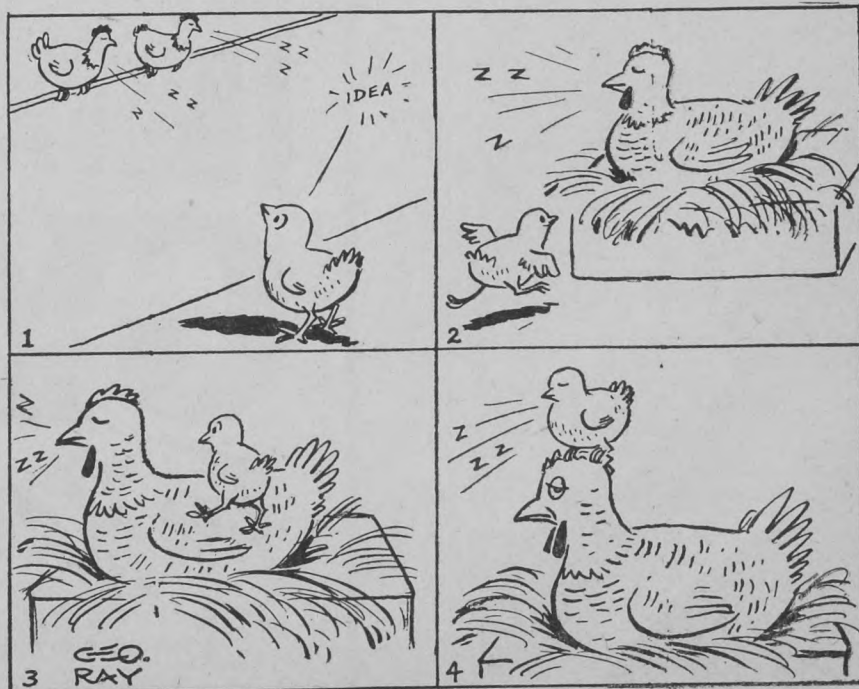
"I am sure I can convince her that she is holding back the wheels of progress. Besides, we need the logs. Goodbye, Mr. Mead. Awfully glad to have seen you."

He bowed over Mrs. Armstrong's hand, then Glory's, and departed. Mrs. Armstrong was called away and Jerry arose to go. "Did you mean that about my writing before I come to town the next time?" he asked.

"I wish you would," Glory said. "I have had a delightful afternoon and of course I want to see you again."

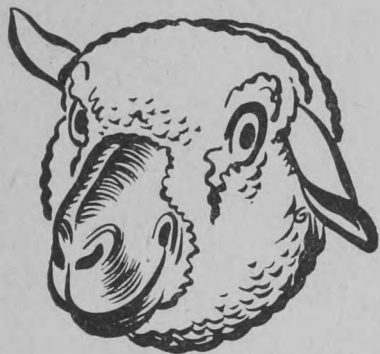
"Then I'll dig up all the excuses I can to get into Minneapolis," Jerry laughed.

**T**HAT night Glory found Joe Dean at the Ames dinner, and told him of seeing Jerry.





## Nip the worm problem in the bud with PTZ\*



Use PTZ two ways.

First, give your ewes and lambs an individual dose of PTZ (full directions on package). Use either PTZ Pellets or PTZ Powder in a drench. This individual dose gives your flock a thorough worming.

Then, provide your flock with a mixture of PTZ Powder and salt—1 part PTZ to 10 of salt. This PTZ in the salt keeps worm eggs from developing and helps keep your flock free from worms. Put the PTZ-salt mixture in a self-feeder where the flock can get to it all the time.

Get PTZ from your Dr. Hess dealer. It is the modern remedy for roundworms in sheep.

\*PTZ distinguishes the phenothiazine products of Hess & Clark. They give maximum convenience and effectiveness. Sold only in original packages.



**HESS & CLARK, Ltd.**  
LONDON, ONTARIO

## Bearing Age BLUEBERRIES

with fruit buds ready to bear this summer. Catalog FREE.

TOBE'S TREERY, Niagara-on-the-Lake, Ont.

## AGENTS WANTED for HAIL INSURANCE

Present price levels mean high growing crop values and a strong demand for

**HAIL INSURANCE**

Agents wanted in unrepresented districts

**United Grain Growers Securities  
Co. Ltd.**

Saskatoon Winnipeg Calgary

## New OTTAWA WOOD SAW

**For Tractors**  
—Makes wood sawing fast and easy. Can cut enough wood to pay for itself quickly. Easily moved while attached. Big heavy blade. FREE details.  
**OTTAWA MFG. CO.**  
W-548 Oak Ave., Ottawa, Kans.  
U. S. A.

LOW  
PRICE

## CAR OWNERS—ATTENTION

Write for free catalog. Largest stock in Canada of used and new Auto, Truck and Tractor parts and accessories. Generators for battery charging. Ignition parts, Generator and Starter repairs, etc. Tire Retreading and Vulcanizing. Springs and Spring Leaves. Auto Glass. Modern Machine Shop and Motor Rebuilding Plant. Crankshaft Grinding and Rebabbling. Cylinder Block, Head and all kinds of Welding.

Auto Wrecking Co. Ltd., 263 to 273 Fort St., Winnipeg

"Took you buggy riding, eh?" the old lumberman grinned. "You and him and buggies seem to go together. How you like the lad?"

"Very much, what I have seen of him. I can't understand, Uncle Joe. Has he always worked in camps?"

"Guess so. Why?"

"There's nothing rough or even uncouth . . ."

"Like me and your dad, eh?"

"That isn't what I mean. There's been some influence—I don't know what it is."

"Maybe he had a mother," Dean suggested. "Most river pigs generally have, some time or another. But don't make any mistake about that boy. He's a lumberjack, and a damned good one."

He watched her as he spoke and evidently he was satisfied, for he leaned nearer and spoke in a lower tone. "Heard something about him," he said. "Just the other day. Happened this spring over on the Swift. Jack Mead's his father; Hell And High Water Jack, they call him. Jobber, and he's got a crew of fifty or sixty that stick to him year after year. Hardest bunch of men on the river, and with Jack leadin' 'em they can put through any job. You know the kind. Your dad's told you enough stories."

"Well, it seems Jack left his wife when the lad was a baby. Case of not being room for two bosses in one family, I guess. The boy never saw his dad that he could remember until last summer, when he hunted him up at Kettle Falls after his mother died. And Jack wouldn't have anything to do with him. Here the lad had been waiting for years for this. Thought a better man than his dad never walked."

"And the lad saw, too, what the trouble was. Jack wouldn't have a man in his crew he couldn't lick, just as a man wouldn't work for him if he thought he could lick Jack. And Jack couldn't have anything to do with his son unless he licked him, or got licked. That's what the boy understood."

Joe paused to see how his story was going. Glory was listening with wide eyes.

"But Jerry couldn't bring himself to fighting his dad," he continued. "The real reason, I think, was that he knew he could win and he didn't want to humble his old man. Anyhow, when his father taunted him and dared him he just grinned."

"He showed he could fight, though. One of Jack's men got fresh with him and the lad laid him out with one wallop. It's all they talk about in the saloons over on the Swift yet. And Jerry licked one or two others, too, easy. Everybody was watching, for here was the two best scrappers on the river, father and son, and sure to get together."

"That winter they was logging the same timber, each with a crew. An old skin-flint over there thought he was makin' use of the row between them because they couldn't get the logs out in the spring unless they worked together. Jerry knew that, and he showed himself as good a logger through the winter as his dad was, and in the spring he put it over Hell And High Water Jack, the first time it had ever been done."

"That meant just one thing. They came together, man to man, the very thing Jerry didn't want. And there he was, the two crews looking on, Jack with blood in his eye. In Jack's way of thinking, there could be only one best man on the Swift, and right there he was going to find out who it was."

"Jack came at him, the way he's gone at hundreds of men, and the lad just stood there. He'd seen Jack fight, knew just how hard he could hit, but he never lifted a hand. Jack hauled off and let him have it, and Jerry stood there and smiled—and took it."

"Down he went into the mud like he was dead. The fellows in his own crew thought he was yellow. One of Jack's men said so and laughed, and Jack turned around and nearly killed him."

"'Yellow!' Jack says. 'Him stand there and take it and smile and never bat a lash! He's a better man than any one of you because he's a better man than I am!'"

"And today you couldn't get Jerry and his dad apart with all the dynamite ever made."

Glory was silent when Joe finished and he did not dare look at her. There had been a purpose back of that story and he waited breathlessly. Then he



## OFF TO SCHOOL ON A C.C.M. BICYCLE

TO your son or daughter, going to school may be a long tiresome walk. A C.C.M. bicycle would take him or her there quickly and easily, make school seem more enjoyable. It would bring him back home again sooner, giving him more time to help with odd jobs. You, too, would find a C.C.M. a great convenience. You could use it to fetch a tool from the barn, a spare part from your neighbour's, also to bring home the mail, or to go into town for the groceries.

A C.C.M. bicycle is built to stand up to the rough riding which you may need to give it. The parts are strong and precision built to stand long, hard wear. There is no finer machine on the farm than a C.C.M. bicycle.

The shortage of bicycles has made it necessary for the bicycle manufacturers and dealers to institute a system of voluntary rationing, in co-operation with the Wartime Prices and Trade Board. This system rations bicycles to several groups of essential users, the farmer being a member of one of these groups.

If you need a bicycle, go to your C.C.M. dealer and fill out a Bicycle Purchase Application Form and you should soon have your C.C.M. bicycle, as larger quantities of materials have been made available for their manufacture. Make out your application for a C.C.M. bicycle promptly and enjoy its great convenience as soon as possible.



Peace-time makers of  
Bicycles, Joicycles, Bike-Wagons, Cyclets, Joy-Riders, Joy-Trikes  
**PRECISION-BUILT FOR EASY RUNNING**





THE BATTERY  
WITH A...

**KICK**

• It PAYS to get a Prest-o-lite. For in every Prest-o-lite Battery you have the lasting power of Enervite. Ask your dealer for the right type of Prest-o-lite for your tractor, truck, car or farm engine. His advice will save you money and prevent delays.

PREST-O-LITE BATTERY COMPANY LTD.  
1352 Dufferin Street - Toronto



**prest-o-lite**  
A GREAT NAME - A GREAT BATTERY

heard a quick catching of the girl's breath. "Uncle Joe," she whispered, "I think that was as brave a thing as I ever heard of, and as beautiful."

The old lumberman turned to her with moisture in his eyes. "They're hard men, the fellows who bring in the logs that give you and me all this," he said with a wave of his hand.

"Hard!" she repeated. "There's nothing hard in that, not even in the father. I'd like to know Hell And High Water Jack Mead."

"Glory," the old man whispered, "you got both feet on the ground and you're looking straight ahead. Keep on that way and you'll be happy the rest of your life."

The girl blushed slightly but her eyes did not waver. She knew exactly what Joe Dean meant, understood his attitude toward her and her father, and toward her mother. They were a clannish lot, these old-timers. They believed in themselves and their outlook on life, and Glory had always known that Joe Dean resented Ann Armstrong's attempt to break away and establish a new order.

"I've always been sorry I wasn't a boy," she said. "I know dad has been disappointed and I—I've often wished I could be a woodsman or a river pig."

She laughed in confusion but Joe Dean only patted her hand. "I know," he whispered. "You're too close to the woods for a lot of these highfalutin' things. But there's nobody, not even your dad, that would want you a boy, Glory."

To be continued

## Sown Upon the Night

By WALTER K. PUTNEY

**F**IREFLIES are not flies, nor does the name, lightning bug, suggest the correct classification of this peculiar insect for all fireflies are beetles. They have very short legs and quite long feelers because it is the latter that are depended upon to insure safety in flight and to gain food.

Fireflies are noted for the strange individuals in the families. One very large one is found in Cuba and their light apparatus is located in two spots just back of the head. Most fireflies that we see in this country give out light from organs located on the under side of the body. This Cuban firefly is very popular with the ladies and are worn inside nets, in the hair of the women when the latter attend parties and festivals. Some are so large that they may be fastened to a slender gold chain, free to crawl over the wearer's shoulders. In many countries in the Far East fireflies are confined to bamboo cages and, during special evening parties, are very decorative on the lawns.

Occasionally the word, glow-worm, is applied to fireflies in the air. This is a mistake for that name belongs to the female of one species of firefly and that female is wingless and can not fly. She has a light-giving apparatus that makes her body glow. Another odd fact about all females of fireflies is that they have much shorter wings and cannot fly at heights attained by their mates. They also show a greenish light instead of the brilliant yellow displayed by the males.

Still another interesting fact about the fireflies is that the eggs, larvae and pupae of many species are all luminous and can be seen on the ground or in sheltered nooks under bushes where they can be readily found, in the night, by the parent insects. Such larvae are often called spark worms.

About ninety per cent of the fireflies fly by night but there are a few that prefer daylight for their air journeys. Some of these have scent organs, like those possessed by butterflies, for their protection in driving away birds that might be tempted to eat them.

The plain, ordinary firefly most frequently seen in July evenings, has a body that is pale grey above and dull yellow underneath but some have very bright color spots or streaks to break the monotony of color.



**HERE'S THE  
OIL FILTER  
REFILL  
FOR Your FARM  
EQUIPMENT**



wix



**PAYS OUT IN GREATER  
OIL MILEAGE AND  
LONGER CARTRIDGE LIFE!**

No matter what type of oil filter you have as equipment on your farm motors, it's what you put into that filter to do the work that really tells the story! Here's where WIX goes to work for you... these beautifully engineered sludge-hungry Refills are tailor-made for heavy duty farm service. They just live longer and do more! And, there's a size and type to fit—precisely EVERY filter equipped motor.

Ask your supplier about these oil and money saving WIX FILTERREFILS—cost less but are guaranteed to do more for YOU

**wix**  
TRADE MARK  
**FILTERREFILS**

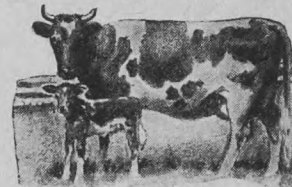
WIX ACCESSORIES CORPORATION LTD., TORONTO



**BULL DOG**  
The OIL FILTER that puts WIX FILTERREFIL to work for your motors do not have oil filter equipment. Ask about it!

**Magic Electric Welder**—110 volt AC-DC; welds, brazes, solders, cuts all metals; easy to use; full directions. Complete with power unit, flame and metallic arc attachments, carbons, fluxes, rods, mask. Only \$19.95. Used by the Navy. Splendid for farm use. Also 32 volts. Magic Welder Mfg. Co., 241CG Canal St., New York City.

**DEADLY ENEMY OF WHITE SCOURS  
SULFA-GUAN-I-DINE**



**PROTECT YOUR CALVES!**

White scours, a constant threat to your calves, exacts a heavy toll, if not checked. Immediate treatment with Lederle's Sulfaguanidine not only cuts down fatal results—it usually clears up infection before calves suffer the profit-draining after-effects of intestinal trouble.

By helping to keep white scours down to a new low, Sulfaguanidine is saving farmers and stockmen much money. Extra profits can be yours if you use Lederle's Sulfaguanidine promptly when white scours strike.

Sulfaguanidine is available in tablet, powder and OBLET forms. To get a free illustrated booklet about the advantages of Sulfaguanidine ask your dealer or write us.



**LEDERLE LABORATORIES INC.**

A Unit of American Cyanamid Company  
30 ROCKEFELLER PLAZA, NEW YORK 20, N. Y.

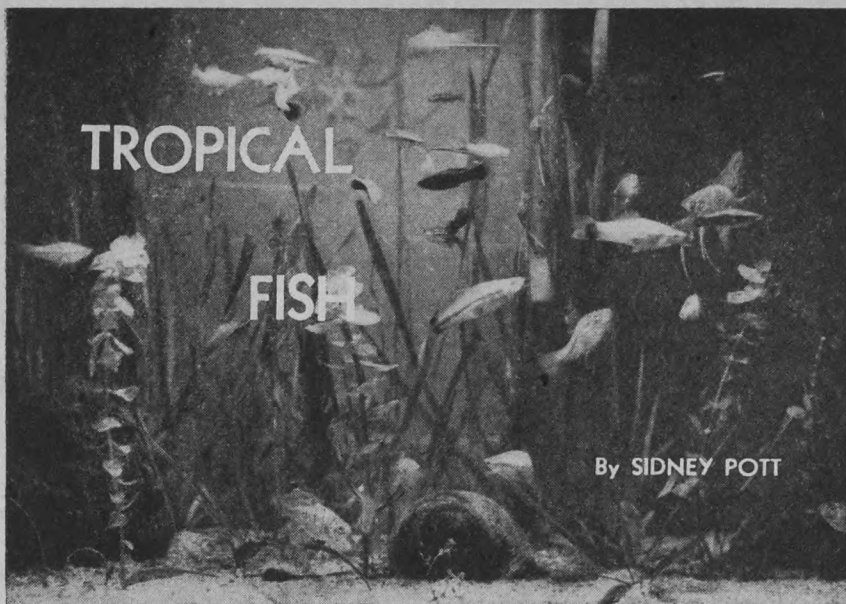


**Brutal to germs,  
but kind to you**

Here is an antiseptic several times stronger germicidally than pure carbolic acid, and yet non-poisonous and safe. A child could use it. To the germs that cause and spread so many common infections, 'Dettol' is

deadly: a swift and ruthless killer. But to you, and to the delicate tissues which the germs invade, 'Dettol' is kind and gentle. Ask at your drug-store for 'Dettol' and use it promptly to prevent infection.





By SIDNEY POTT

ONE is reminded of a chromascope, there one looks into a tube, at the bottom of which are pieces of colored glass, forming a kaleidoscope of color.

Such is ones sensation gazing into an aquarium of tropical fish. A betta is pointed out, a scalare shows itself amongst the reeds. Just names, but the interest is there and perhaps a new hobby is born.

Many of the stories regarding the tropicals are interesting, for example the Siamese fighting fish, which was once a plain yellow-brown in color, is now an interior decorator's dream, coming in shades of blue, lavender, green or red.

Stories, elaborate, but wholly untrustworthy surround the fighting qualities of this fish. One fable has it that two fish are placed in separate bottles, flashing all colors of the rainbow, swelling, hurling themselves against the glass in a futile effort to reach the other, when BOOM, in their anger they burst.

Actually, the combatants once placed together in a jar come to close quarters immediately, expanding their fins as they do so. They remain side by side for about fifteen second without any action, when suddenly too quick for the human eye, the battle is on. The effect of the attack is seen by mutilated fins. The victor is adjudged by the reluctance of the other to come to close quarters.

If we were to decide between the cylindrical, the globe or rectangular type of aquarium, then the latter would be our choice, inasmuch as it offers the largest air surface per square inch and gives a view quite undistorted, of its contents.

A passing note of historical interest is the fact that the household aquarium became fashionable between the years 1850 to 1860.

Because of the fact that fish exhale carbon dioxide and extract oxygen from the water, with their gills; and plants do quite the opposite, the two complement each other. When planting an aquarium it is best, as in other branches of horticulture to select the young or half developed specimens.

The sagittaria or arrowhead as it is more commonly called, has a grass-like form. The name comes from the mythological Sagittarius, the archer, because of its arrow-shaped aerial leaves. It is a long-lived plant and grows to a height of from six to twelve inches.

Sand or a mixture of sand and small pebbles to a depth of about one and a half inches is best.

Little aquatic crustacean about the size of a flea, called daphnia form one of the live foods for the tropicals. The daphnia occurs in fresh water almost everywhere. Tubifex worms are found in daphnia pools on occasion, and resemble white threads. These too form a live food for the fish.

The fish have a number of enemies which smuggle themselves in with the supply of live food. The water tiger, which is the larval form of a large water beetle, sucks the blood of its victims through hollow pincers.

Water boatmen and dragon fly larvae are two other enemies.

A unique fish, the kissing gourmai, has a mouth which when closed presents no unusual appearance, however it opens

morning-glory-like into a sucking disc. The males and females do considerable kissing in and out of breeding season.

The archer fish has the novelty of being able to aim a mouthful of water accurately, forming a missile to bring down flies. It shoots a few drops at a very high speed, capable of carrying ten feet. The mouth is quite large and the shooting is done while the lips are just above the surface of water.

An outstanding feature of the blow fish is its ability to puff itself up balloon-like when frightened, resembling a good case of indigestion. It is able to maintain this form for about a minute.

The mud skipper is equipped with an efficient air breathing mechanism, having a strong muscular base to its pectoral fins, enabling it to use these fins as sturdy legs.

Many of the popular names are to say the least picturesque, such as the moon fish, so called because of a dark moon-shaped mark at the base of the tail. The midnight mollies, in their black, form an advantageous contrast to the brighter hues of the other fish.

The blind cave fish is an unusual specimen; first discovered in a Mexican cave, it has rudimentary eyes, quite grown over, and obviously blind. It is quite possible that it took generations for the fish to lose its sight. The young at the age of several weeks have eyes that appear perfect, but are still sightless.

### The Neighbor's Cat

THE neighbor's cat is a fastidious Persian who is possessed with even more than a normal cat's horror of getting wet. The hint of a shower is enough to bring her streaking across the fields seeking home and shelter long before the rain actually falls. And after storms she refuses to leave the house and be forced to choose precarious paths between puddles.

Yet this same cat goes down to the nearby creek every fine morning in spring and early summer and often returns with the remains of a fish in her jaws. It was a constant source of amazement to her owners, who knew the animal's dread of water. But how could she catch fish, without getting wet?

One morning she was followed at a discreet distance, and now we have the answer to the poser: the Persian has a private fish net strung across the creek to catch suckers. This net has been obligingly built for her by the beavers, who seem to regard the structure as merely a dam to hold back the water. But the cat knows better: fish returning downstream after their spring spawning are sometimes caught in the dense tangle of sticks that make up the beaver's barricade, and the helpless victims keep flopping and pushing themselves forward until finally they shove themselves clear out of the water and die of exposure among the dry branches. The Persian cat spots such fish, walks carefully out on the dry parts of the dam, reaches a dainty paw through the tangle of sticks and delicately extracts the stranded fish and carries it back to the bank to eat. And all this without one drop of water marring her fluffy perfection!—Kerry Wood.

## DISCOVER THE DIFFERENCE



Look at the faces of these two little shoats—as different as black and white. So in binder twine, though brands may look alike, there's really more than meets the eye. Brantford Binder Twine gives you full weight and full length . . . it runs freely from the twine box without tangling or snarling . . . it provides a wide margin of extra strength . . . it is made in Canada by specialists, from the finest fibres available . . . it is treated with the most effective insect repellent known. The Brantford Cordage Company, Limited, Brantford, Ontario.

Order from your Local Dealer

Largest Exclusive Manufacturers of  
Binder Twine in the World.

1-45

**RELIABLE** *Maple Leaf*  
**BRANTFORD**  
**BINDER TWINE**

## CYANOOGAS KILLS

FARM PESTS • EASILY • QUICKLY • CHEAPLY

Rats, groundhogs, gophers, mice—you can clean them all out with CYANOOGAS. Just drop a big spoonful of this pest killer down the hole or burrow, close all openings and the job's done! The gas finishes them off in jig time. (Rids you of greenhouse plant pests too.) One pound of CYANOOGAS will do for 20 holes. Full directions on tin—at drug, hardware and seed stores. For free literature write to LAURENTIAN AGENCIES, Dept. 5. 429 St. Jean Baptiste St., Montreal.

**SETTING THE PACE**

**IN PROGRESS**

Products all require suitably designed containers and wrappers to assure their ready sale in the open market. Dress your products in attractively designed containers. Write us your requirements.

ARTISTS • PHOTO-ENGRAVERS •  
COMMERCIAL PHOTOGRAPHERS

ELECTROTYPERS • STEREO-  
TYPERS • WAX ENGRAVERS

**LARGEST MAKERS OF PRINTING PLATES IN CANADA**

PLANTS IN: MONTREAL • TORONTO • WINNIPEG      SALES OFFICES IN: OTTAWA • HAMILTON • WINDSOR

**RAPID GRIP**  
and  
**BATTEN**  
LIMITED

290 VAUGHAN ST.  
WINNIPEG, MANITOBA

When Writing to Advertisers Please Mention The Guide



## AS THE CAMPAIGN GETS UNDER WAY

Continued from page 8

The Progressive Conservatives of course, have a platform, but they will capitalize on (a) the unpopularity of all wartime governments after the war is over, (b) bureaucracy and controls, (c) high taxation, (d) conscription.

There is no doubt that governments begin to die as soon as they are born, and that the dying process is accelerated greatly in war. Thus, this government has left a great heritage of irritations, annoyances, and bad feeling. You notice this, when you see people enthuse every time the Wartime Prices and Trade Board takes a licking. Yet, if they reasoned it out, they would realize they are cheering for the wrong side, and that W.P.T.B. over the long period has been their best ally.

There is no doubt however, that you have only to exclaim "It is time for

a change" and you'll get a room full of people to agree with you.

Unquestionably also, people are sick and sore at being pushed around. The fact that it was necessary to preserve our price structure, and keep down inflation, doesn't mean a thing to many of them. Then of course, there are quite a few people who will kick at high taxation, and blame the government for it. Business firms generally will be glad to see the last of the Liberals, since the impression grows that the Progressive Conservatives, long renowned as the party of business, will give them a better deal.

THERE is no doubt however, that the conscription issue will have repercussions. True, it will wane in intensity and dwindle in its vehemence as time goes on. But it will be shown that the Liberal government should have enforced "equality of sacrifice," and distributed the war effort more evenly.

If the Progressive Conservative party goes far enough along these lines, it can accentuate the race issue. This will have the effect of gaining quite a few seats from coast to coast, at the expense of any possible gain in Quebec. But since the Progressive Conservatives have no seats there now—they lost the one they had four years ago—they may write off Quebec as a loss, and try to pick up more support elsewhere. Certainly a straight, blunt attack on Quebec will be good for thousands of votes in many parts of Ontario. With 82 seats in Ontario, and with only 25 in Conservative hands last time, the belief is that if the Pro Cons can all but swamp the Liberals in Ontario, they will win the next election, and make John Bracken prime minister.

There are a lot of things the Liberals would like to forget, but which will be opened up like old wounds, sadistically enough, by the Progressive Conservatives, to get more votes. There is the Ralston affair, and there is North Grey. King et al would just as soon "pass" when this subject comes up. The matter of "retirement" of General Pearkes can scarcely help the King cause. And there are more.

If the Brackenites once get going, they have enough stuff like this on the Liberal government to win a lot of support, carry a good many seats.

M. J. Coldwell, C.C.F. leader, naturally has high hopes, even though he must feel he has no chance to be the next prime minister. He can expect good gains in British Columbia, and perhaps overwhelming victories in Saskatchewan. But the pickings in Manitoba will be only fair, and ditto Ontario, observers insist. Coldwell will be stopped dead at the Ottawa river, both the old line parties believe. They admit that there is the chance of another seat in Verdun, Quebec, and perhaps on Cape Breton, but they see nothing for socialism east of Ottawa, beyond those two chances.

Coldwell of course has got a few class enemies lined up. Exhibit No. 1 is the Aluminum Company of Canada. Then there is his new 1945 foe, the Canadian Industries. He's been going after them hard, the last while back.

Labor, seemingly pretty solid a couple of years back, is split now, with the Labor-Progressives eating into the C.C.F. support. Since the L.P.'s temporarily are going to support King, this makes a picturesque split.

Undoubtedly in a class-conscious audience, Mr. Coldwell will find plenty to rail at. No one seriously believes that he will be the next premier of Canada—at least, not around Parliament Hill.

As to Social Credit, there are many on Parliament Hill who consider that organization's effort to become a national party as little better than a flop, and they also profess to see them pretty well "fenced in" in Alberta.

But, out of all this, there are two considerations, as we enter the crystal gazing department. What next? Who wins? And third question, where does Ontario come in?

LET us look at these trends and portents as calmly as we can. First of all, King and Coldwell are bundling a bit these days. For two political opportunists, with hearts as big, and as warm, as icebergs, this means something. From King's standpoint, he is thinking he may need Coldwell. If Mr.

King comes back with a plurality of 100 seats out of 245, he will need Coldwell's support to give him an absolute majority. King then, with his eyes on far horizons, is paying quite a bit of attention to M.J., these times. Neither likes the other much, as far as can be seen. But the P.M. feels he could use the C.C.F. chief in the 20th parliament.

Coldwell too, can use King. First of all, we must assume that John Bracken is beaten next time. Otherwise, this calculation is not particularly apt. If King has a plurality and not a majority, and therefore needs Coldwell, Coldwell is in an excellent position to drive a hard bargain. King, perforce, must deal with him. There need not be any coalition, where the C.C.F. take cabinet posts. Far from it. But the C.C.F. would



**More of Your Chicks will Live!**

**Grow!**

**Thrive!**

**and**

**Develop into**

**Profitable Layers.**

**They're Always on Top with**

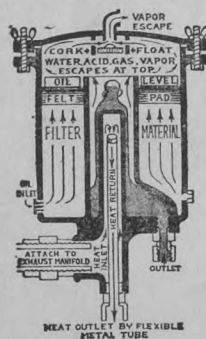
Chicks eagerly and freely feed on ViGoR — the tasty, palatable chick starter that speeds their feathering and their growth. Its rich concentrations of meat meal, whole egg powder, buttermilk powder, soy bean oil meal — all readily digestible proteins and easily assimilated minerals and vitamins — scientifically balanced with good quality carbohydrates promote livelier chicks, steadier growth and more perfect structural development.

Lower mortality and increase results this year with "ViGoR" — the economical way.



**ViGoR CHICK STARTER**

BURNS & CO., LIMITED • FEED DIVISION



## Why Change Oil? - - Install RECLAIMO

THE SUPER FILTER-REFINER

Install Reclamo on your tractor, truck or car motor and forget about changing oil. (Oil does not wear out). Reclamo purifies the oil continuously by filtration and evaporation. Made in Canada and guaranteed.

Write for Literature.

**RECLAIMO COMPANY (CANADA)**  
301A 10th Ave. W. CALGARY, Alta.



"Susie's getting mighty careless! I told her to fix that step months ago."

support King, and keep him going, in return for certain quid pro quos. Thus you would have a King-Coldwell political axis, on hard, grim, lines. But King could make it pay off, and so to, thinks Coldwell.

Coldwell too, can sight far horizons. He probably feels that should King make the grade, the 20th parliament, that this would be the septuagenarian's last one. Thus, with only a wobbly, minority government, the P.M. might not last beyond two, or three years. Then, reasons Mr. Coldwell, this would be my chance, to be premier of the 21st parliament. Time is on my side.

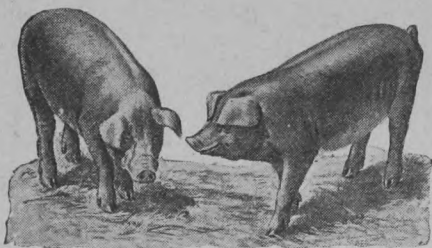
Should Bracken get in, and not by too much of a majority, Coldwell could bide his time, feeling that the reactionary right wing of the Tory party, the Bay Street Bourbons, might eventually create a rift to the right, and thus split the Pro Cons. If that were so, Coldwell could still have his chance for the premiership in the 21st parliament of 1948, 1949 or 1950. He hopes.

IT can thus be seen that we face the prospects of government by minority for the next few years. The Liberals are not conceding this, and on the other hand, the Conservatives claim they will get majority over all. Maybe. But the general middle of the road consensus is that no one party will capture the necessary 123 seats next time. So it looks, at this writing, despite loud protestations from party publicists, that we're in for a spell of political finagling, and minority government.

But there is now intruded into all this, the Ontario elections. At first, it was assumed they would precede the federal elections. Then it was whispered around that Premier Drew was caught with his pants dragging, and that he could not organize the soldier vote for a long time. But Attorney General Blackwell of Toronto came down to Ottawa, and announced that his government was ready for an election as early as the end of June.

This gave King a choice. He could go either ahead of or behind, the Ontario elections. If he felt that Mitchell Hepburn had a chance to become premier, undoubtedly his best guess was to wait, and let Ontario speak first. If, as seemed likely, the ebullient Mitch wasn't smart enough to salvage sufficient seats to win, then even a big Liberal gain, provincially, if it fell short of attaining power, must be a moral defeat for King. The





## WORM YOUR PIGS

### Without Stopping Weight Gains

Hog breeders now look to Phenothiazine as the most effective way to stop losses from worm infestation in their pigs. According to the U. S. Dept. of Agriculture, Phenothiazine deserves to be called the "nearest approach to the ideal worm remedy."

Phenothiazine is particularly effective against internal parasites which have resisted other worm remedies. Phenothiazine administered in the feed is very effective against nodular worms and is partially effective for the removal of round worms from swine.

Here's why worming with Lederle's Phenothiazine helps your hog production:

- Pigs stay on feed.
- Weight gains continue.
- Fasting pigs beforehand not required.
- Can be given at any age.
- Removes more kinds of worms safely than any other drug.
- Flushing afterward not necessary.
- Cost is low compared to dollars gained.

STOP WORMS from wasting your feed, labor and money! Lay in a supply of Lederle's Phenothiazine TODAY.



**LEDERLE LABORATORIES INC.**

A Unit of American Cyanamid Company  
30 ROCKEFELLER PLAZA, NEW YORK 20, N. Y.

## POULTRY IDENTIFICATIONS

Easily read, quickly applied, there to stay



### TAMPER PROOF WING TAG

Makes possible banding of chicks when one day old.

### SEALED LEG BANDS

Permanently sealed; any embossing; conservative numbering and stamping.



Tags and Bands available in Aluminum or

Copper; Plain or Coloured.

Substitute materials are not used.

### also POULTRY TATTOO

Lasts the lifetime of the bird; proves ownership, dead or alive; cheapest insurance against theft.

Identifications for all livestock, live or dressed.

Write for Free Catalogue

**KETCHUM MFG. CO. LTD.**  
Dept. G Box 388 Ottawa, Ont.



## Why Fence The Whole Farm?

It won't run away. Fence your stock where desired with the GEM, Canada's original and most popular fencer, and have all fencing required at little cost. Easily erected or removed. Write for literature. Thirty-day money-back trial. Dealers from coast to coast.

**Groh's Cooler, Limited**  
Preston - Ontario



**INVENTORS HELP FREE**  
Everyone with a good idea should promptly secure the Illustrated Booklet "Fortunes from Inventions," and the handsome form "Record of your Invention." Get them today—Free—from W. Irwin Haskett, 53 Queen Street, Ottawa.

word would go round that Ontario was against Liberalism. King could count on Drew trying to fight much of the provincial campaign on federal issues. So, as he planned it all out in early April, King had to guess whether he wanted to beat Ontario to the ballot box, or not. As it turned out, Col. Drew announced on April 12 that the Ontario election would be held on June 11, and Prime Minister Mackenzie King followed through three days later with the decision that federally, the votes will be polled on June 11 also. Drew countered by setting his date forward a week. So, in Ontario, with two election campaigns overlapping there is no dearth of material for political argument this spring.

There was more than a little consternation when Prodigal Hepburn returned to the Liberal fold. The erstwhile onion grower had come a long way since, in 1942, he sat on the same platform with George Drew and Hon. Arthur Meighen, to speak against the Liberal candidate, Hon. Humphrey Mitchell. He had travelled far since he said he would vote for John Bracken, next federal election. And plenty of people had not forgotten how far he had travelled, away from Liberalism, before, like the sun at winter solstice, it turns and starts to come back again.

But the plain truth is and always has been, that in Ontario, it is Hepburn or nobody. "Aut Mitch, aut nullus" is the way the Latin runs. There must have been many who were revolted at Sir John A. Macdonald, when he was sick in public on a platform, because of earlier conviviality, but the fact was, that Sir John A.'s political magic was all that kept the Tory party going, and that when he died, the party's future died, for a generation. So, it would seem, Mitch with all his faults, is the only man that can bring Liberalism back provincially, in Ontario.

So, as parliament literally talked itself to death, people felt, with Hamlet: "Oh God, how dull, flat, stale, and unprofitable."

Or again: "Words, words, words."

THIS parliament had done a great job, achieved a historic place, finished a great mission. But it was a pity it could not realize it was a Lame Duck, dying day and day, and go quietly home instead of quacking so much. Whatever was said that was important will have to be said all over again next summer anyway. Whatever was said that was not important was an awful waste of time during the loveliest springtime in man's memory, down here in the East.

Now our heterogeneous hierarchy are off to see a brave new world being born, at San Francisco, while what's left of the cabinet go through the motions, headless for the nonce, of being a government. Meanwhile, who hurts who most, by provincial coming ahead of federal elections in Ontario?

Can Mackenzie King break all previous records, and get a sixth mandate from the people? Or is this going to be a Bosworth Field, the end of the age, with a new leader coming out of the west, to seize the crown of power itself?



"Catch that ship."



ACID AND WATER PROOF!

## Protects! Beautifies!

LUXOR Clear Gloss is superior to ordinary varnish for floors, linoleum, furniture, doors, woodwork.

LUXOR Clear Gloss gives a rich, lustrous finish that is proof against acid, liquids and alcohol.

Goes farther—lasts longer, more economical than ordinary varnish. One gallon covers 1,200 square feet.

## A CANADA PAINT PRODUCT

ASK FOR "LUXOR" Clear Gloss AT YOUR LOCAL DEALER

## UNION OIL COMPANY OF CANADA LTD.

Manufacturers and Distributors of

### 76 GASOLINE

TRITON MOTOR OIL

UNOBA All-purpose GREASE

RED LINE TRACTOR LUBRICANT

## WIN A \$10,000 HOME

Built where you want it, as you want it  
Furnished to your taste

Total expenditure for house not to exceed \$7,500  
Total expenditure for furniture not to exceed \$2,500

\$1,000 to Solicitor of  
winning contribution

Tickets  
\$1.00 each

Book of Twelve  
Tickets \$10

Proceeds devoted to furnishing two hospital rooms, as arranged by hospital authorities, and supplying comforts for men in Col. Belcher Military Hospital, Calgary, over a period of years

If you think you can dispose of books of tickets in your district, get in touch today with

**CANADA CLUB OF CALGARY**

\* 116-8th Avenue East

(Clip this advertisement)

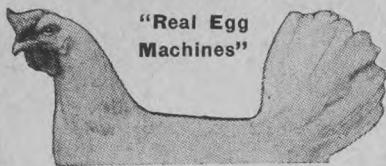
Calgary, Alta. \*



# HAMBLEY

"Canada's Largest Hatcheries"

R.O.P. Sired  
White Leghorns



"Real Egg  
Machines"

Four hatches each week  
Immediate delivery on R.O.P. Sired White Leghorns.

## REDUCED PRICES

(EFFECTIVE MAY 17)

Rush Your Order TODAY

Send deposit or payment in full.  
ORDER FROM NEAREST BRANCH

F.O.B. Man., Sask. Branches

Gov't. Approved	R.O.P. Sired
100 50 25	100 50 25
13.25 7.10 3.80	W. Leg. —14.75 7.85 4.20
26.50 13.75 7.10	W.L. Pul. —29.00 15.00 7.75
3.00 2.00 1.00	W.L. Ckls. —4.00 2.50 1.50

			Special Mating		
14.25	7.60	4.05	B. Rocks	—15.75	8.35 4.45
23.00	12.00	6.25	B.R. Pul.	—26.00	13.50 7.00
11.00	6.00	3.00	B.R. Ckls.	—12.00	6.50 3.25
14.25	7.60	4.05	N. Hamps.	—15.75	8.35 4.45
23.00	12.00	6.25	N.H. Pul.	—26.00	13.50 7.00
11.00	6.00	3.00	N.H. Ckls.	—12.00	6.50 3.25

F.O.B. Calgary, Edmonton

			R.O.P. Sired		
13.00	7.00	3.50—	W. Leg.	—14.00	7.50 3.75
26.00	13.50	6.75—	W.L. Pul.	—28.00	14.50 7.25
3.00	2.00	1.00—	W.L. Ckls.	—4.00	2.50 1.50

					Spec. Mating
15.00	8.00	4.00	B. Rocks	—16.00	8.50 4.25
24.00	12.50	6.50	B.R. Pul.	—26.00	13.50 6.75
11.00	6.00	3.25	B.R. Ckls.	—12.00	6.50 3.25
15.00	8.00	4.00	N. Hamps.	—16.00	8.50 4.25
24.00	12.50	6.50	N.H. Pul.	—26.00	13.50 6.75
10.00	5.50	3.00	N.H. Ckls.	—12.00	6.50 3.25

F.O.B. Abbotsford, B.C.

			Spec. Mating		
14.00	7.50	3.75—	N. Hamps. —	16.00	8.50 4.25
26.00	13.50	6.75—	N.H. Pul. —	28.00	14.50 7.25
9.00	5.00	3.00—	N.H. Ckls. —	11.00	6.00 3.25

5.00	5.00	5.00	—	N.H.	Chgs.	—	15.00	8.00	4.00
R.O.P. Sired									
13.00	7.00	3.50	—	W.	Leg.	—	15.00	8.00	4.00
27.00	14.00	7.00	—	W.L.	Pul.	—	29.00	15.00	7.50
3.00	2.00	1.00	—	W.L.	Ckls.	—	4.00	2.50	1.50

## HAMBLEY'S BIG TYPE LEGHORN COCKERELS

Standard ..... 100, \$3.00; 50, \$2.00  
R.O.P. Sired ..... 100, \$4.00; 50, \$2.50  
Immediate or later delivery.

Any average person can learn to caponize at six weeks old. Make excellent capons (\$1.25) in 16 to 18 weeks. Free caponizing instructions.

Guaranteed 100% live arrival. Pullets 96% accuracy

## HAMBLEY ELECTRIC HATCHERIES

"Canada's Largest Hatcheries"  
Winnipeg, Brandon, Portage, Regina, Saskatoon,  
Calgary, Edmonton, Swan Lake, Bissevain, Dauphin,  
Abbotsford, B.C., Port Arthur.

## A SATISFIED CUSTOMER

is the best advertisement. That's why Top Notch Chickeries are proud that the big percentage of their business comes from poultrymen who reorder year after year. And these poultrymen have found out from experience that it pays to start with Top Notch Government Approved chicks. They know too that Top Notch chicks are from carefully chosen blood-tested breeders—that Top Notch conscientious scientific system of handling is to their advantage. You too can get off to a better start this year if you start early with Top Notch chicks. May prices—non-sexed: White Leghorns \$11.45; Barred Rocks, New Hampshires \$11.95; Assorted Light Breeds \$10.45; Assorted Heavies \$10.95. Pullets: White Leghorns \$24.95; Barred Rocks \$21.95; New Hampshires \$22.95. Cockerels: Barred Rocks \$8.95, New Hampshires \$7.95, White Leghorns \$10.00. After May 16th 50c per hundred less on non-sexed, \$2.00 per hundred on pullets. After June 1st lower prices. Write for complete price list and catalog.

TOP NOTCH CHICKERIES Guelph, Ontario

Immediate Delivery

## "RELIABLE CHICKS"

R.O.P. Sired White Leghorns, Approved, Hampshires, B. Rocks.  
100% live arrival—pullets guaranteed 96%  
Competitive Manitoba and Saskatchewan prices.  
Write for 1945 Calendar Catalog.

**RELIABLE Hatcheries**  
Three Branches  
WINNIPEG - REGINA - SASKATOON

## ORDER YOUR MAY AND JUNE CHICKS NOW

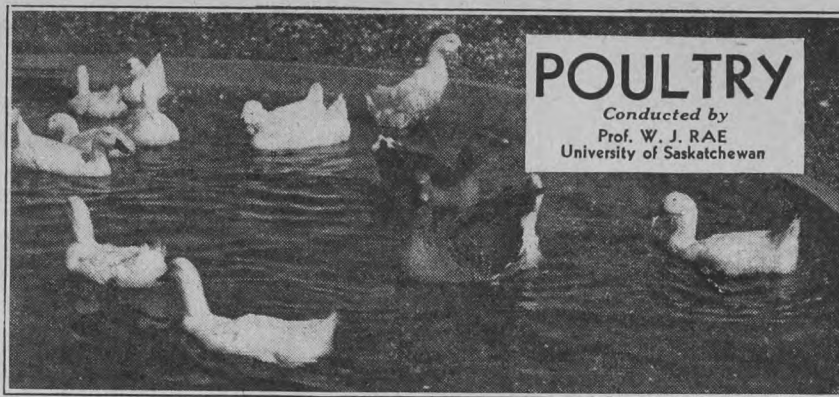
You would be well advised to order your late May and June chicks now, as egg sets will be governed by the number of chicks ordered for June delivery, so do not delay, order your chicks today and avoid disappointment.

Prices from May 19 to end of Season				
	Unsexed		Pullets	
	100	50	100	50
W. Leghorns .....	\$13.25	\$7.10	\$26.50	\$13.75
B. Rocks .....	14.25	7.60	23.00	12.00
N. Hampshires ....	14.25	7.60	23.00	12.00
W. Rocks .....	14.25	7.60	23.00	12.00

Cockerels available for entire Season  
Heavy breed ..... \$11.00 \$6.00  
White Leghorns ..... 3.00 2.00  
96% accuracy on pullet orders and satisfaction guaranteed.

## ANSTEE ELECTRIC HATCHERY LIMITED

223 3rd Ave. North Saskatoon, Sask.  
Satisfied customers are our best advertisement.



## POULTRY

Conducted by  
Prof. W. J. RAE  
University of Saskatchewan

*The Ugly Duckling was never so described when in the water, where either ducks or geese are graceful.*

## Culling by Color Changes

JUNE and July are the months when the hens should be culled and the poor producers marketed. The bleaching of the pigment is one of the easiest tests to apply and is one which is reasonably accurate.

In all yellow-skinned breeds, such as the Barred Rocks, Leghorns, and New Hampshires, there will be yellow color in the beak and shanks, which is most noticeable in pullets as they are taken off range and put in the laying house in the fall. This color comes from the feed the bird eats. Such feeds as green grass, alfalfa, and yellow corn are high in color forming pigments. When a hen or pullet is not laying, the yellow coloring material is stored in the fat beneath the skin, but as soon as she starts to lay, the pigments of the feed are diverted to the egg-producing organs and are incorporated in the yolk and no more color is stored in the skin. During the time the bird is producing, the pigments already stored "bleach" or fade out.

Fortunately, bleaching occurs in a very orderly manner, so that, by observation, the poultryman can tell within reasonable limits how long any particular hen has been laying. The longer a hen has been laying, the more bleaching there is, and the longer a hen lays, the greater are her chances of being a good producer. The order of bleaching is as follows: vent, eye-ring, earlobe, beak, fronts of shank, back of shank, and finally the hock. The rate of bleaching will depend upon the amount of pigment present before the bird commenced to lay. When production ceases, the color returns to the various parts in the same order as it bleached and at about the same rate. The cull hen will have yellow shanks and a yellow beak.

The accompanying table shows the average rate at which color disappears from the various parts of a hen's body during the laying period.

## Average Rate of Color Disappearance

Part	Slightly Bleached	Fully Bleached
Vent	0-1 day	1 week
Eye-ring	1 week	2 weeks
Earlobe	2 weeks	4 weeks
Beak	4 weeks	6 weeks
Shanks	8 weeks	5 months

## Unlimited Market for Quality

A RECENT announcement by the Dominion Department of Agriculture that an egg contract had been negotiated with Great Britain for 1946 is very encouraging. During 1944 practically all the eggs going overseas were being shipped in dried form. This year, a portion of our eggs will be sent over as shell eggs. In 1946 the contract calls for the delivery of about 5,000 tons of powder, which is equivalent to 1,000,000 cases of eggs. In addition, 1,750,000 cases (30 dozen cases) will be shipped in the shell and provision is made for the shipment of more than this quantity if shipping space is available.

This arrangement should do much to stabilize Canadian egg production for it will very nicely take care of surplus production and thus prevent violent fluctuations in price. The contract price for

these eggs is the same as for 1944 and 1945. However, it must be remembered that, in this contract, A and B Grade eggs only are considered; therefore, producers should check their production program, and their methods of handling so that most of the eggs marketed will be of top grade. C grade eggs are difficult to sell and the price is often very disappointing. The thing to keep in mind is that there is an almost unlimited market for eggs of good quality, and at attractive prices.

The poultry market for 1945 was never better. The world needs meat, and poultry meat is one form of food which is in heavy demand this year. It is understood that the United States alone will take 30,000,000 pounds of A and B grade poultry at ceiling prices. This fact alone ought to offer encouragement to producers to grow as much poultry meat as their facilities will allow. In order to get top grades, this poultry must be kept growing right from the time the chick is hatched until it is marketed. This means chick starter mash up to six weeks and then a growing mash and some whole or cracked grain from then on. Do not let the birds go short of the proper feed.

## Blackhead in Turkeys

IN the 1944 Annual Report of the Director of the Wisconsin Agricultural Experiment Station are some very interesting observations on some factors associated with Blackhead disease in turkeys. When turkey poults become affected with the Blackhead organism, they are likely to show signs of chilling, especially on the cooler mornings. This makes it relatively easy to pick out the sick birds and separate them from the rest of the flock. This chilling effect is not apparent in the afternoons. Temperature readings taken on birds with Blackhead symptoms and normal poults showed that normal birds had a temperature of 2.3 degrees higher than sick birds.

Cecal worm infestation was another factor studied. On farms where Blackhead epidemics had occurred, 80 to 100 per cent of the birds examined had cecal worms. On one farm, 12 out of 13 birds carried from 12 to 77 worms each. On the other hand, on farms where Blackhead was not found, no cecal worms were discovered.

Poults affected with Blackhead developed ravenous appetites for such undigestible materials as sand and cecal droppings. While there is no explanation given of this sand-eating habit, it was found to be worse on farms where there was little or no grass pasture available for the turkeys.

The Wisconsin authorities do not set forth any definite recommendations for the control of the disease, but it would seem obvious that there are three things to do which would reduce the possibilities of Blackhead attacking a flock. These are: (1) Keep the poults comfortable during the brooding period. Watch brooder temperatures carefully, and do not allow a broody hen to take her poults through the wet grass early in the morning. (2) Keep the turkey flock separated from the chicken flock. Most chickens have cecal worm infestation. (3) Provide plenty of good clean grass or alfalfa pasture.

LIVABILITY  
& PRODUCTION  
SINCE 1912

# BOLIVAR

**DON'T KEEP CHICKENS,  
MAKE THEM KEEP YOU**

**RAISE BOLIVAR R.O.P. Sired**  
Leghorn, Barred Rock, R.I. Red or Approved New Hampshire Chicks.

**Prices after May 15th**

Price per 100	Unsexed	Pullets
Leghorns	\$13.00	\$27.00
Hamps., Rocks, Reds.	14.00	26.00

**SPECIAL CHICKS**

Leghorns	15.00	31.00
Hamps., Rocks, Reds.	16.00	28.00
Cockerels, per 100		
Leghorns, \$3.00	Heavy Breeds, \$8.00	

Illustrated folder on request.

There are more BOLIVAR chicks sold than any strain in British Columbia.  
"THERE MUST BE A REASON"

**BOLIVAR HATCHERIES Limited**  
R.R.4, New Westminster, B.C.  
A Specialized R.O.P. Breeding Plant.

HEALTH  
R.C. BABY CHICK COOP ASIN  
VIGOR  
MEMBER

**ANTICIPATING THE NEED OF CANADIAN POULTRYKEEPERS**

We have available right now for immediate shipment day-old chicks in most breeds. We also have some started Leghorns, Barred Rocks and New Hampshires, including pullets. As it's difficult to say from week to week what's on hand, we suggest you contact nearest Bray Hatchery agent, or write us for breeds and quantities available. There'll be big demands on Canadian supplies this fall and winter. **BRAY HATCHERY, 1441 Pacific Avenue, Brandon, Man.**

# R.O.P. Sired

W. Leghorns B. Rocks R. I. Reds

**APPROVED**  
New Hampshires

## ORDER CHICKS EARLY

**PRICES AFTER MAY 15**

Price per 100	Unsexed	Pullets
W. Leghorns	\$13.00	\$27.00
Hamps., Rocks, Reds	14.00	26.00

Cockerels per 100

W. Leghorns	3.00	Heavy Breeds	8.00
-------------	------	--------------	------

Sexing Accuracy Guaranteed  
96% for W. Leghorns, 95% on Heavy Breeds.  
Write for our  
"FORTIETH ANNIVERSARY" Booklet and 1945 Price List.

**J. H. MUFFORD & SONS**  
Box G MILNER, B.C.

HEALTH  
R.C. BABY CHICK COOP ASIN  
VIGOR  
MEMBER

## Taylor XXX Profit Chicks

**MAY PRICES REDUCED**

Barred Rocks	\$15.75	New Hamps.	\$15.75
B. Minorcas	16.75	White Rocks	17.75
W. Leghorns	14.75	Wyandottes	17.75
Buff Orping.	18.75	Light Sussex	18.75

Guarantee 100 per cent delivery.

Our Hatching Eggs are from Approved Blood Tested Flocks, producing TAYLOR-MADE Chicks ready for immediate delivery. Will ship C.O.D.

**Alex. Taylor Hatcheries**  
362 Furby Street WINNIPEG, Man.

## PRINGLE HIGH QUALITY CHICKS

ALBERTA PRICES—May 18 to end of season

Per 100	Quality A	Select-A
White Leghorns	\$13.00	\$14.00
White Leghorn Pullets	26.00	28.00
Hamps., Reds, B. Rocks	15.00	16.00
Hamp., Red, B. Rock Pullets	24.00	26.00

Guarantee 100 per cent delivery.

CHILLIWACK, B.C.

**PRINGLE ELECTRIC HATCHERIES**  
Calgary, Edmonton Chilliwack, B.C.

HEALTH  
R.C. BABY CHICK COOP ASIN  
VIGOR  
MEMBER



## THE WHICH GIVE RESULTS



### MORE THAN EVER BEFORE

It is necessary to raise GOOD BIRDS. Twenty-five years of effort and experience is behind the production of our famous chicks. Help to ENSURE your SUCCESS by ordering your chicks early from one of our Hatcheries. Prices after May 15.

Prices per 100	Unsexed	Pullets
White Leghorns	\$13.00	\$27.00
Rocks, Reds, New Hamps.	14.00	26.00
Leghorn Ckls. \$3-100; Heavy Ckls. \$6-100		
Super Chicks from flocks headed by R.O.P. Males	15.00	26.00
Leghorns	16.00	30.00
Rocks, Reds, New Hamps.	16.00	30.00
Leghorn Ckls. \$4-100; Heavy Ckls. \$10-100		

96% Sexing Accuracy Guaranteed.  
Order NOW—avoid disappointment and remember—  
"IT'S RESULTS THAT COUNT"

## Rump & Sendall LTD.

Box G, LANGLEY PRAIRIE, B.C.  
BOX G (Branch Hatchery) VERNON, B.C.



## STEWART CHICKS

Several thousand W. Leghorns, New Hamps., R.I. Reds can still be booked for May or early June. Popular prices. 100% live arrivals. 40,000 chicks hatched weekly. Write for 1945 catalog and price list.

Tune in our Old Time Program every Thursday, 9.30 p.m. MDT., over CFCN, Calgary, 1010 K.

## STEWART ELECTRIC HATCHERIES

602C 12th Ave. W. Calgary, Alta.

## REGINA

R.O.P. Sired White Leghorns from Regina Electric Hatcheries should be your answer for heavy producing fall Pullets when Canada needs 2 1/2 Million cases next year for export. Besides R.O.P. Sired Leghorns, we offer good supply of Sask. Govt. Approved and B.C. New Hampshire. Make sure of your supply. Send deposit or payment in full. Hundreds of satisfied customers again re-ordering.

### Reduced Prices [Effective May 17]

Govt. Approved	Breed	R.O.P. Sired
100 50 25	100 50 25	100 50 25
13.25 7.10 3.80	W. Leg. —14.75 7.85 4.20	
26.50 13.75 7.10	W.L. Pul. —29.00 15.00 7.75	
3.00 2.00 1.00	W.L. Ckls. —4.00 2.50 1.50	
	Regina R.R.	
14.25 7.60 4.05	B. Rocks —15.75 8.35 4.45	
23.00 12.00 6.25	B.R. Pul. —26.00 13.50 7.00	
11.00 6.00 3.00	B.R. Ckls. —12.00 6.50 3.25	
14.25 7.60 4.05	N. Hamps. —15.75 8.35 4.45	
23.00 12.00 6.25	N.H. Pul. —26.00 13.50 7.00	
11.00 6.00 3.00	N.H. Ckls. —12.00 6.50 3.25	

## REGINA ELECTRIC HATCHERIES

1815 South Railway St., REGINA, Sask.

## SOLLY CHICKS

For best results order direct from this noted breeding plant.

L. F. SOLLY  
Lakeview Poultry Farm, Westholme, B.C.  
VARIOUS BREEDS  
Write for catalog and price list, which contains information on the care of Poultry.



### British Columbia Chicks

Advertisers displaying the above emblem are members of this Association. You can rely on the quality of their stock.

R.O.P. Sired and Hatchery Approved chicks of the following breeds can be supplied in any quantities—S.C. White Leghorns, New Hampshire, Barred Rocks, R.I. Reds, Light Sussex, etc.

Place your orders direct with members.

Order Early.  
Watch for  
this Emblem



## B.C. BABY CHICK CO-OP ASSOCIATION

## THE EUROPEAN WAR

Continued from page 5

her assistance had to be withdrawn. It was then that Winston Churchill, whose warnings of German rearmament had been so long unheeded, became prime minister of a coalition government.

THEN came the Blitzkrieg. The Nazi mechanized hordes, avoiding the Maginot Line, blasted their way through Holland to the coast and through Belgium past Namur. The monster of steel and fire broke through into France. It sent a column westward which reached the sea at Abbeville and curled up the coast. The Allied armies were cut in two. The British and Belgians, with some French divisions were threatened with encirclement. The Belgians deserted. The British fell back on Dunkerque. Then came the miracle. The British army was saved. Saved by the Bumboat Armada, as the sailors called it.

The Bumboat Armada was composed of every kind of craft that floats on water. It carried 350,000 men across the channel. They left 1,000 guns behind and all their mechanized equipment, but they got across. The collapse of France left the British Empire standing alone and almost unarmed. The only equipped army in England was the Canadian. The hopes and fears of people everywhere were with the British as they stood, back to back, with their faces to the sea.

Finally the blow came. After an interlude, the mass attack from the air was launched. "Never, in the history of human conflict, has so much been owed by so many to so few." On August 15, 2,500 planes were over Britain, most of them over London. In eight days the Germans lost 693 planes. It was then that the spirit of the Londoner rose to its greatest height. As wave after wave of bombers came over to drop death and destruction on the great sprawling metropolis, Hurricanes and Spitfires rose to meet them in whirling, death spitting combat. While the city shook to the reverberations of anti-aircraft guns and exploding bombs, the civil population, crouched in air shelters, could be heard singing, "There'll Always Be An England."

At least one attempt was made to invade across the channel. It was broken up by the R.A.F., and the Navy. The assembled ships and barges were burned and damaged and Hitler turned in the other direction. Munitions were beginning to arrive from the United States. The air war continued. Spring, 1941, approached. Hungary had already joined the Axis. Roumania became a German garrisoned outpost. In Bulgaria, Germans in civilian clothes were controlling air bases and strengthening bridges. A few weeks later the Nazi mechanized monster was coiling through the passes on the way south. The defenses of Yugoslavia were as cellophane before it, though throughout this whole war the Nazis have never been able to complete the conquest of that breed of mountaineers. The conquest rolled on and even the furthestmost Isles of Greece were reached and occupied.

The next six months saw earth shaking events. Within that period Germany and Japan brought 400,000,000 industrial peoples into this conflict, 325,000,000 of whom were against them. What darkened their counsels to do such a thing? If an over-ruling providence has had a guiding hand in human affairs it must surely have been when Hitler attacked Russia and Japan struck at Pearl Harbor.

Hitler had often boasted what he would do if he had the wheat of the Ukraine, the oil of the Caucasus and the minerals of the Urals. On June 22, 1942, he started out to get them. He nearly got them. But he failed. Defeat and millions of German skeletons are the price of his failure.

That day Churchill broadcast to the world one of his most pregnant sentences, "Any man or state who marches with Hitler is our foe; any man or state

who fights against Nazism will have our aid." Finland lined up with Hitler and from the White Sea to the Black Sea the Lightning War raged. The Reich was fighting on two fronts.

The world then learned something about the spirit of the Russian people under Stalin, and of the Red Army under Timoshenko. It was not a battle front but a battle zone. The Red Army slowly gave ground in this whirling clash of armored millions. The invaders reached the outskirts of Leningrad and of Moscow. But they never entered either. A line through those two cities down to Rostov on the eastern tip of the Black Sea showed the limit of advance as the winter closed in.

And what a winter! The supermen got their first taste of defeat. The Russians began shooting holes in the myth of their invincibility. Again, and for the last time in this war, the elements took a hand on the side of the Allies. No Russian could remember so cold a winter. The jaws of the pincers around Moscow were snapped off. One-sixth of the lost territory was regained before the Germans launched their 1942 summer offensive. That offensive carried them far toward the oil fields of the Caucasus. It rammed, like the sharp end of a mighty crowbar, against Stalingrad, the Verdun of the Volga. But Stalingrad did not fall. Its ruins mark the high tide of German aggression.

The defense of Stalingrad was the turning point of this war. For then succeeded those brilliant, slashing offensives of the Red Army which drove the Nazis from Russian soil, cleared them out of Poland, hurled them behind the Oder, and encompassed the final destruction of Berlin and a juncture with the Western Allies on the Elbe.

NEXT let us pick up the war on the sands of the Sahara. The Italians had threatened Egypt. Wavell had driven them back to El Agheila. Then two things happened. Some of his divisions were called away to help Greece, and the Afrika Corps appeared in Africa. At its head was a wily panzer general whose name was to become well known—Rommel. The armies fought forward and back until, almost within cannon shot of Alexandria, they faced each other for a showdown. British men and everything they had to fight with had to be shipped 14,000 miles around the Cape.

The test came at El Alamein. Then the desert war made another name famous—Montgomery. In November, 1942, his famous Eighth Army broke through the German line, and swept 1,400 miles across North Africa like a desert storm.

While he was doing it, the Americans and British, under Eisenhower, landed from 850 ships on the French North African coast. Algiers surrendered. Within a week the fighting had narrowed down to the siege of Tunis, the site of ancient Carthage, and Bizerta. Then the plans of the Allies were clear. The Axis was to be struck in what Churchill had called the soft underbelly. The end of the Axis' African aggression came in May, 1943.

Next, Sicily, the football at the toe of the Italian boot. In July, 1943, the landings were made. Before the Allies were half way across the island, a palace revolution had ousted Mussolini. The crossing to Italy was made at Messina on September 3. Naples, fell, Rome fell. But it was not a war against the Italians. They were out of it. As the final chapter of the Italian campaign closed, the Sawdust Caesar got drumhead justice. The Italian people have much to remind them of Mussolini.

At long last the second front was opened in June, 1944. An Allied Army of Liberation landed on the Normandy Coast. They conquered every obstacle to a landing that Nazi ingenuity could devise. They fought their way through mine fields in the water, breached the Atlantic wall, cut off the Cherbourg Peninsula, captured Cherbourg—all this without a port except the meccano one which was made in England and towed across the Channel in sections. All this within the month.

Then came the stalemate. But the next month saw it broken. The Canadians, under Crerar, contributed their heroic share, especially at Caen and Falaise. The motorized Americans



## Farmers' Chick Hatchery

Farmers' Special R.O.P. Sired Leghorns will bring you heavy economical fall production. We specialize in White Leghorns and New Hampshire. Send Deposit or Payment in Full. Let us reserve your chicks now. Hatches twice weekly.

REDUCED PRICES (EFFECTIVE MAY 17)			
Farmers' Appr.	100	50	25
13.25 7.10 3.80	W. Leg.	—14.75 7.85 4.20	
26.50 13.75 7.10	W.L. Pul.	—29.00 15.00 7.75	
3.00 2.00 1.00	W.L. Ckls.	—4.00 2.50 1.50	

Spec. Mating			
Farmers' Appr.	100	50	25
14.25 7.60 4.05	B. Rocks	—15.75 8.35 4.45	
23.00 12.00 6.25	B.R. Pul.	—26.00 13.50 7.00	
11.00 6.00 3.00	B.R. Ckls.	—12.00 6.50 3.25	
14.25 7.60 4.05	N. Hamps.	—15.75 8.35 4.45	
23.00 12.00 6.25	N.H. Pul.	—26.00 13.50 7.00	
11.00 6.00 3.00	N.H. Ckls.	—12.00 6.50 3.25	

Guar. 100% Live Arr. Pullets 96% acc. (No Custom Hatching)

## Farmers' Chick Hatchery

909 Main St., WINNIPEG, Man.

## PROFIT OR LOSS

That's the question that faces every man in business for himself. For the poultryman the difference between profit and loss is almost entirely dependent on two factors. One—good scientific feeding and care of your flock. Two—it is essential that you start with the best chicks you can get. Tweddle Hatcheries have helped poultrymen for 19 years to overcome two important hazards in the chicken business. The "Tweddle Poultry Guide" is full of do's and don'ts for successful poultry raising and Tweddle Government Approved chicks from blood-tested breeders start you on the road to bigger profits. Write Tweddle for full information including catalog and poultry guide and greatly reduced prices for May and June delivery.

TWEDDLE CHICK HATCHERIES Limited  
Fergus, Ontario

## OTTAWA TRACTOR SAW



350 Cuts Per Minute  
Make money sawing wood. Use Ottawa—fastest cutting. Cuts large, small logs easiest way. Fells trees. One man operates. Thousands in use. Built to last with heavy, stiff saw blade. Positive safety clutch control; uses power take-off any tractor.

OTTAWA MFG. CO.  
D-548 Forest Avenue Ottawa, Kansas, U. S. A.



IT PAYS TO BUY THE BEST  
Insist on  
American Bosch  
Magnetos

## The Only Effective Way to avoid LARGE LOSSES from COCCIDIOSIS

(Bloody Diarrhea)

This exclusive discovery of the Pratt Laboratories replaces ineffective "cures" and "preventatives", and enables you to avoid large losses from this deadly enemy to your flock.

## Pratts C-Ka-Gene

### A Flock Treatment

C-Ka-Gene cannot give chicks Coccidiosis. It is simply a combination of drugs which builds up and establishes a natural resistance to bloody coccidiosis, when fed according to directions. (Laboratory tested 92% to 100% effective.) STOP large losses this year by feeding C-Ka-Gene (1 1/4 lbs. to 100 lbs. feed) 10 days before putting birds outside, then continue feeding daily for 4 weeks.

Write for Special Folder  
FREE! Write today for FREE FOLDER on Coccidiosis, greatest single source of mortality among growing birds.

PRATT FOOD COMPANY OF CANADA LIMITED  
Guelph, Ont.

ORDER FROM YOUR LOCAL PRATT DEALER



reached out to the Biscay coast, and then swept down to the Loire, up the Loire Valley past Tours and Orleans and across country to the Seine. They liberated a Paris hysterical with joy. They sped on until they had penetrated the Siegfried Line. They pushed through Holland and reached the Rhine. Meanwhile another army landed in southern France, pushed up the Rhone Valley and joined up with the force from Normandy.

Along the coast, where the British and Canadians were fighting, there was no motorcade. It has been the toughest kind of slogging all the way. Pockets of resistance held, including Dunkerque. A sad part of this great sweep of liberation was that it was stopped short as Holland was reached. One great piece of good fortune fell the way of the Allies. Antwerp, one of the greatest sea-ports of the world, was captured intact. At last they had a sea base almost within sound of their guns.

One great setback awaited them. Von Rundstedt staged a counter-stroke. He lashed back in the Ardennes in December. As the New Year, 1945, dawned, the year of final destruction for Hitler and all his works, Von Rundstedt had been brought to a standstill, but Eisenhower's timetable had to be revised.

While this, the Battle of the Bulge, was still raging the Russian Front burst into flaming action. For five months the Red Army had been building up behind the Vistula. Now, the greatest offensive in military history swept forward to the Oder and up to the Baltic. On the West, Eisenhower and Montgomery had driven Von Rundstedt back into the Siegfried Line. Late in February the Allies started to break into and through the fortifications. By the middle of March they were lined up along the Rhine. A week later they had made a crossing at Remagen, where the Nazis had neglected to blow up a bridge. Then came the spectacular sweep across Germany. The Steel Pincers were closing around the heart of the Reich, but the Nazi madmen still refused unconditional surrender. Hitler had promised that if he failed he would go down in a welter of destruction. The destruction has descended on Germany. Evidently, before the last fanatical Nazi madman has been driven underground every village and farmstead in Germany will have felt the grinding heel of war. Perhaps it is better that way.

Decisive war is fought on land. Territory is held only when it is under the foot of an infantryman. But war is not confined to land action. What heroic deeds have been performed in the new element of war, the air! What dangers have these magnificent young men not faced unflinchingly! They have seen their comrades parachute down into the flames of burning cities, but day after day, night after night, year after long year they have set out, through the pathless air, for their distant objectives, unrelenting, undaunted and unconquerable.

And the men of the sea! Through fair weather and foul; through the stormy blasts of the Arctic and the stifling heat of the tropics; the lurking enemy ready to strike at they knew not what moment; assailed from beneath the waves, from the surface and from the air; facing terrible death from exposure, from suffocating oil, from hideous sharks, they never faltered. No matter what the danger, they did their duty.

And all will continue to do their duty until the last Nazi pocket is cleansed, until the last skulking werewolf is dragged from underground to light and justice, until the fate which is closing irresistibly around the remnants of Hitler's monstrous machine of destruction also closes around the suicidal maniacs of Japan.

## THE SAGA OF RING-NECK

*Continued from page 10*

and it had suddenly come over him that Ring-neck and none other had driven his hens away. It roused Jeff's ire, and it also piqued his hunter's zeal. Jeff was a hunter born, hunting everything except work. For several seasons he had gunned assiduously for old Ring-neck. In fact, he had gone so far as to lay a standing bet of five dollars—a big sum in the Missouri low country—with one Myron Prindle, another local nimrod, that he would be the one to bring the old pheasant down.

Until dark Jeff prowled the woods in widening circles about his farm, and ever and anon his doleful poultry call of "shi-i-ick, shi-ick, shi-i-ick" went echoing through the stillness of the woods. But no hens came to his call, nor could his keen eyes pick up any signs.

At the time, fully two miles away, the hens were picking and scratching along a hardwood ridge, zealously marshalled by their new lord and master. It was a trying task, however, for the old pheasant to keep his new charges together. A flock of his own kind, even a large flock, could be so widely scattered through the thickets that it seemed they were quite lost to one another. Yet all would be guided and bound together by low sounds which were so far below the range of the human ear that a man could not have heard them three feet away.

These barnyard fowl, whose brains and senses were dulled by a life of dependence and overfeeding, did not realize as yet that in the forest their very lives depended upon complete obedience to their leader. But before nightfall hunger had them closely following Ring-neck and the three pheasant hens, imitating their example as they garnered fallen seeds in the thickets.

When night came the old pheasant sought a spruce-fir grove. He and the hen pheasants flew up into the high branches to roost, but the loggy hens, with their short wings and unused muscles, merely flapped up into the lowest branches, where they remained, despite the effort of the old pheasant to impart to them a sense of danger.

Long after darkness fell the hens kept up a nervous signalling to one another, stirring noisily on their roosts. Once a big horned owl swooped soundlessly down at them. There was a sound like nuts cracking and two eyes made incandescent by hunger glowed in the blackness. Then the great bird billowed up and away again with the weightless motion of some huge eddying piece of burnt paper, on seeing that these strange alien birds were too bulky to be carried away in his talons.

Two of the hens remained on a branch that was only six feet from the ground. Toward morning a wandering red fox caught the tantalizing scent of chickens and came creeping upwind on dainty soundless pads. He was infamously familiar with barnyard fowl; however, a hen so far removed from a chicken yard smacked of a trap. But at last, after careful maneuvering, he stood directly beneath the sleepers. No slightest scent of man could he detect. He launched upward in a splendid leap; there was an agonizing flapping and cackling from one of the hens, and the killer bore her squawking into the night. From that time on the other hen roosted higher than all her companions.

THE lesson of silence was almost impossible to impress on Ring-neck's new harem. For a time they would imitate the immobility of their leader, then some unexpected thing would occur, and an excited cackle would break from one or other of them, advertising their hiding place.

Once at dusk a skunk had stalked one of the unwary hens in the thickets. He was dragging her away in the grip of his handlike forepaws when the old pheasant swooped in, driving his long spurs into the skunk's striped back and buffeting him with powerful wings. So fierce was the attack that the hen was instantly released and raced cackling after her companions.

Ring-neck vaulted clear just before the skunk could catch him, but not before he was enveloped in a strangling reek of musk discharged from the animal's scent bag. Undaunted, the old pheasant rushed in again and the skunk took himself into the scenery at a gait that was close to rout.

Through many narrow escapes, the hens became more and more imbued with the wild and wary spirit of their leader. Their farmyard torpor left them, and their useless weight began to fall away. Ancient long-buried instincts that dated back to the jungle cocks who were the progenitors of all domestic fowl, awoke in them, seeming only to have awaited this environment to come forth.

Twice during the first week old Jeff Potter had passed unsuspecting within a stone's throw of where his hens

crouched in the thicket, silent and moveless after the manner of Ring-neck himself. Again, on two different occasions, city hunters had stalked the little flock, creeping up with guns at point only to discover a few domestic fowl, strayed, as they thought, from some near-by cabin, scratching in the underbrush. They did not dream, as they turned away cursing, that Ring-neck, the most glorious pheasant cock in the countryside, and three pheasant hens were hidden amid the grass and leaves close by.

As the season drew to a close not a day passed but gunners kept the flock on the dodge. This was a wonderful time for Jeff Porter, who only played at tilling the soil, and who was never fully alive except when following the trap line or hunting trail. It was all too easy for Jeff to maintain that the recovery of his lost hens and the extended search for same was the most important issue of life for the time being. What mattered it that many crying duties around his farmstead went neglected, and that in a short time there would be no money left to pay the rent?

Jeff's habit of late years was to let summer and fall drift softly by and trust to luck along his trap lines in winter to bring him in the necessary cash.

Gun under arm, he spent most of his days in the woods, ostensibly looking for his lost Wyandottes, and actually gunning an occasional brace of grouse for his table and listening to the little forest voices that talked to him so insistently at this time of year. Numerous times he encountered Myron Prindle, likewise on the prowl, and it was none other than Myron who reported that domestic fowl had been seen straying in the woods.

"So I hear say," said Jeff. He didn't mention the loss of his own hens, but added, while devoting his whole attention to the lighting of his pipe, "I reckon old Ring-neck must o' left the country, Myron. Nobody sighted him for weeks, far's I hear."

MYRON eyed him keenly. "Mebbe so," he said. "But ef he ain't, I'm a-goin' to hunt him down ef it takes six months."

Jeff grinned and continued the search for his hens, more convinced than ever that he would find the old pheasant at their head and thus win the coveted five dollars. The fact that in more than three weeks he had found no trace of the flock spoke volumes for Ring-neck's generalship.

By the time the next snow fell the nine remaining hens had become worthy consorts of the old pheasant king. They had become swifter, tougher and more independent each week. Their aborted man-spoiled appetites had become more normal; they slept less and their activity had increased amazingly. They had acquired enough craft to have outwitted most of their wild enemies and sur-

vived in the forest alone, had Ring-neck deserted them.

Grouse, partridges, and other pheasants fell continually before hunters and the killers of the woods, but old Ring-neck's hard-won experience kept his little flock intact.

The snow, however, betrayed them through their tracks. On the morning after the storm it was a simple matter for Jeff Potter, ranging the hills above his cabin, to pick up the fresh tracks of his Wyandottes, so different from the tracks of any wild birds. And there, mingled with them, was the verification of his original surmise—the big long-spaced prints of old Ring-neck, with which Jeff had become thoroughly familiarized during four hunting seasons.

Elated over his discovery, Jeff first backtracked the flock. He had it in mind to find out by what means the old pheasant had eluded him so long. He discovered presently the night retreat of the flock—a cleverly chosen spot in the midst of a patch of bramble and berry bushes, surrounded by a veritable espalier of thorns which no four-footed enemy would attempt to penetrate. Doubtless this had been their stronghold for weeks past. Numerous times he had passed close to the spot, unsuspecting.

Jeff's thin face seamed with a grim chuckle. A half-hour later he was creeping cautiously up to a stretch of open hardwood where he knew the flock was feeding. He brought to bear the best of his woodcraft in the stalk, but for all that, old Ring-neck, standing guard a little apart from the flock, was forewarned by minutes of his careful advance. For a space he did not stir, until he had gauged the exact direction of the enemy. Then he sounded a subdued signal and the flock took off from the brow of the hill, the hens flapping low but following the bullet-like flight of their leader.

Jeff Potter, rising from the thicket where he crouched, barely caught a glimpse of them as they dived into the blue gloom of the woods two hundred yards away. Jeff was nettled and amazed. He saw that he had greatly underestimated the old pheasant's craft.

He kept doggedly to the trail of the flock till the short day had waned and the November moon, cold, round, and clean-edged, hung above the sharp pine spires. And he took up the hunt likewise the following day and for a whole week thereafter, with as little result. Each day gave him fresh proof of a thing he would not have believed possible had he heard it related by another man. This was no tracking down of escaped barnyard fowl. It was a hunt for a wild flock of extraordinary intelligence. The craft of the old pheasant had been imparted to his following so that again and again Jeff found the best of his cunning outmatched. His barnyards hens, no longer dull and loggy, were covering amazing distances each day, a-foot and a-wing.

NETTLED as he was over his failures, his wrath was not untempered with a degree of satisfaction over the game of wits involved, the hunter in him always gaining ascendancy over the irate poultryman. The hunt became fascinating. Then, too, there were other reasons that held him so persistently to the trail. If the news leaked out that Ring-neck had lured Jeff's chickens away and made a mock of him for weeks, he would never be free of the cruel backwood's banter in the near-by town.



Thirteenth Annual Session

### BANFF SCHOOL OF FINE ARTS

July 25th—August 25th, 1945

Plan to combine education with a pleasant holiday in Canada's finest mountain playground.

Courses in Art, Theatre, Music, Weaving, Leathercraft, Short Story and Oral French are offered under a staff of distinguished Canadian and American artists.

Students are entitled to summer school railway fares.

For prospectus apply,  
**Director, Department of Extension**  
 University of Alberta, Edmonton, Alberta.

### Barnyard Strategy

*The Harpist.*

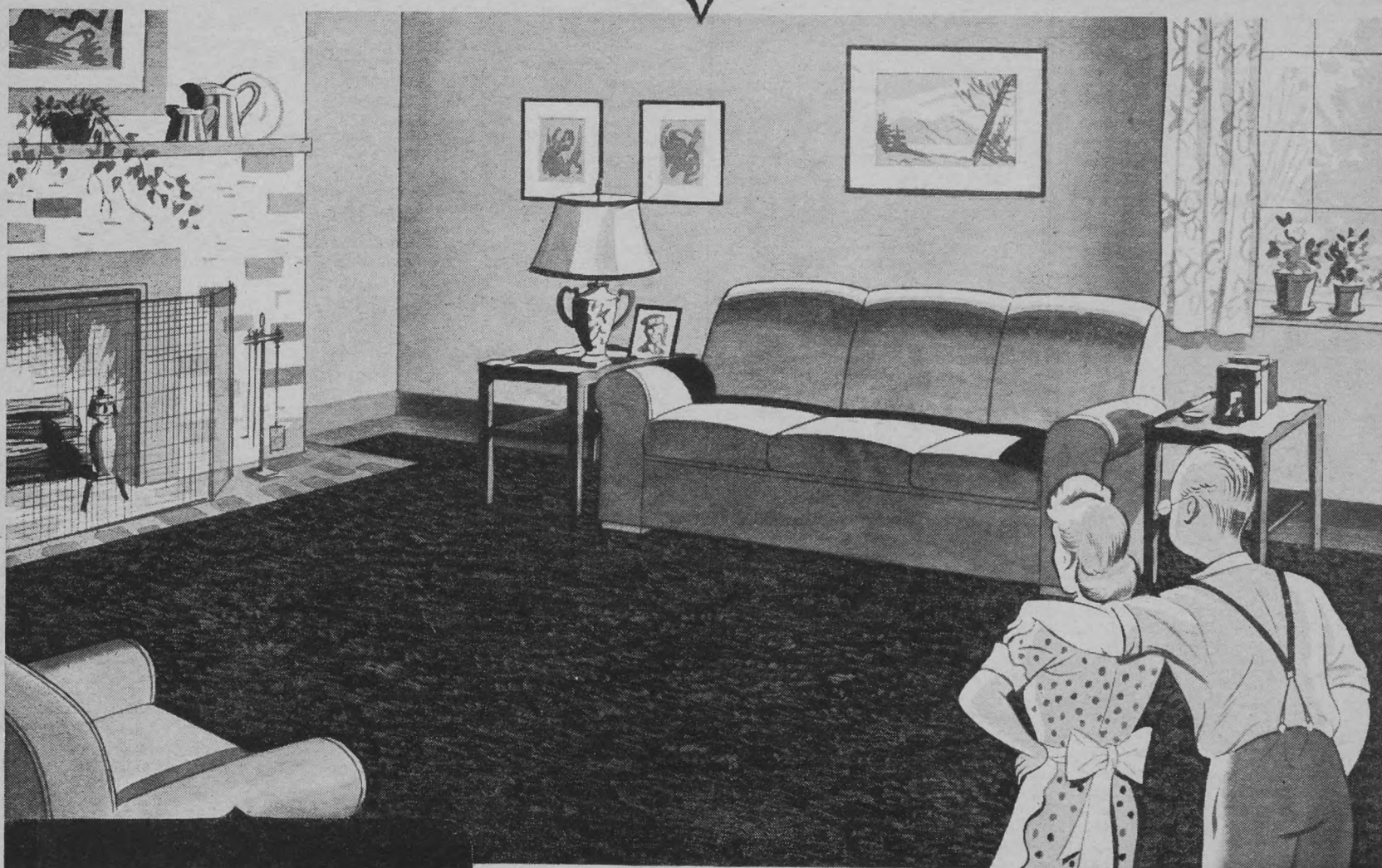




THE OPTICIAN'S *Linoleum* FLOOR  
CERTAINLY OPENED  
POP'S EYES

POP went to town to get his glasses fixed and the first thing he noticed was the beautiful linoleum floor in the optician's office. It was so clean looking, so bright and colorful—and so resilient! "That is just the floor for home," said Pop. "I will have to tell Maw about that—it will save her lots of work and will make the living room bright and cheery." He carried the memory of that linoleum floor back home to the farm. . . .

*...and look what Pop did about it*



**DOMINION**

  
*BattleShip Marbolem*

**LINOLEUM**

They put Marbolem down in the living room and now Maw wouldn't change that floor for anything. "It completely changes the room—brightens everything—and just needs the swish of a damp mop to clean it." Now they are planning to use linoleum in other rooms too.

Linoleum floors are becoming increasingly popular and the floor is a good place to start when you are fixing up your home. Ask your linoleum dealer for ideas and color suggestions.



Then other allies began to work in Jeff's favor. Winter closed in all at once, clamping the forest in a grip of iron. Almost every night brought fresh snow. In consequence the feeding became scarcer and scarcer, and four-footed killers of every kind took up the blood trail. Again and again Ring-neck had to change the roosting place of the flock to some more impenetrable vantage.

The fresh snow had likewise given away Ring-neck's presence to Myron Prindle. Almost daily Jeff sighted one or other of the Prindles in the woods. He knew the reason for their zeal. He would have to uncover a lucky streak and work fast into the bargain or Myron would be round to collect his last five dollars. He began rising earlier and ranging farther each day. As it happened, however, it was not booked for the gun of either Jeff or Myron Prindle to bring old Ring-neck low. Nature held a bigger hand in the game, as Nature generally does.

One afternoon Jeff sat under a dense spruce watching an open slope below him toward which his acute ears had told him Ring-neck was feeding with his train. For once, it appeared, the old woodsman had outmaneuvered the flock. The minutes dragged by while the subdued sounds from the feeding birds drew closer. Then one by one Jeff saw his Wyandottes emerging into the open space below. His eyes narrowed, his cheek pressed slowly but firmly against the gunstock, and he waited. Apparently his chance to bag the prize and end his long hunt had arrived at last.

The thing that then happened burst upon Jeff without warning. Out of the thickets flashed a lithe low body, seemingly a thing without legs or bones, so swift and imperceptible were its movements—a hunting mink that had likewise been stalking the flock. With the eye-deceiving swiftness of a snake it was upon the back of one of the hens. In the midst of the agonizing flapping and flurry in the snow, something else shot into the open and dropped upon the mink with the suddenness and force of a bolt—Ring-neck, braving the most blood-thirsty assassin of the woods in the protection of his flock.

Driving his spurs into the killer's body, he buffeted fiercely with his powerful wings, then leaped clear in time as the big weasel twisted about to do battle. The moment the mink turned back to the wounded hen, Ring-neck was in again, roweling and stabbing with his heavy curved beak.

Jeff Potter crouched moveless, his gun forgotten in his hands, watching that brief whirlwind battle which quickly became a death struggle. Nothing quite parallels the blind courage and ferocity of one of the weasel kind. Once thoroughly aroused, the mink is a chain-lightning fighter, the clamp of whose jaws is just another name for death. Now those jaws, aided by his long supple neck, were lancing up at the pheasant, seeking a fatal throat hold. Again and again Ring-neck met the vicious lunges with smothering stinging blows of his powerful wings. The mink gained a claw hold on the enemy's breast and literally climbed upward toward the pheasant's throat, though each effort was countered by the battering-ram of the big bird's heavy bill.

Blood stained Ring-neck's livery now; snow flew with tufts of fur and feathers. As the stilettolike teeth of the enemy sank within an inch of his throat, the old pheasant instinctively sought to carry the battle into his own element of the air. Flapping heavily, he rose from the ground and skimmed the wooded slope, carrying his lethal freight with him.

Jerked suddenly back to the game in hand, Jeff Potter rose to his knee. The pheasant might fly and volplane half a mile before the duel was settled, and drop in some inaccessible spot. He took quick aim and fired. Ring-neck rocked and wavered in the air. Jeff was up and running downhill as mink and pheasant pitched to the ground.

When he reached the spot, he found Ring-neck hunched beneath a young spruce with one wing shattered. The mink, by a queer quirk of chance, lay dead, two leaden pellets from Jeff's shot having penetrated his head. A few moments the man stood looking down at the prize for which he had stalked so long, his lean dark face aglow with triumph.

Quietly he raised his gun to finish the old pheasant off, then he hesitated as another idea came. In him had been a growing curiosity to see the result of Ring-neck's mating with his Wyandottes when egg-laying time came round. He knew the strict laws of the pheasant kind, how they breed but sparingly, keeping their numbers down to approximately one bird per acre even in the most inviting ranges. Would that law hold good under this weird mismating?

JEFF'S weapon lowered and a few minutes later he was carrying the big bird home wrapped in his mackinaw. A capture was a good as a kill, he reasoned. Myron Prindle would have to pay.

Next morning, all his hens having been lured home by means of a straggling trail of corn scattered on the snow, Jeff ambled down to the cabin of Myron Prindle.

"Git out yore wallet, Myron," he said, grinning. "I won the bet. I brung in old Ring-neck last evenin'."

"Brung him in? Whyn't you got him here to show?" demanded Myron with narrowed eyes. His thin hand clutched at his long chin.

"He ain't dead," said Jeff. "Just winged. I got him in one of my hen coops."

"Then you ain't won the five dollars," averred Myron. "Our agreement called for a dead pheasant."

"He ain't dead an' he ain't goin' to be," said Jeff stoutly.

"I'll go along up with you—make sure it's him," said Myron, his eye grown sharp as gimlets. "I'll pay two dollars and a half—not a cent more."

And with that Jeff had to be content.



"He's taking over the night shift."

Mid-March came at last, ending the equinox and old Jeff's trapping. Puckish winds began melting the lingering patches of snow, carrying news from the sky of another Odyssean passage of ducks and geese.

In a corner of Jeff's chicken yard, carefully wired above and on all sides, an old cock pheasant, completely recovered now except for a slight stiffness of one wing, began to chafe restlessly to the call of spring. Each night Ring-neck's three wild wives would come in close to the clearing and signal their lord from the thickets.

With the first warm days the tame hens began to lose all interest in their leader and sought sanctuary in unguessed corners of the hen house. Later the reason became manifest. One by one they emerged from their retreats bringing their sheaves with them—little strings of fluffy speckled chicks. And Jeff Potter, watching closely, got the answers he had waited for. The newly hatched broods showed little difference from those of domestic Wyandottes. In color they were practically the same, but in numbers in each case were smaller, the law of the covey prevailing over the lawlessness of the tame flock.

So engrossed did Jeff become that first day that he didn't notice that he had left the peg out of its staple after feeding old Ring-neck. A cry from Mrs. Potter first apprised him, but Ring-

neck had already stalked forth into the open chicken yard. Jeff waved his arms to head him back, but the quick manoeuvre merely filled the wild bird with alarm. Broad wings, long unused, spread with a flap of churned air, and up over the wire fence sailed the old pheasant, to return no more. His sojourn with tame folk had been good while it lasted, but this was the rousing time of the year when cock pheasants won or lost harems in pitched battles in hidden forest glades. Away from the works and chattels of man he sped in a long glad glide and on and on into the heart of the new spring woods.

## THE UNLOADED GUN

Continued from page 22

"It's just one of those tough breaks," Albin Loomis said. He laid a sympathetic hand on Blower's shoulder.

Dr. Joy's precise statement was: "Nine of us saw it happen. The gun was passed from hand to hand. As Neal handled it he asked me if it was loaded and I said no. I thought it wasn't. It might just as easily have killed anyone else in the room, including Neal himself."

"Quite," said Major Jeffries, and the others agreed with him.

"But who loaded the gun?" puzzled Ord.

"I didn't," Joy said promptly.

"Then who did?" queried Chief Jerome.

"It arrived this morning by express, Joy said. 'I opened the package and inspected the gun. But I certainly did not load it.'"

Murphy asked, "Did you look to see if it was already loaded?"

Joy concentrated, twirling his glasses on the ribbon. "I remember pressing the spring at the base of the butt," he said, "which let the clip drop out in my hand. The clip was empty. But there could have been a shell in the chamber. Just then my receptionist announced a patient. So I punched the clip back in and racked the gun. Patients kept me busy all day and I never touched it again."

Murphy began looking for the empty shell. He knew that when anyone fires an automatic, the shell is automatically ejected. In this case it should have hit the wall back of Blower.

"I see it," Murphy announced. He had dropped to his hands and knees and was looking under a cabinet. "Give me something to rake with, Doc."

Joy handed him a ramrod and Murphy used it to rake the shell out. Not touching it with his hands, he poked the rod's tip into the empty brass cylinder and held it up for inspection. "When you feed a cartridge into a gun chamber," he said, "you have to pinch it between a thumb and two fingers."

Jerome borrowed a magnifying glass from Dr. Joy. He examined the empty shell through it and announced discernible prints. "A section of thumbprint on one side, and two finger tips on the other."

Coroner Ord said briskly, "Be prepared to testify at the inquest, Chief, as to who made the print. That will prove who loaded the gun."

Jerome nodded. "It'll turn out to be whoever handled it last before sending it here by express. Through sheer carelessness he forgot to unload the gun before making it into a package. However, I'd also like prints of everybody that's been in this room since the gun arrived."

Les Whipple asked edgily, "Not trying to make a crime out of it, are you?"

Jerome smiled. "No. It's only a matter of routine, gentlemen."

WHEN Murphy arrived home his niece, Sue Morgan, was holding supper for him. "What makes you so late, Uncle Dan?"

"An accident down at Doc Joy's. They were passing a gun around and it went off."

She stopped, half alarmed, in the act of pouring his coffee. "You mean—the bullet hit someone?"

"A man named Pollard," Murphy said, and saw her relax in relief. She, of course, knew that Albin Loomis usually met with the regulars at Dr. Joy's.

For a long time Murphy had had a pretty clear idea of how Sue felt about Albin. He was just as certain that Albin felt the same way about Sue. But Albin was sensitive. His net income as an architect was still less than Sue herself earned as a high-school teacher.

"Did Albin tell you," Murphy asked, "that they're not letting him make the plans for the new courthouse?"

She shook her head. "I haven't seen him lately, Uncle Dan."

Later, from the living room, Murphy heard her washing dishes in the kitchen. The telephone rang and the speed with which she answered it was a clear giveaway. She was hoping it was Albin.

"Oh! Yes, I'll call him. It's for you, Uncle Dan."

Murphy went to the phone and was surprised to hear Editor Clagle of the Daily Trumpet say to him, "What about an interview on that Pollard shooting, Sergeant? You were an eyewitness, I'm told."

"Yes. What do you want to know about it?"

"Plenty. I'll be right over." Clagle hung up with a snap.

Murphy knew that the man was a sensation-monger. But he couldn't understand why Clagle would cover this in person.

When a few minutes later he admitted the editor, the man bounded in like a hound on a blood scent. His small eyes, always greedy for headlines, had a gleam that disturbed Murphy. "See here, Sergeant! That accident idea of yours won't wash down. There sat Milt Pollard in a room with nine men who didn't like him. He was—"

Murphy cut in testily:

"You're not trying to say we ganged up on him, are you, and bumped him off?"

"Take the case of Jess Harwood," Clagle said, as though he were dictating tomorrow's story instead of interviewing Murphy. "Once he had a collection of flintlocks and lost them to a creditor. The creditor had 'em sold at auction and the auctioneer was Milt Pollard."

"But that," Murphy protested, "was years ago."

"The sale should have netted an equity for Harwood," Clagle went on, "but he didn't get it because Pollard framed a ringer to bid in those muskets for about a dollar and seventy-five cents apiece. Made Harwood plenty sore, didn't it?"

"Not sore enough to murder Pollard for it, years later."

"Now take this young architect, Albin Loomis. He was counting a lot on getting that courthouse job, wasn't he?"

"So what?"

"It was Milt Pollard who kept him from getting it, wasn't it?"

Murphy made no answer.

"Our morning issue," Clagle said, "will suggest three possibilities: A, an accidental homicide; B, a planned murder by Blower; C, a conspiracy among two or more men."

Murphy kept a leash on his temper. "Which two or more men?"

Clagle smirked his lips. "Dr. Joy said the gun wasn't loaded. Blower fired it and killed Pollard. And by a fingerprint on the shell, we now know that Albin Loomis had loaded the gun."

"Get out," Murphy said.

AN hour later he was facing Albin Loomis across a desk. They were in Albin's downtown office, which was directly across the street from Dr. Joy's. A drafting table occupied one end of the room. No guns were in sight, since Albin kept his small-arms collection at home.

"But don't you keep one gun here at the office," Murphy asked, "in case of a holdup?"

Albin nodded. He opened a desk drawer and exposed a .38 Colt automatic of standard design.

"Is it loaded?"

"Of course," Albin said.

"Look and see."

Albin breeched the gun and stared when it proved to be quite empty. "But I'm sure I slipped a cartridge into the chamber one time."

"Which would leave your thumbprint on the shell," Murphy said. "A man could come in here in eject the shell, pick it up with his handkerchief, walk across the street and load another gun with it. Where did you spend most of the afternoon?"



"I called on members of the school board, trying to get that new junior high."

"You're not likely to get it," Murphy warned, "until we crack this Pollard case. So I'd better start lookin' for an angle."

**T**HE Mexican maid who came in each day long enough to serve breakfast and clean house brought the morning trumpet to Murphy. He was glaring at the front page and rubbing a bump on his head when Sue joined him at breakfast. The main captions were:

# MILTON POLLARD SHOT DEAD

PROMINENT ATTORNEY AND  
ARCHITECT IMPLICATED

*Shot Fired by Neal Blower  
Loomis Denies Leading Gun*

Sue stared at the bump on Murphy's head. "What happened to you, Uncle Dan?"

"Never mind that," Murphy answered. "Listen to this." He read aloud to her Clagle's three possibilities: an accident; a murder planned by Blower alone; a murder conspiracy by Blower and others present.

"Which is it, Uncle Dan?"

"It's murder planned by Blower alone. But until we prove it, Clagle will keep picking bones to build circulation."

"And now," Sue insisted sternly, "will you tell me how you got that bump?" Murphy grinned sheepishly. "I went out to Pollard's flat last night to see if I could find evidence of any dealings he'd had with Neal Blower."

"And did you?"

"Yeah, I picked up a pocket ledger which kept a record of all Pollard's gun transactions. It shows three sales to Blower—at prices too high to be convincing."

"And did you get anything else?" Sue asked.

"Yeah, this," Murphy touched the still painful bump on his skull. "I heard a board creak in the next room. So I walked in there like a chump—the room was pitch dark—and somebody crowned me with a golf club. When I came to, he was gone."

**L**ATER they went out to Sue's car and she dropped Murphy at Dr. Joy's office. A receptionist was on duty and Murphy asked her, "Think carefully, Esther. Who came in here yesterday that wasn't a patient?"

"No one, sir."

"Was the doctor here all the time after ten in the morning?"

"No, sir. Between three and four every day he goes to the hospital."

Murphy picked up a telephone and rang a number. The city attorney answered. "Will you get me a court order, Mr. Burns?" Murphy asked him. "I want to look into Milton Pollard's safety-deposit box at the bank. You'll rush it through? Thanks."

Joy was in his gun room when Murphy went back there. The doctor looked up irritably from the morning paper. "What's the answer, Sergeant?"

"Murder by Blower," Murphy stoked his pipe fiercely. "But until we clinch it, your reputation's mud. And so's Albin's."

Joy began whirling his glasses. "You've dug up Blower's motive?"

"Only the pattern of it," Murphy said. "Remember those old duelin' pistols Pollard brought back from Nashville? He claimed they were used in the Andrew Jackson-Dickinson duel in 1806."

The doctor nodded. "But his evidence of background was too clearly faked."

"Well, last August, Pollard sold that set to Blower for five hundred dollars. And in October he talked Blower into buying the Civil War horse pistol—the one he claimed General Sheridan had on the ride to Winchester."

"For how much?"

"For six hundred dollars. And two months ago, in December, he touched Blower for seven hundred and fifty. This time it was the Jenks percussion carbine with 'K.C.' scratched on it."

"The one Pollard said he picked up at Taos, in a house where Kit Carson once lived?"

"That's the one. So it was blackmail, Doc. Pollard must have said to him, 'Either you buy at my price or I'll tell.'"

"Tell what?"

Murphy shrugged. "How would I know? It's only a pattern, so far."

"But why would Blower frame Albin?"

"It's likely he didn't mean to. But he

didn't own any .38 cartridges and he was too smart to buy a box at the store. He knew that Albin kept a .38 in his desk, so why couldn't Blower help himself to the load in it?"

"But the gun used only arrived here at ten in the morning," Joy objected. "From then on until five, either I or my receptionist would have seen anyone come in to load it."

"Not if he came in by the back window," Murphy countered. "The one Pollard was sitting in when he was shot. It was wide open then, so likely it was open earlier while you were at the hospital."

"But how," Joy still objected, "did the man know the gun was here? I had told no one. Not even Esther saw me unpack it."

"That's one I haven't figured out yet," Murphy admitted.

Later in the day a court order permitted entry into Pollard's safety box at the bank. Murphy, Jerome and a bank cashier were present at the opening.

They found an assortment of securities. Also there was a note in Pollard's writing which read:

"To the police:

"In the event of my death by violence, do not overlook the attached evidence."

"MILTON POLLARD"

But nothing was attached.

"When," Murphy asked, "did Pollard last visit this box?"

The vault clerk was called in. "Mr. Pollard was here just before closing time yesterday. He took one sheet of paper from the box and left with it."

Murphy made no comment until he was back at headquarters with Jerome.

Then: "It's a cinch, Chief, that Pollard had something on Blower. He let Blower see it—then stowed it away in his bank box."

"The idea being," Jerome agreed, "that murder on a dark night wouldn't get Blower anywhere."

Murphy nodded. "So since then Pollard shook Blower down three times, in each case making it look like a gun sale. Chances are he tried it again in the last day or so, this time offering a St. Etienne musket with a faked Battle of Waterloo background. Blower didn't dare refuse, but he made a condition. He said Pollard would have to throw in that sheet of evidence from the bank box. Anyway, we know Milt went to the bank and got it."

"Sounds solid, Murph," Jerome agreed. "Probably he expected Blower to bring the cash to his flat last night."

Murphy said, "And to warn Blower he'd better come across, Pollard brazenly brought up the Battle of Waterloo musket right in front of all of us, at five o'clock in Joy's office."

"So Blower shot him!" Chief Jerome concluded. "Stick right on it, Murph. I'm due at a council meeting right now."

**L**ET alone, Murphy squared himself in front of all the exhibits thus far uncovered. These consisted of a pocket ledger listing Pollard's gun transactions, the message from the bank box, an empty brass shell and articles taken from Pollard's pockets. He sifted through the pocket items—keys, a knife, loose coins and a wallet. From the wallet he shook three five-dollar bills, a driver's license and a credit card issued by the Oklaco Gas and Oil Corporation.

"Need any help?" Murphy looked up and saw Albin Loomis at his elbow.

"I've got time on my hands," the young architect explained with a wry face, "because the school board just turned me down on that new junior high."

"Sure, you can help, Albin," Murphy said heartily. "Take down some names as I call 'em off."

He opened Pollard's record of gun transactions. Looking through it, he called off the following list of cities:

Reno, Nevada.  
Castle Rock, Colorado.  
Evanston, Wyoming.  
Ogallala, Nebraska.  
Beatrice, Nebraska.  
Carroll, Iowa.  
Galena, Illinois.  
Fort Wayne, Indiana.  
Lima, Ohio.  
Mount Gilead, Ohio.  
McKeesport, Pennsylvania.  
Harpers Ferry, West Virginia.  
Pikeville, Kentucky.  
Barbourville, Kentucky.

Memphis, Tennessee.  
Marked Tree, Arkansas.  
Coweta, Oklahoma.  
Broken Arrow, Oklahoma.  
Amarillo, Texas.  
Clovis, New Mexico.  
Winslow, Arizona.  
Needles, California.

Albin wrote the places down as Murphy called them off.

"What's the catch, Sergeant?"

"Pollard," Murphy explained, "didn't begin shaking Blower down until August. Which tips us that before August he didn't have anything on Blower. Also we know that Pollard made a trading trip each summer to Harpers Ferry, stopping at way points to buy, sell or trade guns."

Albin saw it at once. "Oh! And last summer he stopped to make deals at these towns!"

"Likely he stopped at other places, too," Murphy said, "but these are the only ones in the book. And at some one stop, we don't know which, he must have stumbled on an old footprint of Blower's."

"But Blower's lived right here for twenty years."

"He's forty-five years old, though," Murphy countered, and buzzed for a stenographer. When the girl came he said to her, "Take a form letter, Miss Cushman. Send a copy air mail, with a stamped air-mail return envelope, to the party Milton Pollard traded guns with at each of these towns." Murphy tossed her the Pollard gun ledger.

"I'm ready, Sergeant."

Murphy dictated: "Dear Sir: When Milton Pollard of this city called on you last August, did you give him any information concerning an attorney now known as Neal Blower whose recent photograph is enclosed? Very truly yours—"

"See the chief about photographs," Murphy added. "And air mail a copy to the police at every town on the list."

When the girl went out, Albin said, "It's five o'clock. Wonder if Blower'll have the nerve to show up at Doctor Joy's."

Neal Blower did join the others in Joy's gun room. The lawyer's front was one of injured dignity; and the rest of them, taking a cue from Murphy, seemed to accept the accident theory without reservation. Joy said cordially, "It's stupid for anyone to say you loaded that gun, Neal, because no one but myself knew it was here."

Three days of stalemate passed. Coroner Ord's inquest adjourned with a noncommittal finding, recommending a further scrutiny of the evidence.

The next day's mail brought a batch of answers to Murphy's circular inquiry. They were all negative. None of them threw the slightest light on Blower's past record.

"Looks like I'm stymied," Murphy growled at breakfast on the eighth day after Pollard's death. "I've heard from every town on the list. And I've got nothing."

After breakfast, he went over to Joy's office. He found Joy in his gun room and oddly, the sight of those four gun-covered walls gave Murphy a new idea. "Look, Doc. How many guns have you got here, anyway?"

"About five hundred," Joy told him.

"Any of them loaded?"

"Of course not."

"Most of them haven't been touched in years. So how can you be sure one of 'em isn't loaded?"

"Are you asking me to examine them, one by one?"

"I wish you would, Doc."

With a shrug, Eric Joy arose to comply. "I'll help you," Murphy said. "You begin with that rack of Army automatics; I'll take these early frontier models."

*Coming Soon*  
your new  
**Coffield**  
WASHING MACHINE

**MARRY LONELY RICH**  
HEARTS

Let us help you find real happiness. Join our old reliable club. 42 years of dependable, confidential service. Correspondents most everywhere. Many with means, seeking congenial mates. Proven results. Photos, descriptions free. **STANDARD CLUB, BOX C-5, GRAYS LAKE, ILL.**

## ONAN LIGHT PLANTS

AC and DC Models in all sizes now available

Special Low Prices for Farm Use

**POWER & MINE SUPPLY CO. LTD.**

123 Princess Street

Winnipeg

Manitoba

Jobbers for Globelite Batteries

**Battery Radios**—Portable type. \$69

Brand new. Each

PIANOS—\$109, \$119, \$129, \$139

Reconditioned, tuned, crated.

PLAYER PIANOS, bench, 50 rolls \$249

SMALL ORGANS, reconditioned \$49

CABINET GRAMOPHONES, 35 records \$29

All Goods Guaranteed, f.o.b. Montreal.

**CHOQUETTE** 8380 ST. DENIS MONTREAL

**STOP ITCH—HEAL SKIN!**

Elik's "No. 5" Relieves Eczema, Psoriasis, Ringworm and other skin eruptions or money refunded. \$1.00 and \$2.00. ELIK, Drug Store, Dept. 34, Saskatoon, Sask.

**FEET HURT?**  
*Press*  
JUST RUB IT IN  
Recommended by your local druggist  
**CORN SALVE**  
**BUNION SALVE**  
**FOOT POWDER**

## ATTENTION!

This ad is addressed to a man who is concerned about his future security and interested in getting a business of his own. He may be too old for heavy work, or young and exempt from military service. Perhaps his income is uncertain or not enough to meet present-day demands. He may be discouraged, but if he has good references and a car, there is a possibility of him qualifying for better than average earnings. He should forward full personal history to the advertiser, Box 160, The Country Guide, Winnipeg.

**SAVES TIME!**

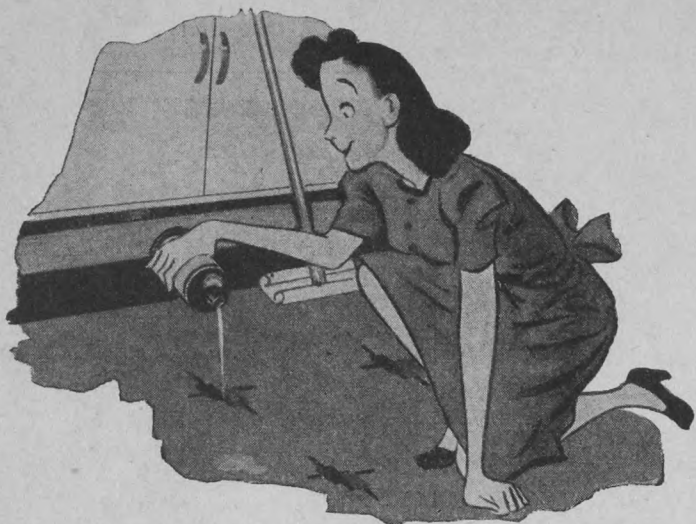
ONE OF THE  
SEVERAL TASTY  
VARIETIES OF  
SANDWICH  
SPREADS



PRODUCED BY CANADA PACKERS



## How to glorify a floor in a flash!



### JUST APPLY AND LET DRY!

Simply pour a little Johnson's Self-Polishing Glo-Coat on the floor, spread it around and let dry. In 20 minutes your floor is gleaming! Glo-Coat needs no rubbing or buffing. Regular use makes linoleum last 6 to 10 times longer!

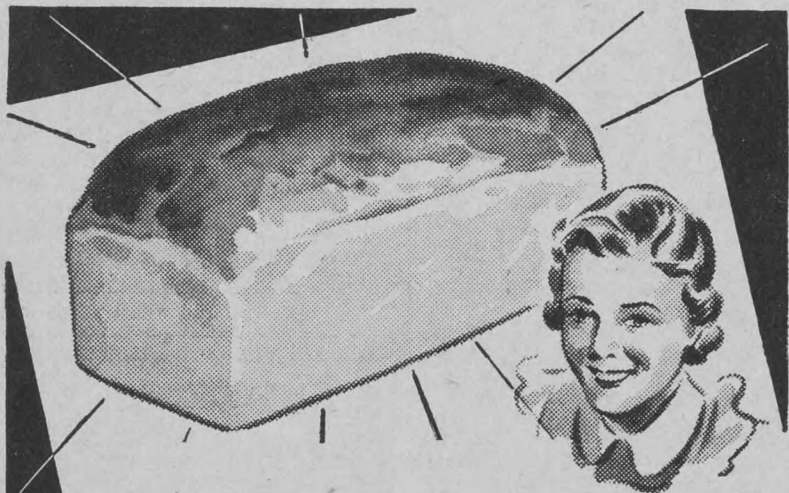
## JOHNSON'S Self-Polishing GLO-COAT

Made by the makers of JOHNSON'S WAX

Listen to Fibber McGee and Molly every Tuesday night

KEEP ON BUYING WAR CERTIFICATES

S. C. Johnson & Son, Limited, Brantford, Canada



## Good bread!

GOOD bread is so delicious and healthy, it's worth while to check up (if you're not quite satisfied with results) on a number of essential points in bread baking. . . Is your recipe a proven one? are your materials good—the flour, the yeast and the other ingredients? is your stove efficient and can you get the proper temperature in the kitchen? . . . Whatever type of yeast you may use, you can rely on its purity, uniformity and strength when it's made by

# LALLEMAND'S

*Yeast*

Frequently subscribers forget to sign their orders, or leave off the address and we must wait for a complaint before we can place the name on our subscription list. Address all mail carefully.

THEY handled the guns expertly. Suddenly Joy exclaimed, "The devil! Look, Sergeant."

He had found a loaded gun. It was a German model—a Luger automatic pistol of 7.65 millimetres calibre. "The clip's empty," Joy said, "but there's a cartridge in the chamber, ready to fire."

Murphy said thoughtfully, "Leave it loaded, Doc. Put it back on the nails just like you found it." As Joy did so Murphy added, "Seems to me you told us about that Luger one time."

"Yes," Joy said. "It was taken from a Prussian general in the Argonne. His name's engraved on it."

"Humph! A gun with a background. Just the kind of a piece Blower likes."

Joy nodded. "Blower has a Luger of his own but it's of unknown origin. So once he offered me ten dollars to boot on a trade."

"I remember that. You turned him down." Dan Murphy relaxed and lighted his pipe. "It plugs up a hole for us, Doc."

"How?"

"Blower planned to kill Pollard with the Luger. Owing a Luger himself, he had a cartridge to fit yours. His idea was to take it in hand and dicker with you on a trade, when we all assembled here at five o'clock. He could raise the boot he'd offered before. Handling the gun, he could let it go off and kill Pollard."

"But he didn't use the Luger."

"No, because after loading it he noticed you'd racked a new trophy since the day before. It was a gaudy piece, and sure to be passed from hand to hand by your friends at five o'clock. So he realized his crime would be smoother if he used it instead of the Luger."

"You're quite right, Sergeant. He'd look a deal more innocent if someone else took the gun from the rack."

"So he went to Albin's office and got a .38 cartridge. There wasn't time to get one anywhere else. He hurried back here with it, Doc, and loaded your latest trophy. That left him two chances. The Colt was the preferred chance. But in case it wasn't passed around while Pollard was present, Blower could pick his own time and use the Luger."

"All right," Joy said. "But where does it get us?"

"It gets us a loaded gun," Murphy said, "to point at Blower."

AT five that afternoon Harwood and Burlew arrived promptly. Major Jeffries strolled in, and then Neal Blower. Joy received them in his usual mood of quiet indignation against Clagle. Les Whipple and Jay Huston came in and were followed soon by Albin Loomis.

Last of all Dan Murphy appeared and he brought with him Editor Clagle of the Trumpet. "I wanta convince Clagle," Murphy explained, "that he's been doin' us an injustice."

Clagle grinned. "So he said if I'd come along he'd re-enact the crime for me."

"I did not," Murphy corrected. "I said I'd re-enact the homicide for you and show you it was an accident."

Clagle sat down and lighted a cigar. Murphy said briskly, "All right, fellows. As nearly as you can, take the same positions you had when Pollard was shot."

Blower looked askance. Then he moved closer to Jeffries by the main table. "I was standing about here."

"And I, here," Whipple said. "And I, about here," echoed Jess Harwood. The others took positions, some sitting, some standing. Murphy had coached all of them except Clagle and Blower.

"We'll just imagine Pollard's sitting in that open window," Murphy said.

Murphy turned to Burlew. "Okey, Ben. Take any gun from the rack at random and start passing it around. Just like you did the other time."

Seemingly at random, Burlew took down the loaded Luger. He knew it was loaded, the point being that Blower didn't know that Burlew knew it was loaded.

"What I call a fancy job, Doc," Burlew remarked. Handling the Luger carelessly with his finger crooked over the trigger, he let the muzzle point as by chance at Blower's head.

Murphy, alert to see the lawyer step nervously out of line, was disappointed. The man's face muscles tightened slightly, but that was all. He stood pat.

Burlew held it that way for half a minute, then passed it on to Albin

Loomis. Albin admired it briefly, letting the barrel point at Blower. It was an acid test—but still it failed to rout Blower.

Albin passed the gun on to Murphy who stood directly at Blower's elbow. Murphy crooked his finger around the trigger and let the barrel point at Blower's chest. "Not loaded, is it, Doc?" Murphy murmured.

"Hardly," Joy said. "I don't display loaded guns on an open rack."

"Snug grip," Murphy commented. He was looking at the gun, not at Blower. His finger took a tighter curl over the trigger as though to test the action. And still the lawyer didn't budge an inch. His forehead was damp, though, and strain was stamped on his face.

When he could not convincingly hold the pose any longer, Murphy gave up. All he could do now was pass the gun on to Blower.

Blower admired it, as before, letting it lie flat on the palm of his hand. Speaking casually to Clagle, Blower said, "I happened to be pointing it toward that window. So when I click the trigger like this—" Blower clicked the trigger and the Luger roared.

The bullet shattered the window and no one seemed more shocked than Blower. "Gosh!" he said. "Who loaded this gun?"

In the awkward silence Murphy knew a feeling of complete defeat. Yet he still had an uncanny sense that his own pattern had been substantially correct—as to the motive, as to the crime itself, and even as to the solution. In only some small, baffling detail had he missed his aim at Blower.

He was thinking that, when the telephone rang. Joy answered, then handed the receiver to Murphy. Murphy heard the desk man at headquarters say, "Another reply just came in on that circular of yours, Murph. I'm sending it over there to you."

But it couldn't be that, Murphy thought as he hung up. For he knew that every town on his list had already been heard from and that they all gave Blower a clear bill.

"By the way, Sergeant, I took the liberty of adding one town to your list."

This was Albin Loomis speaking, and Murphy turned to stare at him.

"I mean," Albin explained, "that Pollard must have stopped at other towns than the ones where he traded guns. For instance I noticed an Oklaco credit card among the things taken from his pockets. You know how a cross-country tourist uses one of those credit cards? By flashing it at any Oklaco station from coast to coast, he can get gas without paying cash. The filling station then sends the charge to their home office and the customer gets a bill at the end of the month."

WHILE Murphy was still blinking, Albin continued: "One of my classmates is fairly high up with the Oklaco people, so I wired him for a copy of Pollard's August statement. One town on that statement gave me a jolt, so I added it to the list—"

Albin stopped as the door opened and a policeman came in with an air-mailed letter. Murphy tore it open. The "man wanted" poster which dropped out was dated twenty years ago. On this a young man was pictured front face and in profile. Murphy read the description aloud: "Wanted: for embezzlement of a trust fund, Vincent Quinn, aged 25, an attorney, six feet tall, dark eyes, dark hair—"

"Skip the rest of it," Neal Blower extended his hands to be manacled. "I'll go quietly," he said wearily.

Albin asked, "Remember that last threat Pollard made—right in front of us all?"

"You mean about a Battle of Waterloo musket?" Murphy said.

Albin nodded. "The name was meant to high-pressure Blower. If you'll look at the postmark on that letter, you'll see why."

Murphy looked and saw that the envelope was postmarked, "Waterloo, Iowa."

The policeman clicked cuffs on Blower. Then Murphy heard Albin ring a number on the phone. Albin's voice had a new confidence as it asked, "Doin' anything tonight, Sue?"

The End



# The Countrywoman

## Grace

By GILEAN DOUGLAS

This bread we break before our little fire,  
This water in our cup  
Is served by love to quench all parched desire  
And fill the vessel of the spirit up.

## Silhouette

By ANNE MARRIOTT

The sun has drawn a silhouette,  
Dark on this smooth white wall,  
Lovelier than any artist's print  
Hung lifeless in a hall;  
Shadows of slim leaves and twigs,  
A shaken pattern made  
By the slight wind's fall and rise,  
And the fluted shade  
Of pointed leaf and petal; while  
Through the pencilled sketch  
Comes art, alive, no frame could hold  
Or smartest craftsman etch  
In darting beauty—with lithe wings  
To lift them, fast and free,  
Swift-winged shadows of glad birds  
Slip through the stencilled tree.

## On Election Day

**M**EN and women voters in Canada will go to the polls to cast their ballots on June 11. By the time this copy of *The Country Guide* is in the hands of our readers, the main issues will have become well defined, the party platforms familiar stamping ground, the candidates will be in the field and the election campaign in full swing.

At the time of writing these lines these things have not yet shaped up and many sudden and unexpected changes may occur. It is now daily, hourly expected that the complete rout of the enemy in Europe will have been declared. There may still be some sporadic fighting in Germany and our military forces will have much work to do. There will still be the tremendous tasks of occupying and administering enemy territory, the re-establishment of over-run countries, the feeding, clothing and sheltering of endless thousands of homeless, hungry people. There is still Japan to be dealt with.

Until the enemy was completely routed, we were not able to take our minds from the great task of winning the war. That singleness of purpose was necessary, if the war was not to be dismally prolonged. Beside that, all matters domestic whether of politics, finance or public welfare seemed unimportant. But no matter what happens between now and June 11, there seems no doubt but that the election campaign in the Dominion will be chiefly concerned with post-war issues. Out of the San Francisco meeting of allied statesmen now in progress will come pronouncements which will shape and color our thinking and decisions in the months to come.

The energy with which the Canadian people, both men and women, set about the prosecution of the war, the peaks of production reached in industry and agriculture shows what can be done by the people of this country, when a strong and unified national appeal is made to them. We shall need those forces of energy, courage and imagination to set and reach necessary and desirable goals in peacetime.

If parliament is to be the strong directing force it should be, it must be composed of members who have the gifts to lead, the necessary powers for decision on vital questions. Thus it comes back to the citizens of each constituency to use their ballots wisely to send the best and wisest candidate to Ottawa.

Women voters now play a full part in the decisions of the electorate. There is little, if any, distinction now between "the women's vote" and "the men's vote" and that is as it should be. The lining up of either one with a party will in a measure be determined by where the emphasis is put. Women candidates for the Dominion are conspicuous by their absence, due to the reluctance of all major parties to consider their women members anything more than working members. In voting and as members of committees women may make their contribution count.

What we shall need to guard against is a sharp reaction from the great activity of wartime, a feeling of weariness which might manifest itself in indifference to matters which are domestic. If Canada is to take the place which she has so well earned among the nations of the world, we have a great need of an

## Glancing ahead to some of the possible changes in the postwar period

By AMY J. ROE

alert, informed and active electorate. The decision we make, the ballot each one of us casts on voting day will help choose the men and women who will do much to shape the destiny of Canada in the postwar world.

## As Students Again

**I**T is said, of the soldier in this war, that he has sat more willingly at the feet of the schoolmaster, than has the soldier of any period of history. He has had to learn special skills in handling guns, tanks, ships, airplanes, signals and construction. He has had to work with new materials and gain much scientific information and in most cases learn to do so in a short space of time. Training in all branches of the service has been marked by schools and short courses. In the minds of many of the men leaving the forces, there is now a recognition of the need of possible further training to fit them into civilian life.

As we move into the postwar period we shall see many changes in the world we live in and in the institutions about us. In practically every province there are plans laid for new types of health, welfare, educational and recreational services. Perhaps the day is not so far distant when the man or woman who seeks or is asked to undertake positions on boards of administration of hospitals, schools, in the municipalities, or on community councils, will be expected to go to school again or to at least take short courses or refresher classes in that particular field of thought. Life has become very complex and there will be a great need of trained and well informed people to carry on these types of work.

## Youth on Education

**T**O estimate the needs and views of youth, the Canadian Youth Commission was set up just about two years ago. Its study covered six definite fields: (1) health and recreation; (2) education and citizenship; (3) employment and rehabilitation; (4) religion and life philosophy; (5) family life; (6) minority problems. By means of a series of Youth Hearings in the main cities across Canada, questionnaires, a Gallup poll and interviews with hundreds of young people an earnest endeavor was made to have young people, individuals working for and with them to express views concerning their problems and possible solutions.

A summary of the first draft report on Education was recently presented by Dr. Fred McNally, Deputy Minister of Education for Alberta:

Results show that youth is not satisfied with the type of education they are getting. While opinion varies in different parts of Canada, here are six basic points on which young people are unanimous. They want:

1. School leaving age raised to 18 (17 in Quebec).
2. Average annual minimum salary of teachers raised from \$782 to \$1,200.
3. Vocational guidance schools.
4. Medical and dental examinations and services in schools.
5. Public assistance to students who need it for the continuation of their education.
6. Federal assistance to the provinces to equalize the educational provision of all Canadian children.

Young people want the best teachers money can employ. They are asking boldly for good buildings and adequate equipment; for health education; for national interest and investment in education to ensure equality of opportunity as between the pioneer settler's child and the city industrialist's child.

They believe the most effective way to teach the Canadian way of life is by improving economic and living conditions for all Canadians.

They want freedom to follow interests and aptitudes and to omit courses of no direct utility or appeal. They want better courses in business training and in home economics. In rural areas they advocate more instruction in soils, animal care and breeding, practical field work, accounting.

The experts in the field of education after examining these requests agree unanimously that:

"The best facilities we now have in the most favored communities must be extended to all Canadian children everywhere.

"Teaching must be made so attractive that the

ablest of our youth will adopt it as a profession.

"More attention must be paid to health of school children.

"Curricula must be geared that each child may be fitted to make a maximum contribution to society.

"Better school buildings are needed with programs integrated with the life of the community.

"Federal government should share in providing funds for these reforms."

In regard to preparation for teaching it is pointed out in the report that nearly five out of six Canadian teachers receive only one year of Normal training. "In 1940 there were only 8,911 university teachers among the 50,595 teachers in the eight English speaking provinces. There are about 71,770 teachers in Canada. Taking them as a group, we find that:

Seventy-five per cent or 55,838 receive less than \$1,223 per year.

Fifty per cent or 35,885 receive less than \$782 per year.

Twenty-five per cent or 17,942 receive less than \$537 per year.

"If we range all the salaries of Canada's teachers in order of value, the middle one is \$782 per year, or \$15 per week, and half the teachers of Canada receive less than that. In the report \$1,200 is proposed as a minimum for a teacher with Grade XII standing, which is low when compared with the pay of postmen, firemen and policemen.

"As to where the money is to come from the answer is: from the same place that the bombers, tanks, guns and battleships are now coming from—out of the full employment of the people. It is recognized that:

"A uniform standard of education is needed. That local control should be maintained.

"It is proposed that costs should be distributed as follows: local 50 per cent; provincial 25 per cent; federal 25 per cent. Where 25 per cent would absorb an unreasonable amount of the provincial budget, federal aid should be increased."

## Letter to an Architect

**T**HERE is a desire on the part of many farm people to have a share in the designing of a new house or remodelling of an old one. Yet in this field they are likely to be rank amateurs, as the experience of house planning may come to them only once in a lifetime. There have been many mistakes in home building such as: the too-large or the too-small house; rooms not well designed for the purpose they are intended to serve; inadequate storage space for food, clothing and other possessions; an exterior lacking in balance and beauty.

Each prospective home owner must have a definite and clear idea of how much he is prepared to spend, how many rooms he wants, the type of heating plant, plumbing, electric installation, and whether the whole is to be finished right off or some part left to a future date for completion as finances permit.

The services of a trained architect are needed. At the present time there is a dearth of good architects, and certainly in this country, a decided lack of architects experienced in designing farm dwellings. An architect is a professional man who has spent many years, at considerable expense, to get his training. He depends for his livelihood upon the amount of work for which he is paid. In the past there has not been much demand for special designs for farm houses. The approach to the architect is usually through the company selling building supplies. You take your problem now to the agent of the nearest lumber yard and he forwards your request for plans and blueprints to the company for which he works. Make no mistake in thinking that plans are "free." The architect's fee or salary must be paid by someone, and unless there is a separate fee charged and paid, the cost is covered in the building supplies or the contractor's price. It is a fee justly charged.

It would be interesting to know just what problems of home planning, building and remodelling are occupying the minds of western farm people today. For this purpose, we are opening a letter contest on the subject: An Open Letter to an Architect, and ask our readers to discuss the ideas upon which they would most like an architect's advice. The letter should be written in pen and ink or typed on one side of the sheet only and not exceed 500 words. It should be in our hands by July 1, 1945. Free advice will not be furnished. Any letters accepted for publication will be paid for at our usual rates and prizes of \$5.00, \$3.00 and \$2.00 will be paid for the three best. Address letters to *The Countrywoman*, in care of *The Country Guide*.



# Foods, Fads and Fancies

By DORIS J. McFADDEN

## By habit and example food patterns are set up in the home and play an important part in good nutrition

**W**HEN a child develops fancies or refuses to eat it may be very difficult to maintain a well-balanced daily diet. With the advancing knowledge of nutrition and increasing understanding of its meaning and importance in our daily lives, more and more mothers are realizing the necessity of an adequate and balanced diet for their children. It is one thing, though, to supply such a daily diet, and quite another to see that the child actually gets it.

First of all what is an adequate diet? Once a child has outgrown the bottle stage he should have the following every day:

**Milk**—one and one-half pints or more. This includes the amount taken in soups, puddings and on cereals as well as what he drinks.

**Vegetables**—one serving of freshly cooked potatoes, one serving of a yellow or green vegetable and one or more servings of other vegetables.

**Fruits**—one serving of citrus or tomatoes or their juices and one or more servings of another fruit either cooked or raw.

**Meat, fish, poultry and sometimes** mature beans, peas, soybeans, lentils or peanuts as a substitute—one or more servings.

**Eggs**—at least three or four a week.

**Cereals**—one serving of a whole grain cereal, preferably a cooked rather than a prepared one.

**Bread**—one or more slices of a whole grain or enriched-flour bread with each meal.

**Sugar, molasses, sorghum syrup or cane syrup** daily.

**Butter (or oleomargarine with added vitamin A)**—three to five tablespoons daily.

**Vitamin D** daily either in the form of fish-liver-oil or in vitamin D enriched milk (irradiated milk).

This list is based on Canada's Food Rules. Remember that this is just the recommended minimum. No method has yet been devised for measuring the growth possibilities of the individual child so be sure that your child gets at least this amount and let his appetite decide on how much more.

It is quite possible for your family's diet to comply with these rules and still be building up fancies. This happens when mother is too busy or for some other reason doesn't have time to plan menus ahead of time. Then a definite set of food habits appears in the whole family. This will not prove so much of a problem as long as the family eats at home. However, once your child leaves home he will have difficulty in obtaining just what he wants when he wants it and may then start doing without.

A well-known authority, Dr. Clara Davis, conducted a very interesting experiment on children's eating habits. Dr. Davis took a number of children when they were weaned and allowed them free choice in what they ate. However they were supplied with natural foods only and a minimum amount of cooking of any kind was used. The only "prepared" food, that is a food from a combination of "natural" foods, used was bread. At first each child dipped into every food, but soon developed an eating "pattern." The food intake of each child was carefully measured and computed over a period of years and it was found that in each case the child's appetite had dictated an adequate and balanced diet which supplied all his or her nutritional needs.

Many people wonder why it is necessary for us to lay so much stress on good nutrition when our forefathers got along all right without any of our knowledge on the subject. In the first place, they didn't get along as well as we do. We are, on the average, larger and stronger

and we live longer. Then they did not have all our fancy foods and, as Dr. Davis' experiment proves, when our food is in the natural state and not camouflaged with seasonings, sauces and extravagant cooking processes, our appetite indicated what to eat. Our ancestors ate what was available without any fussy notions or fads.

The wisest method is to prevent fancies developing. Correcting bad habits is tedious and slow and requires much time and patience. To guard against these difficulties there are many things that need to be watched. One of the most important is the meal-time "atmosphere." We are all sensitive to tension and strain but children are more so than adults. It is essential that meal-time be one of happy comradeship with an absence of bickerings or "scenes." It is also unwise to discuss or even bring up subjects which the children cannot understand such as the family financial problems or the neighborhood gossip.

Wise parents will also avoid coaxing or forcing their child to eat. If he has trouble with manipulation, help him to eat but do not beg him to take "just one more bite for Mummy." He should be taking all his bites for himself. When his appetite stops or dawdling starts, stop handing him food. If he has not eaten sufficient food, do not show any anxiety. A normal healthy child may refuse to eat to gain attention. We all like attention don't we? If he finds that refusing to eat brings him into the limelight, then he will quite likely refuse to eat. When this happens acquiesce with an attitude of friendly indifference and let him go hungry. But no snacks or piecing before the next meal. As a result, he will be uncomfortably hungry and will not have gained the focus of attention. Therefore in the future he will feel that since it doesn't pay not to, he might just as well eat.

Children often take advantage of being helped with their eating. As soon as his interest and progress stop and dawdling starts, it is time for the food supply to stop. No healthy child will go hungry unless it pays him dividends to do so.

A good idea is to have a set amount of time for a meal, say 30 to 40 minutes. This also works with older children who have formed the habit of "bolting" their food in order to get out to play. If they have to sit there that long anyhow, then there is no point in rushing. Neither is there any use in dawdling as the food will be quietly, but firmly and without compromise, removed when the time is up.

Children are great mimics and if you don't like a certain food your child, upon discovering this, will quite probably dislike it too. He may never have tasted it but that is beside the point. He won't like it when he does.

Be very careful not to over-serve. A heaped plate which is obviously beyond his capacity is discouraging. Instead, serve a small amount and encourage second helpings. Make a clean plate your goal (you'll have to clean your plate too!) but be sure that you are not asking the impossible.

Children are also sensitive to such things as color combinations in their foods and their dishes. Adults learn to overlook such things to a great extent but an unattractive appearing meal just doesn't "look good" to a child.

Young children are quite susceptible

to flavor variations, and to strong flavors. When preparing the food try to keep your methods constant so that the flavor of a food does not vary from one time to the next. When introducing a new method of cooking, warn the child that this is a "new kind of carrot" or beets or whatever it is, and then treat it like a new food. Children prefer to repeat the same flavors however and not to have new ones introduced often. Also they prefer bland flavors, that is unseasoned foods, milk puddings instead of rich pies and pastries, etc., until they have been taught to like such "civilized" foods.

When new foods are introduced into the diet, serve a very small portion the first time. Take it for granted that he will like it and expect it to be eaten. As the taste for it grows, increase the serving. If a food is rejected the first time, remove it without any discussion and serve it in a more palatable form next time.

Many children gag on peas and beans and such. If they do, these foods should be served with a sauce or mashed into a puree. Some consistencies also gag them and this should be watched. Sauces and puddings should be fairly "thin" and very smooth, but not too thin to be palatable.

When your child is learning to eat solid foods teach him how to chew by getting him to imitate an exaggerated pantomime. Solid foods should be cut in

easily handled sizes but not small enough for the child to gag on the pieces. Any directions given while he is learning should be clear, concise and positive. Say "Eat, then talk," rather than "I told you to stop talking."

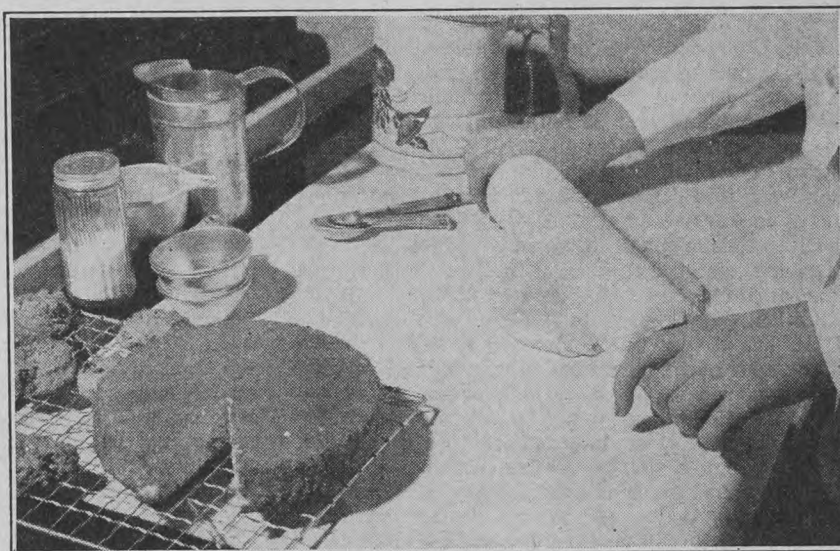
Never attempt to deceive your child by putting medicine in with his food or giving a rejected food a false name. He'll be smart enough to catch on and will either flatly refuse that food in the future or he may not trust you to prepare it for him. If this has happened try letting him prepare it for himself until he once more enjoys eating it.

Besides all these possibilities, feeding problems also arise out of physical difficulties. Children who are not getting enough rest or who are getting it irregularly are more susceptible to irritants and notions. If it is possible, arrange to have your child playing quiet games or take a short rest just before eating.

A very common cause of fads and fancies is constipation. A healthy child with a well regulated schedule and diet should not be constipated, and if he is, a physician should be consulted at once.

Your goal should be to encourage your child to enjoy eating and to have good food habits, not just to get food into him. See that he has plenty of healthy outdoor exercise to create appetite and no physical "ailments." Then provide him with the proper food and a well regulated schedule and let his appetite decide. If your child persistently refuses to eat hungrily, consult a physician.

Remember that hunger is always the best sauce and that eating must be spontaneous for lasting results.



Select utensils carefully and arrange materials to simplify baking day tasks.

## Baking Day Tactics

Practical schemes for getting things done

By MARGARET M. SPEECHLY

**A**SK any woman and she'll tell you it's not the baking she minds, it's the aftermath, the pile of dishes to be waded through at the end. How to cut down the clean-up is the burning question.

It all starts before operations begin, possibly while you are relaxing on the couch for a few minutes. The more experienced you are, the more you make it a habit to plan in advance exactly how you intend to do things. Final result—less fatigue and fewer dishes.

First, decide what is to be baked in order to round out the meats, vegetables, fruits and other foods on the menu. At the back of all this is the need to have a reserve of puddings, pies, cake or cookies so you can put on a meal under nearly any circumstances. You are sure to have worked out a variety of baking tactics with this in mind.

### Try These Short Cuts

Next, scheme how to get through the work in the easiest way, what utensils

you will need—and how few. You can do a lot with a bowl and a mixing spoon; especially if you have in readiness crocks of baking mixes—the dry ingredients for pastry and baking powder biscuits. These are real time-savers since one measuring operation does for several batches, and the clean-up is greatly reduced.

When ready to start, begin with the pastry and in no time you can turn out three or four double-crust pies, some shells, and turn-overs—or whatever your scheme calls for. A good pastry-maker adds just enough water to the dry ingredients so there are no crumbs left. The bowl is then ready for the next step.

Maybe you intend to make suet puddings or any other steamed mixture, or to use the biscuit mix which is good either baked or steamed. Use a scraper or flexible blade to remove the last bit of dough and the bowl is ready again.

With many cakes and most cookies you

Turn to page 70



What every housewife  
should know...

## about SUGAR FOR CANNING



For tasty, nourishing and economical winter desserts, most Canadian housewives will again do some preserving this year... jams, jellies and all kinds of fresh fruits..

Sugar is still very scarce. We must continue to conserve our supplies.

This year, the allowance for home canning will be the same as in 1944—ten pounds per person. Be sure to use your ration sparingly.

### HOW TO GET SUGAR FOR CANNING

Instead of special home canning sugar coupons, twenty extra preserves coupons in Ration Book No. 5 are being made available for the purchase of sugar for canning.

These coupons are good for half a pound of sugar each or the stated value in commercial preserves, for they are the same as any of your preserves coupons.

You may use any other valid preserves coupons to purchase sugar, also at half a pound each. No exchange is necessary. Your grocer will accept any valid preserves coupons when you purchase sugar for canning. There are now only two kinds of coupons for sugar. The regular sugar coupon, good for one pound of sugar; and the preserves coupon, worth half a pound of sugar.

### SUGAR FOR CANNING COUPON CALENDAR

**REGULAR**

March 15..41, 42  
April 19..45, 46  
May 17..47, 48

**EXTRA**

43, 44  
49, 50  
51, 52  
53, 54  
55, 56

June 21..57, P1  
July 19..P2, P3

.....  
P4, P5  
P6, P7  
P8, P9  
P10, P11  
P12, P13

For the balance of the year, two "p" coupons for preserves will become good each month.

**P11** **P10** **P1**

**P12** **P9** **P2**

**P13** **P8** **P3**

**P7** **P4**

**P6** **P5**

**53** **52** **43** **42**

**54** **51** **44** **41**

**55** **50** **45**

**56** **49** **46**

**57** **48** **47**

**P11** **P10** **P1**

**P12** **P9** **P2**

**P13** **P8** **P3**

**P7** **P4**

**P6** **P5**

#### USE ONLY AS REQUIRED

The twenty extra preserves coupons for sugar for canning will remain valid until declared invalid by the Ration Administration. You do not have to use them immediately. You will be given plenty of notice of their expiry date.

#### GUARD YOUR RATION BOOK

If you lose your ration book, the extra preserves coupons which have already been declared valid will not be replaced. It is up to each consumer to look after his or her ration book.

### RATION ADMINISTRATION

THE WARTIME PRICES AND TRADE BOARD

**SUGAR IS SCARCE — USE IT SPARINGLY**

CLIP THIS CALENDAR FOR READY REFERENCE

CLIP THIS CALENDAR FOR READY REFERENCE





**LOOK—  
WONDERFUL BREAD!**

Set this morning with Hi-Do . . . hot bread and rolls for the noon meal. Stays fresh without refrigeration. Every package dated for your Protection. Get a supply of Hi-Do Fast Rising Yeast at your Grocer's to-day.

4 packages for 15 cents.

**BEST YEAST LTD.**  
THOROLD, ONT. — LIVERPOOL, N.S. 1-45

**Hi-DO YEAST**  
FAST RISING

**Keeps WITHOUT REFRIGERATION!**

## Here's a *SENSIBLE* way to relieve *distress of 'periodic'* **FEMALE WEAKNESS**

with its nervous tension  
weak, tired cranky feelings

● Have you at such times noticed yourself feeling nervous, "dragged out," irritable, a bit blue—due to functional periodic disturbances?

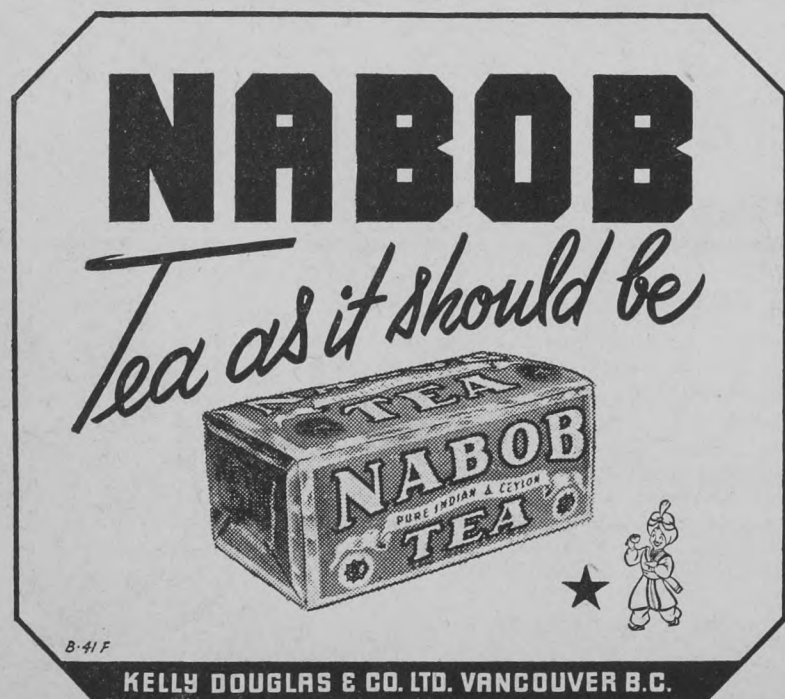
Then don't delay, try Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound to relieve such symptoms. Pinkham's Compound is one of the most effective medicines for this purpose.

Pinkham's Compound is what is known as a *uterine sedative* because it has a soothing effect on one of woman's most important organs.



Pinkham's Compound is made from wholesome roots and herbs (plus Vitamin B<sub>1</sub>). Here's a medicine that **HELPS NATURE**. Just see if you're not delighted with results! Follow label directions.

**Lydia E. Pinkham's VEGETABLE COMPOUND**



**NABOB**

*Tea as it should be*

**NABOB TEA**  
PURE INDIAN & CEYLON

**KELLY DOUGLAS & CO. LTD. VANCOUVER B.C.**

## Apple Ideas

In Spring when appetites lag and there is less variety in food, the apple helps out

By JANE PERRY

IN the spring a "young man's fancy turns to . . ." and the housewife's mind is occupied with thoughts on how to keep monotony out of her menus. Fresh vegetables are getting to be a real problem and, for most of us, except for the citrus types, fresh fruits are non-existent. The remaining standby is the Canadian apple and even it is out of season.

The out-of-season apple is not tasty for using raw and by this time of year families are beginning to show boredom at the sight of old-fashioned applesauce and ordinary baked apples. Apple desserts are in need of new life and fresh ideas.

Apples may also play a role in planning the first course. Besides their possibilities in salads they lend themselves readily to being served as a hot "vegetable." Have you ever tried baking apples around the roast like you often do with your potatoes? Many people are fond of fried apple rings with their meat course. Next time you fry apple rings try dipping them in a beaten egg and then in bread-crumbs or salted flour before frying.

### Savory Baked Apples

Apples      Vinegar  
Sausage meat      Ground cloves  
Sugar

Wash and core the apples and scoop out about half the pulp. Stuff the resultant hollow with sausage meat and arrange the apples in a baking dish. Add sufficient water to prevent burning but be careful not to add too much. Bake in a slow oven (300 degrees Fahr.) for about an hour. Serve with the following:

Measure the pulp scooped out of the apples and add about 1/3 as much sugar. Simmer until the apples are cooked, stirring to prevent them from burning. To every cup of pulp add 2 tablespoons vinegar and 1/8 teaspoon ground cloves. Pour over the stuffed apples and serve hot.

### Sausage, Cabbage and Apples

3/4 lb. sausages or 2 T. brown sugar  
sausage meat      1/2 tsp. salt  
4 tart apples      1 T. vinegar  
3 c. shredded cabbage

Brown the sausage on both sides. If sausage meat is used, shape into little cakes before frying. Pare, core and dice the apples and combine with the cabbage, sugar and salt. Arrange in a greased baking dish and pour the vinegar over the top. Place the sausage on top, cover and bake in a medium hot oven (350 degrees Fahr.) until the vegetables are tender (about 30 minutes). Remove cover and bake 10 minutes longer.

### Navy Bean and Apple Casserole

2 c. dried navy beans      1/2 c. molasses  
1 1/2 tsp. salt      1/4 lb. salt pork  
3 c. diced apple

Wash beans and soak overnight in cold water. The next morning heat to boiling and cook covered until tender—about one hour. Drain and save the cooking water. Combine beans, salt, apple, molasses and 2 cups of the cooking liquid in a greased casserole. Bake, covered, in a slow oven (300 degrees Fahr.) for about one and one-half hours. If they become dry add more of the cooking liquid. This makes six to eight servings.

### Standard Applesauce

Select a variety of apple that cooks quickly. Wash, core and slice but do not pare. Cook in a covered pan with just enough water to keep from burning. When tender and transparent, force through a collander and add a few grains of salt. Sweeten to taste with sugar, honey or syrup.

### Baked Applesauce Custard

3 eggs      1/2 tsp. vanilla  
1/4 c. sugar, honey or 1 1/2 c. hot milk  
syrup      1/4 c. hot applesauce  
1/4 tsp. salt

Beat the eggs slightly and add the sweetening, salt and vanilla. Combine the hot milk and applesauce and add to the egg mixture. Turn into custard cups or a baking dish and set in a pan of hot water. Bake in a medium hot oven (350 degrees Fahr.) until a silver knife inserted in the centre comes out clean. Cool and serve with cream.

### Apple Snow Pudding

3 egg whites      1/4 tsp. vanilla  
4-5 T. granulated 1/4 c. hot applesauce  
sugar

Beat the egg whites until stiff and gradually beat in the sugar. Add the vanilla to the applesauce and fold into the beaten whites. Pile in a serving dish or in individual dishes, chill and serve with a custard sauce or with cream.

### Applesauce Cake Filling

1 egg or 2 egg yolks      2 T. granulated sugar  
2 tsp. lemon juice      1 c. applesauce

Beat the egg or egg yolks slightly and add the lemon juice and sugar. Combine with the applesauce and cook over boiling water until thickened. Cool and spread on the cake. Spices may be added with the sugar if desired.

### Apple Icing

1 egg white      1 medium-sized sour  
3/4 c. granulated sugar      apple  
1/4 tsp. salt

Beat the egg white until it stands up in peaks. Gradually beat in the sugar and salt. Stir in the grated pulp of the apple. Add a little at a time as it is grated to avoid it turning brown, then beat with a rotary beater until the icing is stiff. Spread on the cake and chill. This icing is better if used the day it is made but keeps fairly well if stored in a moist, cold place.

### Apple Graham Crisp

4 medium-sized apples      10 Graham crackers  
Juice of 1/2 lemon      1/2 tsp. cinnamon  
1/2 c. raisins      1/4 tsp. salt  
3 T. honey or sugar      1/4 c. butter or shortening  
1/4 c. boiling water

Pare and core the apples and slice thin in a baking dish. Add the lemon juice and raisins. Combine the honey or sugar and the boiling water and pour over the fruit. Crush the graham crackers and combine with the cinnamon and salt. Melt the fat and add to the cracker mixture. Sprinkle the crackers over the fruit and bake in a slow oven (300 degrees Fahr.) for about 45 minutes. Serve hot or cold with cream or custard sauce.

### Apple Ginger Crisp

Substitute ginger snaps for graham crackers in the above recipe.

### Apple Gingerbread

Pare, core and quarter tart apples and cook slightly in a very little water. Turn into a greased baking dish and sprinkle lightly with brown sugar or honey. Pour on any gingerbread mixture and bake. Cut in squares and serve with cream or a pudding sauce.

### Upside Down Cake

Pare, core and slice tart apples and arrange in a layer in the bottom of a greased baking dish. Sprinkle with brown sugar or molasses and any desired spice, and dot with butter. Pour on cottage pudding or light cake batter and bake in a medium oven (350 degrees Fahr.). Turn upside down on to a serving platter and serve with pudding sauce or custard sauce.



## HABACURE.. for Home Curing

SECURE FROM YOUR DEALER

**SERVE  
ALWAYS**



FROM YOUR  
NEAREST  
GROCER



FG5-2

A HUDSON'S BAY COMPANY PRODUCT

## A Business Training IN YOUR OWN HOME

Study: Shorthand, Typewriting, Bookkeeping, Accountancy, or any business subject, by mail. Oldest and most successful in Canada. Write for full particulars. Dept. H.S.

DOMINION BUSINESS COLLEGE, WINNIPEG

## BLANKETS AND WOOL BATTS

Send us your  
SOFT WOOLLEN RAGS OR WOOL  
and we will make them into high quality goods.  
All washing, carding, spinning and weaving is done  
in our own mill. We specialise in prompt delivery.  
Prices and other specifications upon request.

GOLDEN FLEECE WOOLLEN MILLS LTD.  
MAGRATH, ALBERTA

## Ladies, Gentlemen

We are still at your service. Write for low price  
list. Prompt service. Standard Distributors, Box 72,  
Regina, Sask.

**Millions  
KEEP IT  
HANDY**



● For seventy-five years, three generations of Canadians have relied on "Vaseline" Petroleum Jelly. It relieves the pain of cuts, burns and bruises. Helps guard against infection. Soothes irritated and chapped skin and eases sore throat. Millions keep it handy as a family "stand-by" with over 100 uses in the home.

Jars 10¢, 15¢, 25¢ — Tubes 20¢, 25¢

**Vaseline**  
TRADE MARK  
PETROLEUM JELLY

## Soup Garnishes

**D**O you use soup garnishes? Perhaps you think that you do not but it is more than likely that you add some type of garnish to heighten its appeal. The most common garnish is the soda-biscuit or cracker without which soup is incomplete to many people. But doesn't the eternal cracker seem unimaginative to you? Why not bring new interest to the soup-pot by serving croutons instead?

To make croutons cut stale bread into 1-3 inches slices and remove crusts. Spread with butter or bacon drippings, cut into cubes or strips of any fancy shapes and bake in the oven until delicately browned. If preferred you may fry the bread in deep fat, or sauté in just enough fat to keep them from burning. The croutons may be served in a separate dish or dropped into the soup at the time of serving. This, by the way, is an excellent way to use up stale bread. Cheese croutons are a tasty variation and take no more time to prepare. Spread the bread with cheese before browning or use thin slices of fresh bread, spread with cheese, roll, fasten with a toothpick and brown as above.

A quick and easy change from crackers is potato chips. They may be served plain or with a dab of creamed cheese on each. Then too there are various types of little salted, crisp crackers on the market which may be served plain or with cheese.

Another idea is to use your scraps of pastry, especially puff pastry. Shape the pastry into fancy shapes or strips and fry in deep fat, or bake in a very hot oven until browned.

Cooked tapioca, either pearl or quick-cooking, macaroni rings, noodles, or spaghetti as well as vegetables cut in fancy shapes may be used to garnish clear soups. And for a really novel touch pop a little popcorn on to the soup just as you serve it.

For cream soups slightly salt whipped cream but do not sweeten it. Serve a small amount on each bowl of soup. If desired, finely grated cheese or a little purée of cooked pimento may be folded into the cream before serving.

Poached egg yolks add eye-appeal to a bowl of cream soup. Drop whole yolks into boiling salted water or soup and cook until they are slightly thickened. Lift out and serve one yolk in each bowl of soup. Use the egg whites for making angel cake or meringues.

These suggestions do not take much time in preparation but do add a novel touch to a standard dish. If you have a little extra time to spend on preparation and wish to really dress up your soup for company try some of these. They are not difficult to make.

### Fritter Beans

1 egg  $\frac{3}{4}$  tsp. salt  
2 T. milk  $\frac{1}{2}$  c. flour

Beat the egg until very light. Add the other ingredients and blend thoroughly. Put through a colander or pastry tube into deep fat and fry until brown; drain on brown paper. Serve floating on the soup.

### Egg Balls

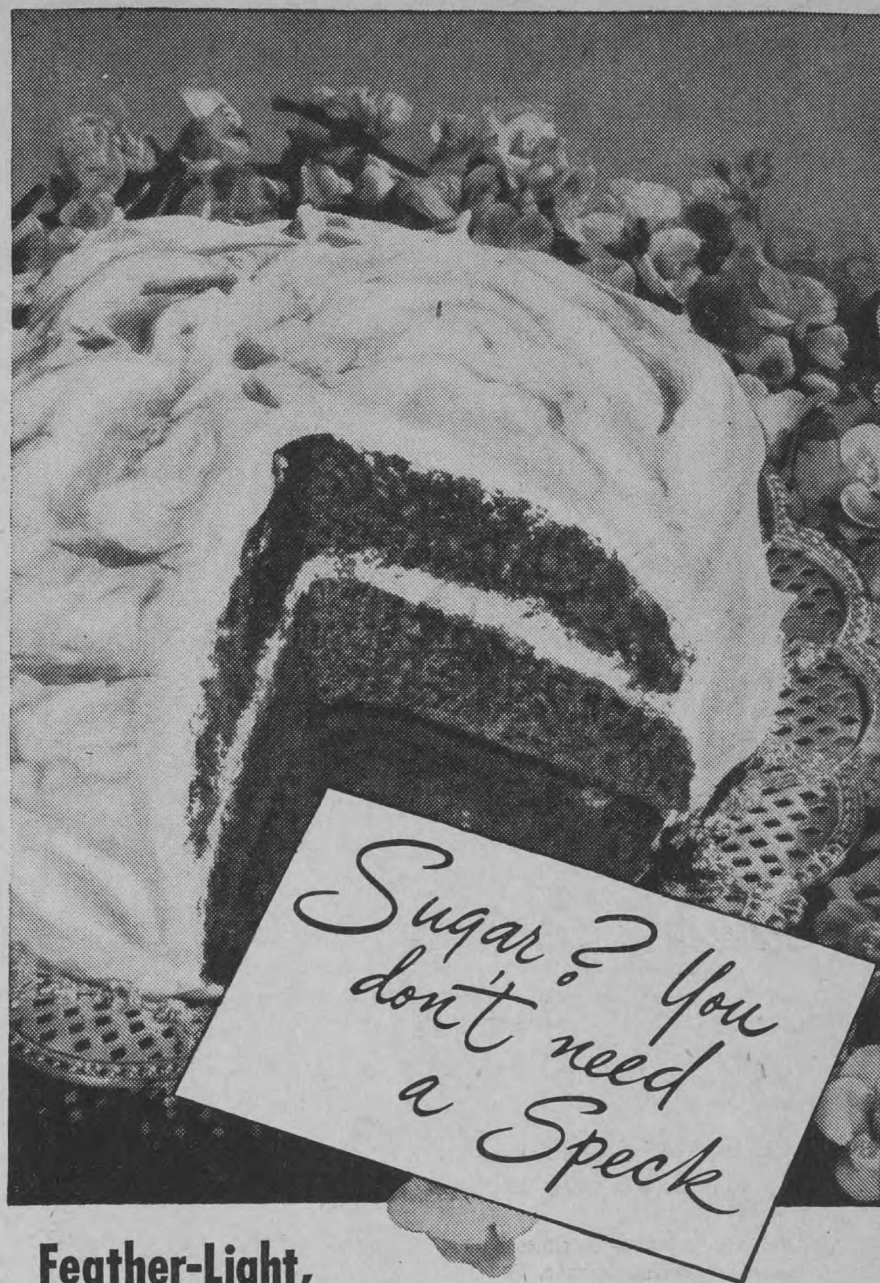
2 hard cooked eggs Few grains cayenne  
1 raw egg yolk or  $\frac{1}{2}$  tsp. finely chopped  
1 T. heavy cream parsley if desired  
 $\frac{1}{4}$  tsp. salt

Rub the hard-cooked yolks through a sieve. Chop the whites finely and combine all the ingredients. Shape into small balls and poach in boiling salted water or soup stock.

### Yolk Custard

3 egg yolks Few grains salt  
3 T. milk

Beat the yolks slightly, add the milk and salt. Pour into a small buttered cup, place in a pan of hot water and bake in a medium hot oven (350 degrees



## Feather-Light, Delicious Devil's Food Cake Made with MAGIC

● A praise-winner — and a sugar-shunner! Magic's creamy-rich Devil's Food Cake is downright delicious proof that you don't need sugar to bake a luscious cake.

You *do* need Magic Baking Powder, though, to help give your cake the superfine texture... the full delicious flavor that makes your family say, "m-m, that's good!" 3 generations of Canadian homemakers have used Magic to assure perfect results in all baked dishes.

Don't take chances—always bake with Magic. Costs less than 1¢ per average baking.

### MAGIC DEVIL'S FOOD CAKE

$\frac{1}{2}$ cup shortening	$1\frac{3}{4}$ cups sifted all purpose flour
$\frac{1}{2}$ cup molasses	1 tsp. vanilla
2 eggs, well beaten	$\frac{1}{2}$ tsp. Magic Baking Soda
2 sqs. unsweetened chocolate, melted	$\frac{1}{2}$ tsp. salt
	1 cup milk
	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ tsps. Magic Baking Powder

Cream shortening then beat in molasses and eggs. Stir in chocolate and vanilla. Sift dry ingredients then add alternately with the milk. Bake in 2 greased and floured 8" layer cake pans in 350°F. oven 20 min. or until done.

**SUGARLESS ICING:** Combine 1 egg white and  $\frac{3}{4}$  cup corn syrup in top of double boiler. Cook over rapidly boiling water 7 min. beating continuously with egg beater. Remove from heat; beat until mixture stands in peaks. Frost cake.

MADE IN  
CANADA





There is nothing to Equal

# OGILVIE FLOUR

FOR BREAD, CAKES AND PASTRY



**Spring Salads are so good with Christie's Premium Sodas CRISP!**

Crisp to bite... flaky texture... oven-fresh flavor—that's Christie's Premium Soda Crackers—perfect partners for

Cheese • Beverages  
Soups • Spreads

At your grocer's ask for Christie's.

CB-345W

**Your Victory Bonds**

are the best investment in the world today, an investment in peace and prosperity.

They will earn money for you as long as you keep them—at double the rate of bank interest.

They are good as actual money, and can be immediately turned into cash if the necessity arises.

You are simply LENDING your money to Canada. Canada will pay it back, in full, on the date named in your bonds.

**Put Your Money to WORK for Canada and Yourself!**

There is no safer way, no better way to take care of your savings than to buy Victory Bonds—and hold on to them.

THE T. EATON CO. LIMITED  
WINNIPEG CANADA

**"Invest in the Best"**  
**Buy**  
**VICTORY BONDS**

Fahr.) until firm. Cool, remove from cup and cut into small fancy shapes.

#### White Custard

3 egg whites  
3 T. cream

Few grains salt

Beat the egg white slightly, add the cream and salt and bake the same as the yolk custard. Cool and serve as above.

#### Royal Custard

Make either yolk or white custard or a plain custard using clear soup or soup stock for the liquid. Serve the same as yolk custard.

#### Marrow Balls

2 T. marrow from  
centre of soup  
bone  
1 egg  
4 T. cracker dust

1 tsp. finely chopped  
parsley  
¼ tsp. salt  
½ tsp. pepper  
½ tsp. nutmeg

Work the marrow until creamy. Beat the egg slightly and add the marrow, then combine with the remaining ingredients. Let stand several hours if possible. Shape into small balls and cook 10 minutes in boiling salted water or soup.

#### Fish Force meat

¼ c. fine dry bread crumbs  
¼ c. milk  
¾ c. raw, boned fish  
or flaked cooked fish  
1 egg  
Few grains salt

Cook the bread and milk to a paste. Force the fish through a food chopper, combine with the well beaten egg and work until smooth. Blend in the paste, season with the salt, shape into small balls and cook in boiling salted water or soup. Bass, halibut, pickerel, salmon, or shellfish are the most suitable types of fish.

#### Chicken or Veal Force meat

½ c. fine dry bread crumbs  
½ c. milk  
2 T. butter  
1 egg white  
¾ c. breast raw chicken or ½ lb. raw veal  
Salt  
Cayenne  
Nutmeg

Cook the bread and milk to a paste and add the butter. Beat the egg white stiff and fold in the paste. Force the meat through a fine food chopper, season and add to the other ingredients. Shape into balls and cook in boiling salted water or soup.

## BAKING DAY TACTICS

Continued from page 66

can skip the egg beater entirely—just break in one egg at a time and beat the mixture with the spoon. You can cut corners still further by keeping one measure for dry ingredients and another for liquids during the entire baking program.

Of course the above sequence is only one example of getting through a lot of baking in the shortest order with the least possible clean-up. You will have your own specialties and time-savers, but it is worth while looking for quicker ways of doing things. Are your recipes streamlined? Some take far too much time and too many tools. Discard recipes that add to your toil. Keep the best where they can be reached in a moment, not in some scribbler or cook-book.

#### Save Yourself Work

Are your methods up to date? Rolling cookies takes too much time. Just drop the mixture or form in a roll and slice after chilling. For a special occasion roll bits of dough between the palms and press flat with a fork. This is a job one of the older children can do, while you get on with something else.

You can make quick work of biscuits by rolling the dough to fit the pan and dividing it when cooked. You can skip using a cutter by knifing the dough into squares, triangles or diamonds. This leaves no scraps to be re-kneaded.

Another way to gain speed is to keep the baking equipment and supplies near where you will be using them. Group the utensils most often in use to save reaching and rummaging in cupboards. This also has the effect of speeding up the put-away. From time to time check up the location of utensils as better ideas occur to you. Industries pay handsome salaries to experts for doing these very things. Why not use similar tactics ourselves?

As a part of this campaign to save toil, consider your baking tins. For some things no greasing at all is required, so why bother? A tube pan, a favorite for sponge and angel cakes should never be greased. The delicate batter requires something to cling to in order to rise to its full height. If the pan is oiled the mixture keeps slipping and is liable to be undersized.

Cookie sheets and muffin pans in good condition seldom need greasing. Just warm them and rub with waxed paper. This gives the surface a high polish from which the food can easily be re-

moved. Of course this doesn't work if a brown gummy film has been allowed to collect.

With most types of cookies, washing up is simplified if you remove them as soon as possible to a rack. If they stand until cool more crumbs stick to the surface. To remove stray crumbs rub with a soft paper while still warm. Then use waxed paper to re-fill.

For certain foods greasing is unavoidable. The neatest and simplest way is to keep a jar or tin for the fat and to apply it with a pastry brush. Choose a brush at least an inch and a half wide, with well set bristles. A small, narrow brush is not worth having because it takes so many strokes to cover the surface.

Warm the fat and the pan. This allows you to apply a thin film. Heavy greasing produces a gummy film that complicates the clean-up, and is wasteful. Once you try a brush you will never go back to a piece of paper or a feather or any other make-shift. The brush is quick and efficient and your fingers do not get messy. Use it on casseroles and baking dishes before putting food in the oven. It makes washing up easier.

So does the right sort of fat. If salted, it burns easily and is hard to remove. Butter of course is out of the question not only on account of rationing but because it scorches easily. Lard or clarified drippings or chicken fat are the best or you can combine a soft fat with a firmer one. Suet or mutton tallow are too hard.

Keep the brush and the container in good condition by washing regularly. First wipe with soft paper. Then wash in mild suds, rinse and dry thoroughly. Never dissolve the grease with soda or other alkali as this will ruin the bristles.

#### Work You Can Skip

You can skip a lot of toil by having the oven temperature just right. Intense heat dries out and burns food and makes the pans much harder to clean. Do you realize that meats roasted at moderate temperatures are more juicy than if done in a sizzling hot oven? You get more slices per pound when the oven is around 325 degrees Fahr. than when the heat soars to 450 or higher. Just think of the losses that could occur across Canada if meat were habitually cooked at high temperatures!

More than that; if juices and fat become cooked on to the pan the work of cleaning up is twice as hard. And where is the person who enjoys struggling with charred grease on the inside of the oven? You can skip a lot of toil if you regulate temperatures to suit the food.

In practically all baking you get higher quality with less effort by controlling the heat. Baked apples or fruit pies boil over easily in a hot oven. This



## PLYMOUTH

THE ROPE YOU CAN TRUST

# Here Go 10,000 Pairs of NYLON Stockings

LOOK TO THE SKY for one reason you can't buy Nylon stockings! Towing wartime gliders required special rope with extra elasticity and strength. Plymouth—with 120 years of rope engineering experience—produced a new glider towrope from Nylon. Thinner than a man's thumb in diameter, this rope can tow a fully-loaded glider!

Plymouth's knowledge of rope making means greater strength... longer wear... better value... in all Plymouth rope. Remember all rope is not the same... insist on Plymouth—"the rope you can trust".

SEND FOR **FREE** BOOKLET

HELPFUL HINTS ON KNOTS AND SPLICING  
WRITE TO PLYMOUTH CORDAGE CO.  
WELLAND, CANADA



ROPE  
ON THE  
FARM

**PLYMOUTH**  
ROPE AND BINDER TWINE

means loss of precious sweetness, as well as a messy clean-up job.

Are you using your oven as much as you might? Cooking whole meals in the oven is a real saving in time and labor and leaves the top of the range clear for other jobs. Best results are secured by putting in foods that bake well at about the same temperature, but of course it is not necessary for all the dishes to be served at the same meal. Roast the potatoes with the meat for a change. It saves a pan. Other vegetables can be cooked in covered casseroles. However, do not put in so many baking dishes that the heat cannot circulate. If you wish to have evenly browned food do not set one pan directly above another.

For a change, try baking eggs in a greased casserole either with crumbs or a sauce. Or make up a supper casserole with vegetables, cheese and a tomato sauce. There are dozens of delicious combinations that can be slipped in the oven. Next time bake apple or rhubarb sauce and the family will enjoy the change. Creamy rice pudding, done in a slow oven (200 degrees Fahr.) is a treat fit for the gods.

Canning in the oven is one of the few processes that is frequently not a success. In fact jars have been known to burst due to uneven expansion and people have been injured. Unless you are very experienced and have accurate heat control, it is safer to can on the top of the stove.

## Mail to the Front

By WALTER KING

PAY day, leave day, mail day, and the greatest of these is—mail day. Stop his pay and you'll break him, stop his leave and you'll shake him, but stop his mail and you'll break his fighting ardor and shake his faith in the home front all with one bombshell. You really must write often. That letter up at the front is a vitamin to morale for it revitalizes the will to go on.

Female mail is best. A letter from mother, sister, wife, sweetheart, or the newly discovered girl friend, has the nicety of home and the delicacy of expression so soothing to ragged active service nerves.

There are letters and letters. Some he reads right through on the way to the cookhouse. Others, he catches the flavor, senses it has some "lift," stuffs it in his tunic pocket, treasure-like, until he has time to get off by himself and absorb it. That's the day he's walking on thin air. He is in another world. And when he finds himself descending once more to the mundane sphere of regimented men he sneaks out his letter... your letter... and reads over and over:

"Dear Johnny... It was a swell letter you sent me while on your 48 in the place you called Jerry Pie... and you'll know how much I appreciate your thoughtfulness. It was really sweet of you. (A man couldn't write this... wouldn't dare.) What picturesque names you boys do dig up.

"And just fancy running into Harvey over there! The world is pretty small, isn't it? I saw Harvey's mother this morning and told her about the fine time the two of you had together. Was she delighted? Can't you see that wry little smile of hers? She hasn't heard from Harvey for a while now. You mention the likelihood of seeing him again. Well, you're just the fellow to nudge his memory. Remember the time we all went fishing to Botman's Lake and Harvey forgot to put the tackle in the trailer? Same old Harvey. Hasn't changed a bit."

Sounds very commonplace, you say. But therein lies its strength. Let's observe the "do's" of it, and the "don'ts" you won't find.

First, the letter starts with him and his affairs. You had a common interest in happier days, you should share his thoughts and interests now. He'll be moved to discover that a different environment is not driving a wedge into your common interests, that his affairs

Turn to page 74

Start **NOW!**  
Cut Grease... Remove Dirt  
**SAFELY**

Tests Proved  
**OLD DUTCH CLEANSER**  
**CLEANED 77 MORE PANS**  
per can than any other cleanser tested



Outperforms Other Cleansers  
Yet Contains No Harsh Scratchy Grit

Today's Old Dutch does *both*—cuts grease with a fast grease dissolver—safely removes dirt with Seismotite. Surpassed *all* other cleansers tested! \*Laboratory tests and exacting scientific computations proved that Old Dutch cleaned a 2 quart aluminum pan 77 more times per can than *any* other cleanser tested! For pots and pans—for sinks and refrigerators—for *all* your cleaning—switch to Old Dutch Cleanser today!



Made in Canada 134

## WIN THIS



## \$10,000 (furnished) Bungalow

Every dollar you donate to the Brandon Kiwanis Club's new \$50,000 Boys' Summer Camp entitles you to a ticket on this new, ultra-modern bungalow valued at \$10,000 (furnished). Buyers are readily available to a winner unable to occupy it.

Salesmen desired to sell books of tickets under attractive plan.

Tickets  
**\$1.00**  
Each

Use this Coupon

THE KIWANIS CLUB  
Brandon, Man.

CG

Enclosed is \$..... for..... \$1.00 Subscriptions  
Send receipt to

Name .....

Address .....



# What does he think of **YOUR SKIN?**



## Avoid embarrassment! Help heal unsightly blemishes this medicated way!

Do you shrink away from close-ups... feel ashamed of your skin? If ugly pimples, blemishes and rough, dry skin are making you self-conscious, do what scores of nurses and thousands of women are doing today! Use Noxzema Medicated Skin Cream, regularly at night and as a grand, lasting makeup base during the day.

Noxzema is so effective because it is not an ordinary cream, but a *medicated formula*; it not only smooths and softens

rough, dry skin, but helps heal unsightly pimples and skin irritations.

Don't go on being unhappy over the way your skin looks! Get a jar of Medicated Noxzema at any drug or dept. store today and see for yourself how much clearer and smoother your complexion can be! 17¢, 39¢, 59¢.

## NOXZEMA

### SKIN CREAM

## PLAY SAFE— BUY BONDS— Leave them at the Bank

**T**HE VICTORY BONDS you buy and hold are your security for a better life in the Canada of tomorrow. Guard that security by keeping your bonds in the Bank where they will be safe from loss or theft.

Remember this when you take delivery of your 8th Victory Loan Bonds—You have only to pass them across the counter at your nearest Imperial Bank Branch and they will be kept in absolute safety for a nominal sum.

*For 25¢ per annum for up to \$250.00 in Victory Bonds and 1/10 of 1% for larger amounts, the Imperial Bank will—*

Keep your bonds in the Bank Vaults.  
Clip the coupons each interest date.  
Credit the amount to your account.

**For Protection Against Loss or Theft—  
Deposit ALL your Victory Bonds at**

## IMPERIAL BANK OF CANADA

"The Bank For You"

309

## The Family's Shoes

Returns in wear through wise buying and treatment of shoes

By DORIS J. McFADDEN

**A**NOTHER of our wartime problems is to keep the family shod. Especially the boys. Boys seem to have a faculty for wearing out "brand-new" shoes and mothers everywhere are complaining that their children's shoes are going to pieces at an abnormally rapid rate since the war.

Because we have government standardization here in Canada the situation is not as bad as it might be. These standards limit the amount and type of leather to be used, the amount of stitching to be done and the variety of finishes and dyes that may be used. In the main this limits the trimmings and style varieties.

The quality situation springs directly from the leather shortage and is no fault of the shoe manufacturers who, for the most part, have undoubtedly done an excellent job with the materials available. The leather shortage arises from the fact that our armies need millions of pairs of sturdy boots made from the best of leathers and civilian needs must take second place.

To help to make up for the loss of good leather soles for civilian shoes there is an increased output of rubber composition soles which, it is said, will outwear even the best leather ones. One disadvantage of these is that the type now available marks the floors. This can be largely offset by rubbing a little floor wax on the sole when new and repeating the process occasionally during wear. Also some grades of sole leather are being treated with oil or wax which, when done properly, will substantially increase their durability. However these treatments discolor the lea-

ther somewhat and are not suitable for dress shoes.

Good substitutes for leather are cheaper than good leather and wear better than poor leather. From the standpoint of wear, the quality of the soles is more important than that of the uppers since soles usually wear out first. From the standpoint of foot health, poor leather, waterproofed leather and rubber composition soles are considered less desirable than good leather.

The consumer can do his bit to relieve the situation by wise buying and by making the most of the shoes he has. The consumer's first concern when buying shoes is to obtain shoes that are suitable in construction and type of leather for the kind of service which they will be expected to give. Work and walking shoes should be sturdily constructed of pliable leather with a heavier sole. Lightweight shoes should be kept for dress wear. Patent finishes have no elasticity and the "pores" of the leather are closed. Consequently these finishes are not as comfortable nor as durable as others.

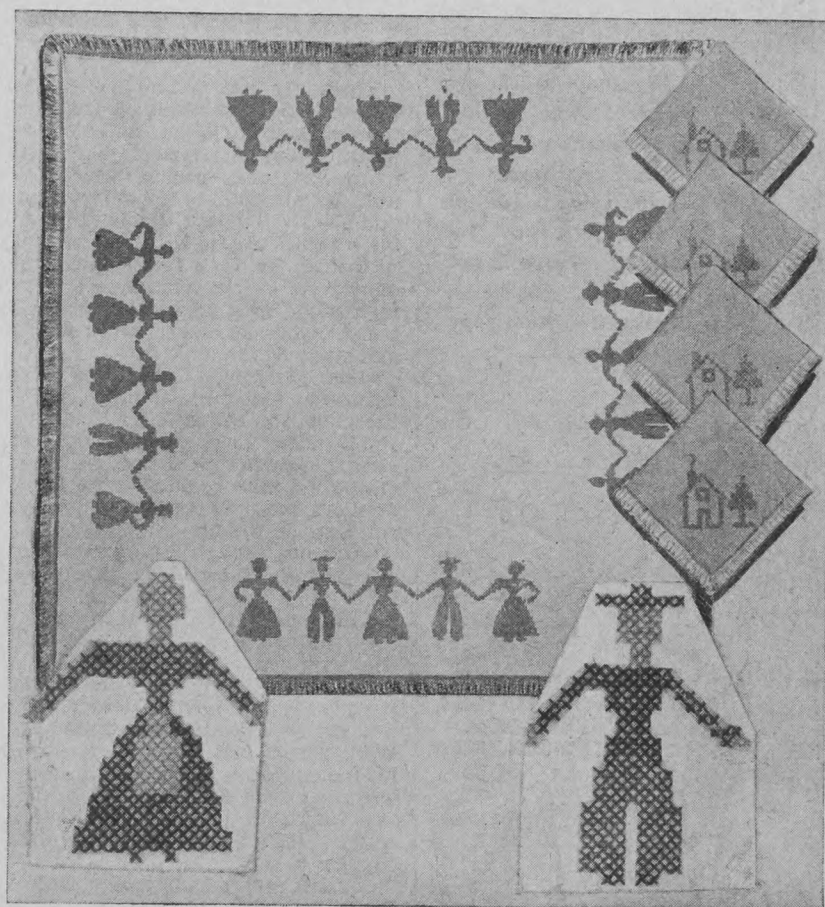
Once the style and type of shoe has been chosen the next step is to have it properly fitted. An ill-fitting shoe will have undue strains at certain seams and will wear out more quickly. Also if shoes do not fit properly they have a detrimental effect on the wearer's health and consequently on his personality.

When fitting shoes judge the fit on the following merits:

The ball of the foot, which is the widest part at the large-toe-joint, should be directly over the widest part of the shoe.

## Cross-Stitch Luncheon Set

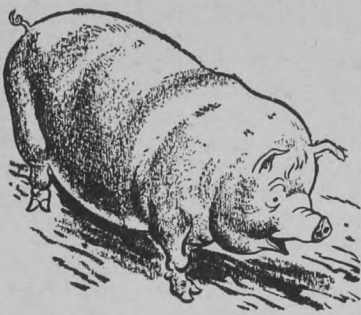
By ANNA DeBELLE



Design No. 628.

**Y**OU may order this attractive luncheon set stamped either on 36-inch ivory embroidery linen or on a very nice quality white linene. You may finish the edges as we have done with cotton fringe or you may crochet an edge or use bias binding, blanket stitching or purchased lace. The design is amusing and quickly worked. Ask for No. 628 which includes one 36-inch cloth and four 12-inch serviettes. On Linene the set is \$1.50. On Ecru linen it is \$2.75. Threads are 25 cents. Address orders to Needle-arts Dept., The Country Guide, Winnipeg, Man.





### YOUR LIVESTOCK HELPS THE WAR EFFORT!

Your farm is a vital factor in Canada's war effort. You can make your livestock more valuable with the aid of our Linseed Oil Meal, famous for its high proteins and nutrition value. We are supplying your dealer to the full extent of our wartime capacity—consult him now!

**THE SHERWIN-WILLIAMS Co.**  
of Canada, Limited

LINSEED OIL  
MILLS  
WINNIPEG  
MONTREAL



44-3

Rebuilt 600 Watt and 850 Watt Delco-  
Light Plants  
Run and look like new. Satisfaction Guaranteed.  
Write for our Special Prices.  
**Bruce Robinson Electric Ltd.**  
Calgary and Edmonton

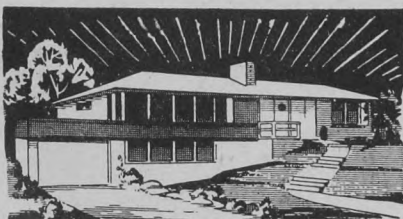
## BURGESS BATTERIES



### For Electric Fences

Operating from a six-volt dry battery makes farm fencing jobs simple. An inexpensive fence can be built of wire on stakes up to 50 feet apart. Easy to put up, easy to move. Cheapest, quickest way to divide up pasture, fence off haystacks, etc.—also to prevent damage to crops.

BURGESS BATTERY  
COMPANY  
NIAGARA FALLS, ONT.



List of Winners in

## North Vancouver Elk's Draw

will be announced

in next issue of The Country Guide

The inside line of a shoe should be almost a straight line with a little inward slope at the toe. Pointed toes should be avoided by those who wish to escape foot deformities and injuries.

Shoes should be high enough to have a good grip on the foot.

Street shoes should have a reasonably thick sole to cushion the foot and help absorb the shock as well as protect against calluses and sagging arches.

The heel of the shoe should be sufficiently snug so that the heel of the foot cannot slip in walking.

A heel height of three-quarter inch to one and one-half inch is considered practical for street shoes. Higher heels may be worn for dress occasions but they do not belong on the street, in school or in the office. If a woman who has been in the habit of wearing high heels changes to low heels she may have to make the transition very gradually to accustom her muscles to the change.

Adults shoes should be one-half inch longer than the foot.

Children's shoes are usually sensibly constructed. The baby's first shoes when he begins to walk should be high with pliable soles, a slight heel and uppers roomy over the toes. They should be about an inch longer and one-quarter inch wider than the foot impression made by drawing an outline of the foot when he stands on a piece of paper.

As the child grows older the soles should be stiffer than the first shoes but still pliable, the inside line straight, the heels low and the shoes about three-quarters of an inch longer than the foot. The feet of a child increase rapidly in size. It is poor economy and dangerous to developing feet to let children wear shoes which have become too small.

To get the most out of shoes it is necessary to give them constant care. All shoes should be kept clean and polished at all times. Work boots and shoes should be kept greased to protect them against moisture and, in the case of the farmer, to protect against the ammonia in barnyard manure. Brush work boots clean and oil them with lukewarm oil and grease. Then set them aside to dry and polish up the surface before wearing.

When leather is wet it is soft and stretches out of shape easily, the thread in the stitching cuts the leather and it is more susceptible to scuffing. Therefore if you are unfortunate enough to get your shoes wet, handle them with respect until they are thoroughly dry. Dry them very slowly at room temperature. It is well before drying street shoes to rub them lightly with castor oil or neat's-foot oil (these are the only oils which will not interfere with the polish) and allow 12 to 24 hours for absorbing the oil and drying. Polish thoroughly after they are dry. If you will take the time and trouble to do this it will pay you good dividends.

Oil dressing or waterproof polishes keep the surface clean and resistant to moisture. Be careful in selecting the polish as some paste polishes contain ingredients harmful to leather and some liquid polishes and dyes contain nitrobenzene which is poisonous. When liquid polishes are used they should not be applied when the shoes are on the feet and the shoes should be thoroughly dry before wearing. Chrome tanned leathers can be washed lightly, but there should be plenty of suds and very little water used. The retailer from whom you purchase your shoes should be able to tell you whether or not they are washable.

The shape of the shoe can be preserved by using trees which conform to the shape of the foot. Other types of shoe trees are not beneficial. In fact most types of shoe trees do more harm than no trees at all.

The life of a shoe may be noticeably increased by having all repairs done at once. Soles should be repaired before

**THIS IS THE WAY  
TO INCREASED  
EGG  
PRODUCTION**

*If it's Ogilvie  
-it's good!*

There is no question that poultry, fed "Miracle" Laying Mash produce more eggs . . . both in and out of season. This has been proved countless times, and many poultrymen report egg increases up to 200%.

"Miracle" Laying Mash does the job better because it contains top quality ingredients, scientifically blended in just the right proportions. Why not put your flock on this mash now, and prove that poultry pays more the "Miracle" way.

# "MIRACLE"

LAYING MASH & LAYING MASH SUPPLEMENT

THE OGILVIE FLOUR MILLS COMPANY LIMITED

## Does your child ever ask...



**FREE**  
for your child,  
this beautiful,  
Color  
Illustrated  
booklet.

**THE BOOK OF KNOWLEDGE** answers this and thousands of other questions children ask daily. Its easy, entertaining style helps the child to understand himself and the world in which he lives. Do you know how this *entirely different* Children's Encyclopedia, packed with thousands of colorful illustrations, captures the child's imagination, unfolds a continuous wonderland of learning? It costs nothing to find out—send for the **FREE** booklet.

—MAIL THIS FREE COUPON TODAY—

THE BOOK OF KNOWLEDGE C.G. 5-45  
1213 Dominion Bank Building,  
Vancouver, B.C.  
There are ..... children in my family, ages .....  
Send me your free booklet "More Wonderful Than Aladdin's Lamp."

Parent's Name.....

Rural Route.....

Post Office..... Prov.....

☐ Check if you own THE BOOK OF KNOWLEDGE.



**THE BOOK OF KNOWLEDGE**



# Nutritious... Delicious!



HERE is the rich nourishment of pure whole wheat in a most delicious form, NABISCO SHREDDED WHEAT! Plan a grand-tasting breakfast around this 100% Canadian whole wheat cereal and start the day right! It helps provide much-needed proteins and carbohydrates as well as useful amounts of iron and phosphorus.

Baked by  
THE CANADIAN SHREDDED  
WHEAT COMPANY, LTD.

245F

they are worn through to the insole or else they will hardly be worth the amount of repair that is necessary then. Rips in the stitching should be mended as soon as they appear as a ripped shoe soon goes out of shape. Run-down heels also twist the shoe out of shape as well as tiring the wearer. Worn heel lifts should be replaced quickly.

When buying shoes notice whether the heel is of wood or leather. Leather heels may be retipped more easily as the wood is liable to split. Leather heels are also more resilient under the foot than are wooden heels.

Shoes will give more miles of wear if they are alternated rather than worn steadily. Perspiration deteriorates leather. Allowing shoes to air and dry between wearing makes for longer service.

A good shoe will remain such for a longer period of time if it is put away properly when not in use. Shoes which are just thrown in a heap on the clothes closet floor get twisted out of shape, scuffed and broken. Put them away in a shoe bag or rack with proper shoe trees

in them. Then use a shoe horn when you are putting them on. This will save breaking the counters and keep the heel from looking broken down and discouraged.

Briefly, the rules for making the most of what we have in shoes are:

Buy shoes suitable for the service that they are expected to give; sturdy shoes for work and play, dress shoes for "good."

Buy shoes that are correctly fitted.

Clean and polish shoes regularly.

Wear rubbers in wet weather to protect your shoes. If they do get wet, give them the care necessary for a good recovery.

Use trees which conform to the shape of the foot.

Have your shoes repaired as soon as they need it.

Alternate your shoes.

Keep your shoes in a shoe bag or on a rack.

Use a shoe horn when putting your shoes on.

Warm patent finishes to the temperature of the foot before wearing.

## MAIL TO THE FRONT

Continued from page 71

are still your affairs, and he'll be especially thrilled to find that you are even picking up a bit of his newly acquired lingo.

Another "do." When you set out to answer a letter, answer it. Go through paragraph by paragraph. He'll want your reaction to what he has said. And it's very flattering to have one's opinions observed. "You're probably right about So-and-So. What a laugh you gave me!"

Remember, too, your business as a "war correspondent" is to help preserve the tie that proverbially should bind home with the absent one. Observe, the Harvey touch. You, Johnny, Harvey, et al., still live in the same home town. The folks back home tend to become muggy seen through the smoke of battle, like blurred figures on the canvas of an antique masterpiece. It's up to you to do the house cleaning, and don't overlook the picture of home as he remembers it.

It is best to avoid the simple narrative opening, "I'm writing from the lake where I'm having a lovely time with Sue Anderson. Yesterday we stayed at the tourist camp at Elm Falls. We raided the Coffee Spot and had the loveliest fried chicken sandwiches and Boston cream pie."

Yes? But why bring that up?

Why not go on with something common to the two of you? For his pals are your pals, and your pals are his pals, and the more you are together the merrier he'll be.

Maybe, though, you are writing under the salutation, "My dear Johnny" or "Johnny, dearest." If so, he'll want a reference to the times you had together. It may bring tears to his eyes momentarily, but it will steel his heart too.

"I was back at Avonlea Park Sunday evening Johnny. It had been raining all day but I just couldn't resist turning up the collar of my old blue raincoat

(still have it) and going for a stroll along the bridge path and on to the bench under the weeping willow where you first broke the news to me that this war was your war too. You seemed very close to me on Sunday Johnny. I wonder what you were doing that day..."

No need to elaborate further. There's no advice on the ending. You'll know how to handle that. The secret is, you must remember to refer to times you had together.

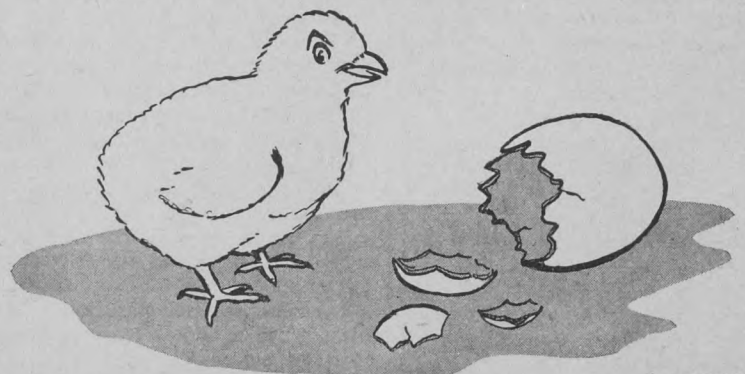
Not all of your letter should deal with Johnny, although it is wise to start and end on the key-note. Somewhere tucked away in the middle of the refrain must be at least a few bars covering home town news.

Pick out the high spots. Remember it must be big news to interest him now. Don't let him down. When you must write about trifles record only the little amusing things that concern you and the people he knows best. Don't harp on such a strain as, "You'd never know the old place now." If this is true, your fighting man will wonder what there is to come back to. He has a mental picture, remember, of what he is fighting for, and it isn't a changed map. It is the right to work and live in the world as he knew it, with you, and Harvey and Harvey's comrades (God willing) and all the other peace-loving folk back home. Make no mistake about that.

If you want an answer, as undoubtedly you will, say something before closing that calls for a reply. Just asking off-hand questions such as, "Do you have regular church parades over there?" or "Have you heard from Byron lately?" aren't sufficient. Ask him his opinion about something. Is there anything special you could send? Horace Carter is joining the navy soon... any messages before he leaves town? Is it O.K. to tell Myra about the fast one he pulled on George when on furlough?

Finally, if you have it, and if it's a good one... the latest snapshot. "Here it is Johnny. I hope you like it. Hurry and tell me."

He'll be hurrying home some day. Johnny himself. Sure. From a hard war made easier with your letters. And you'll look into his eyes and find that he knows you, and remembers, then, and always.



PAPIERNIK

"Now how in the world did I get in there in the first place?"

*"It's a Good Sign... if You're Painting"*



*A New Home for  
Your Old One!*

## MULTI-USE ENAMEL

Makes such a marvellous transformation! Its rich, lustrous colors fairly glow with beauty! Easy to brush, easy-flowing, quick-drying, washable... Truly a magic way to effect a magic change in your home.

Ask your Dealer for the New Harmony in Color Book

**MARTIN-SENOUR**  
100% PURE PAINT · VARNISHES · ENAMELS



# A Personal Appearance Plan

Put your beauty schedule on a paying basis if you want to have leisure and good looks this summer

By LORETTA MILLER

**W**HAT are your beauty plans for the summer? Are you going to keep your complexion pale, or are you in favor of a tanned skin tone? Are you going to have your hair long or short? Wear it up or let it hang down? Are you going to fret about a curl out of place or a freckle on your nose? Or . . . are you going to be carefully casual and enjoy the summer months?

Summer is the informal season, and every way we look, as long as we look well groomed and neat, is all right. So, for smartness, plus comfort, and indeed plus less trouble, go natural this season. Let your skin tan as little or as much as you please. Wear your hair pinned up or hanging down. Let your natural good looks shine forth in all of its pure unmade-up loveliness.

The normal healthy skin becomes all the prettier when it is sensibly tanned. It develops a fresh, clean appearance that makes the eyes seem brighter and clearer. However, in order to prevent long periods of exposure from making the skin dry and "leathery" while tanning, it is well to use a liberal coating of suntan oil before exposure. Use it during exposure, too, if you are out in the sun for a long time.

Extremely dry skin requires extra pampering when it is exposed to the tanning, burning rays of the sun. To protect this type of skin from burning, extreme freckling, and drying, use a heavier type of foundation cream or lotion that screens out some of the burning rays. Use the same protective lotion before putting on makeup. Or use it as your only makeup during the entire summer. Accentuate the rosy or coppery hue of your skin by using lip coloring that blends with your complexion. The correct lip rouge shade is determined by the presence of either pink or yellow in the skin's undertones. Makeup should supplement one's natural coloring, it must never change its basic tone. Summer makeup, especially should be carefully chosen and more carefully used.

Whether you wear your hair long or short this summer, depends upon your personal choice. Both types of hairdos are considered fashionable. Coiffures that are carefully brushed up to give a casually groomed appearance are generally smarter than they are pretty; while the average hanging coiffure, when suited to the individual, is far more flattering than it is smart looking. However, there is a chance that your present hair arrangement, or a new one, may be both smart and flattering.

Hair that is well brushed and clean usually appears bright and shiny and may be left hanging softly down from morning to night. A colorful band, scarf or ribbon that matches or harmonizes with the costume gives a touch of completeness to the shoulder length bob and the ensemble.

Is your hair as straight as the proverbial poker and does the average permanent make it too curly? Perhaps you would like to give yourself a permanent wave. Your beauty editor has experimented for the past seven months with the home type of permanent and in every instance the results have been satisfactory. Her own hair, which is very fine in texture, took a beautifully soft, natural looking wave that stayed in over five months. The second permanent, given recently, is lovely and, from all appearances, will be just as satisfactory as the first. Another permanent given to coarse hair, made the hair manageable and gave it a natural looking wave. When the curls were left up half as long as directed, there were only suggestions



Angela Greene, movie star, emphasizes natural beauty with simple makeup

of waves which, when set with waving lotion, stayed in place for a week.

You can purchase various brands of home permanent waves in your local department and drug stores for a moderate price. If your hair usually requires more time to curl than the average type of hair, let me suggest that you leave the curlers up and the special solution on two or three hours more than advised in the directions. In every other instance, directions should be followed to the letter. Special precaution must be taken when a permanent wave is applied to dyed or bleached hair. Such hair is waved at the owner's own risk. Every brand of permanent wave works a bit differently. Don't follow the directions of one wave while applying another brand. Good luck!

Now about summertime daintiness. The daily bath is a "must," during the hot weather especially. It need not be a perfumed tub or shower in order to freshen the body and keep it clean. After each bath, whether taken in tub or wash-basin, dry skin and pat on a little eau de cologne. A perspiration deterrent or deodorant should then be used to assure daintiness. Follow directions that accompany your package of "daintiness insurance." These, by the way, may be had in liquid, cream, or powder form.

Are you wearing stockings or leg makeup? If you use the makeup, it's well to match it to your facial complexion. A very pale complexion and deep bronze leg covering will spoil the illusion of naturalness. Of course getting the legs tanned naturally will solve the hosiery or leg makeup question. Even if your facial skin is dry, it may be possible to tan your legs. When a slight tan is covered with a thin coating of makeup or liquid powder (also tan) the leg complexion is lovely.

Going without stockings naturally brings up the subject of what to do if there are hairs on the legs. The various types of depilatories and epilators have been used most successfully. These aids are far beyond the experimental stage and, if directions are followed, may be used with absolute safety. If there are only a few hairs, try bleaching them with a paste made of chalk of magnesia and peroxide to which four or five drops of ammonia have been added. Stir the paste until smooth, spread over the hairy area and let dry. Then rinse off with clear water. Repeat as often as necessary to keep the hairs light and unnoticeable.

This summer's girl will look like a breath of spring. She will either be her own natural self, or she will affect naturalness by following the above suggestions.

## PYREX WARE COOKING QUIZ!

TAKE 2 MINUTES  
NOW TO SEE  
HOW MUCH YOU  
KNOW ABOUT  
MODERN COOKING!

### 1 FOOD COOKS 1/3 FASTER IN PYREX WARE BECAUSE:

- (A) It supplies its own heat ☐
- (B) It absorbs radiant oven heat ☐
- (C) It's the "hottest" item in the cooking utensil field ☐



### 2 YOU SAVE STEPS AND WORK WITH PYREX WARE BECAUSE:

- (A) You bake, serve, and keep in the same dish ☐
- (B) It's easy to carry ☐
- (C) It runs around by itself ☐



### 3 PYREX WARE IS EASIER TO WASH BECAUSE:

- (A) It makes soap sudsier ☐
- (B) It's waterproof ☐
- (C) Sticky foods don't cling to its smooth surface ☐

## ANSWER BOX

OF COURSE you know the right answers but here they are anyway:

1 (B); 2 (A); 3 (C); 4 (C)

BY THE WAY, the baking dish above is the Pyrex Double Duty Casserole . . . really 2 dishes in 1: Bottom serves as an open baker. Cover makes a handy size pie plate. 3 sizes.



IF YOU HAVEN'T tried Pyrex ware here's a good start. The Pyrex Deep Pie Dish is just right for cooking and serving individual pies, soup, cereals, custards, apple sauce, etc.



PRESSED IN GLASS

### 4 LOOK FOR THIS TRADE-MARK WHEN YOU BUY GLASS UTENSILS BECAUSE:

- (A) It's so good-looking ☐
- (B) It's easy to find ☐
- (C) It's the mark of Pyrex ware, the original heat-resistant glass cooking ware, a product of Corning Research in Glass ☐

JOHN A. HUSTON CO. LTD. SOLE CANADIAN DISTRIBUTOR



# TINTING

is just as  
as bluing **EASY**

**AMPOLLINA DYE** can be used for tinting easier than the so-called tinting dyes, because it dissolves more thoroughly in cold water. You will be amazed at the 28 gorgeous colors from which you can obtain a wide range of soft pastel shades and lingerie tints. To keep curtains and underthings fresh and dainty, just dip them in rinse water to which has been added a little **AMPOLLINA DYE**

See the Ampollina color card today at your favorite store.

*Genuine Batibeu Dye*  
100% BRITISH PRODUCTS  
**AMPOLLINA**  
DYE

LEARN SHORTHAND, TYPING, BOOK-keeping, Accountancy, any business subject at home. For particulars write  
**HOME STUDY INSTITUTE**  
334 Portage Ave. Winnipeg, Man.

For the Rest  
of your Life

BUY



Beds - Springs - Mattresses  
See your Dealer

**GLOBE BEDDING CO. LTD.**  
WINNIPEG CALGARY

## Chenille Bedspreads \$5.95

Fine tufted material. Rich appearance. Fancy design. Double bed, white, rose, blue, green, turquoise. Also Chenille House Coats. Small, medium, large. \$4.99. Oversize \$5.99. Chenille Crib Covers. Rose, Blue, size 36x27, \$2.35 each. Remit \$1.00 deposit. Balance collect, plus postage. Refund guarantee. **WARD'S, 8A, Box 2523, Montreal.**

**LONELY HEARTS** Find your sweetheart through my Club: Old and Reliable; Established 1924. Personal painstaking service for refined men and women (CONFIDENTIAL). Free particulars, photos, descriptions sealed. **LOIS REEDER, BOX 549, PALESTINE, TEXAS.**

**Free**  
WRIST WATCH FREE  
For the sale of a few bottles of perfume 1 to 25 cts. only. Sale outfit supplied free.  
Send No Money  
EXTRA PREMIUM FOR PROMPTNESS  
**NATIONAL PREMIUM CO.**  
1227 DORCHESTER ST. EAST - MONTREAL

## LEG SORES — ECZEMA

Successfully relieved by Nurse Dencker's Ointments. Healing while you work. Thousands of satisfied users over a quarter century. Free Trial. Nurse Dencker's Remedies, Dept. A., Joyce Sub. P.O., Vancouver, B.C.

**Hair OFF Face**  
Lips...Arms...Legs  
Now Happy! I had ugly superfluous hair... was unloved... discouraged. Tried many things... even razors. Nothing was satisfactory. Then I developed a simple, painless, inexpensive method. It has helped thousands win beauty, love, happiness. My **FREE** book, "How to Overcome Superfluous Hair Problem" explains method. Mailed in plain envelope. Also **TRIAL OFFER**. Write **Mme. Annette Lanzette**, 93-95 Church St., Dept. C-79, Toronto, Ontario.

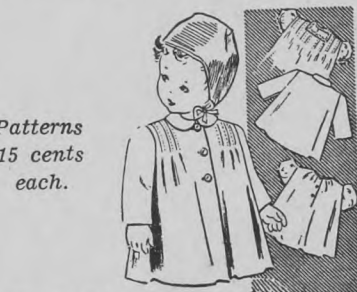
## MAY FASHIONS



No. 3716—Flattering Dutch-style hat and bag set. Cut in one size only, the hat is easily adaptable to any headsize. See pattern for fabric requirements.

No. 3805 — A pattern that has the simple and excellent cut that makes up best in shantung, washable rayons and cottons that launch you so satisfactorily into spring. Cut in sizes 12, 14, 16, 18, and 20 years, 36, 38, 40, 42, and 44 inches bust. Size 36 requires 3 3/4 yards 39-inch fabric.

Patterns  
15 cents  
each.



No. 2829 — Your old favorite — the shirt-waist. This time it has two front pleats to provide ample hem-width so that the front-buttoned closing never gapes. A dependable frock for any hour of the day. Cut in sizes 12, 14, 16, 18, and 20 years, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44, and 46 inches bust. Size 36 requires 3 1/2 yards 39-inch fabric.

Be sure to write correct number and size of pattern wanted. Spring Fashion Book now available. Price 15 cents. Address your order to The Pattern Dept. The Country Guide, Winnipeg, Man.

No. 3840 — Another of those adorable hats with a large draw-string bag. Cut in one size only, the hat is easily adaptable to any headsize. See pattern for fabric requirements.

No. 3866 — A softly draped bodice with the popular brief cap sleeves, and a beautifully cut skirt. Lovely for plain or print fabrics and for all season wear. Cut in sizes 12, 14, 16, 18, and 20 years. Size 16 requires 2 3/4 yards 39-inch fabric.



No. 2591—A versatile bolero outfit that is good in many fabrics. Wear the bolero now over the halter-neck dickie-blouse; then slip it off for warmer days. Cut in sizes 10, 12, 14, 16, 18, and 20 years. Size 16 requires 2 7/8 yards 39-inch fabric for the skirt and bolero; 5/8 yards for the dickie.

No. 2833—Little coat, bonnet and dress all included in one pattern; all designed with the perfect simplicity that suits this lovable age. Cut in sizes 6 months, 1, 2, and 3 years. Size 2 requires 1 1/4 yards 54-inch fabric for coat and bonnet; 1 3/8 yards 35-inch fabric and 1/4 yard contrasting for the dress.

No. 2595—What could be prettier than this pinafore to wear over your dresses now and as a sleeveless frock come warm weather. Cut in sizes 10, 12, 14, 16, 18, and 20 years, 36, 38, and 40 inches bust. Size 16 requires 3 3/4 yards 35-inch fabric, or only 3 1/4 yards 39-inch fabric.

No. 2845—This little basque dirndl speaks for itself—so young, so gay, it's irresistible whether you make it in rayon or a washable cotton. Cut in sizes 9, 10, 11, 12, 14, 16, and 18 years. Size 16 requires 3 1/2 yards 35-inch fabric with 1 3/4 yards ruffling.



## For CHILDREN'S HAIR



• Try Evan Williams Shampoo for children's hair! It's scientifically blended to clean as it nourishes as it protects to leave hair soft and silky... so easy to comb into shining neatness. Insist on Evan Williams Shampoo for children's hair. You'll be amazed at the difference! Two types: "Camomile" for fair hair, "Ordinary" for dark hair.

**EVAN WILLIAMS**  
SHAMPOO  
2 for 15¢ 25c.

## START HOME BUSINESS

You can earn big money at home making statuary, plaques, art goods, novelties, souvenirs, concrete pottery, garden furniture, artificial marble flooring, liquid marble. Make your own flexible molds for few cents each. Our easy to understand instructions tell you how. Write for valuable Folder Free.

**CREATIVE PUBLISHERS, Glencoe 9, Illinois**

## Rupture Troubles Ended

Thousands healed by our advanced method. No leg straps, no elastic, no plasters. No pressure on hips or spine. Flexo pad. Different from all others. Endorsed by doctors, mechanics, clerks, everywhere. Very light. **INEXPENSIVE. GUARANTEED.** Write for information and trial offer.

**SMITH MANUFACTURING COMPANY**  
Established 1893 Dept. D Preston, Ont.

## 21 YARDS SUITING \$1.98

Three pounds. Lineal measurement. Assorted colors. Factory ends. All wool. Expensive suit cloth. Length 56 inches, width 5 to 10 inches. Make warm Quilts, Children's Clothing, Caps. Remit \$1.00. Balance 98c collect, plus postage. Refund guarantee. **WARDS, 57A, Box 2523, Montreal.**

**CONTRIBUTE \$1.00 TO KINSMEN CLUB,** Milk-For-Britain Fund. You may win year-round home at Sylvan Lake, popular Alberta resort. Screened front and back verandas. Complete furnishings include chesterfield suite and electric washer. One block from lake front and business section. Draw July 25. Tickets, three for dollar, or three free for selling book. Write, **Kinsmen Club, Rocky Mountain House, Alta.** Registered Under War Charities Act.

## NEW COATS FOR OLD--

Quality repairs and remodelling by "Rose" master furriers can transform your old fur coat to look like new—and economically too. Further details from "Rose" at Saskatoon or Regina.

**Arthur Rose LIMITED**  
CLEANERS • FURRIERS • LAUNDERERS

## QUILTS AND COMFORTERS

Beautifully made from your own materials. Quilting \$1.85. Your wool eared 25 lb. Washing 3c lb. Quick service. Virgin wool batts, \$1.15 lb.

## SPIN-WELL CARDING MACHINES

Real money-makers. Wire combs set in leather, any size. Spinning Wheels, Spinning Sewing Machine Attachments. Ask for Catalog.

**SIFTON WOOL PRODUCTS**  
Box 104 SIFTON, MANITOBA.

Please send catalog.

Name .....

Address .....



# THE COUNTRY BOY AND GIRL



A Woodsman Raft

**SPRING!** The creeks are flowing full to the banks, the reedy marshes are dotted with ducks, the air above them filled with the songs and chattering of thousands of blackbirds, red-winged and yellow-headed, terns, gulls, and a host of others bubbling over with the sheer joy of living. Even the prairie sloughs, dry last fall, are now full of water, and here and there the deeper ones gleam dark blue in the distance like miniature oceans that tempt you to build a raft and go exploring like the Vikings of old.

The raft in the drawing is one often used by prospectors and timber cruisers "travelling light" through rough country broken by many lakes. These men, to save the trouble of portaging a boat, simply carry a light axe and some strong cord or light rope. Coming to a lake, they chop down a half dozen dry trees (8 to 12 inch butts). Dry cedar floats like cork, but any dry soft wood trees will do. Lay the logs together close to the water's edge and notch each end on both sides as at A. Be sure you get all the notches in a straight line. Now cut four light poles long enough to project 6 inches on each side of raft as at B. Lay two poles on the ground and roll the logs into position. Now lay the other two poles in the notches on top, and with the cords lash them firmly.

This will make a stout raft safe enough to carry you over lakes several miles long. If the wind is right, two men sometimes make a rough sail by wrapping each end of a double blanket around a paddle and holding it as in small sketch. With this raft you can study the marsh dwellers, the coot building her floating nest, the eared grebe, the bittern, even the cunning muskrat and the elusive mink.—C.T.

## The Rainy Day

By MARY GRANNAN

**ANNIE** had lived six years, and that's quite a lot when you count it in days. It makes well over fifty thousand hours, and in all the years and days and hours Annie had lived, she'd never seen such rain. It came down in torrents. Annie took her grandfather's big black umbrella when she went for the mail, and the rain came right through it. That's how heavy the rain was.

The birds were all hunched under the eaves . . . the dogs had all gone home or under doorsteps. Annie said to the policeman who was standing drenched to the skin in a pool of water, "It's a bad day, Mr. Policeman."

"It is indeed that Miss Annie," he answered, "and unless someone gets up there and turns that sky tap off, we're all going to be drowned in our beds . . . that is if we're not drowned before we get there."

Annie turned a wet face skyward. "Do you think that's what's the matter, Mr. Policeman. Do you think that the sky tap is turned on?"

The policeman nodded a solemn head, as he raised his soaking white gloved hand to direct an oncoming car the direction it might take through the downpour. Annie went on her way. And as she made her way through the puddles, she was thinking. "If I could just get up there . . . If I could get up there and find that tap, I could make it a happy day for the birds and the dogs and the wet policeman. I wonder how I could get up there."

"Do you really want to know?" asked someone near by.

"Yes, I do," said Annie. "And where are you?"

**THE** merry month of May, one of the longest months with the shortest name, has many a famous day! Why even its first day is important especially in England where the children choose their Queen of the May and dance the Maypole dance on the green.

May 7, Arbor Day is clean-up day both inside and out and time to tend the gardens. Have a plot of your own. You'll know the pleasure and satisfaction of planting and tending "your favorites."

May 13, Mother's Day. One day would never be enough to show Mother how much she means to us. Why not plant a tree and give it to Mother on Mother's Day? It's a gift that grows bigger and better each year.

May is a very patriotic month too for it gives us both Empire Day and Victoria Day. On Empire Day, May 23, try having a little concert at school—sing all the patriotic songs you know and recite or read aloud the stirring prose and verse that tell us of the wonderful heritage of our great British Empire. May 24, is a holiday to plan in your own way. If the weather is fine you will spend most of your time out of doors. Be sure to look, be sure to listen for Old Mother Nature is very busy these days. Five famous little girls celebrate their birthdays on May 28—the

Dionne quintuplets; Yvonne, Cecile, Marie, Emelie, Annette will be eleven years old.

"Sitting on your grandfather's umbrella enjoying the shower," and the someone laughed. Annie came from under the big black umbrella and discovered right in the middle on the top of the umbrella, a tiny fellow in a shiny oilskin coat. He looked as merry as a ray of sunshine in spite of the rain. He didn't wait for Annie to ask him who he was, he announced himself. "My name is Dripdrop," he said, "and I can take you up to the sky if you want to go."

"How?" asked Annie.

"Oh, I'd just lend you a pair of my oilskin wings and show you the way," said Dripdrop.

"Well will you do that?" asked Annie.

"Sure you want to go up there?" asked Dripdrop.

"Sure I'm sure," said Annie. "I'm sorry for the policeman . . . I'm sorry for the birds . . . I'm sorry for all the little stray dogs under the doorsteps, so I want to go up and turn off the tap. Someone left it on." Dripdrop began to laugh. And he laughed and he laughed.

"That somebody was me," he said. "I left it on. I'm so careless about taps and things. Is that the only reason why you want to go to the sky, Annie?"

"Yes," said Annie.

"Well, if you like," said Dripdrop, "I'll go up and turn it off myself. It'll save you the trip." And then Dripdrop laughed again. "Want to know something, Annie?"

"Yes," said the little girl.

"Well, I like leaving the taps on once in awhile. I like to see the little dogs hiding under the doorsteps and the birds under the eaves. I like to see soaking policemen, but best of all I like to see you with your grandfather's umbrella."

Annie laughed then too, and said that they all did look funny. And Dripdrop and Annie looked around at the very funny world and laughed together. And then Dripdrop spread his wings and flew away in his oilskin coat.

Annie went back to the policeman. "Don't look so sad, Mr. Policeman. It's going to stop raining."

The policeman smiled wryly. "When Annie?"

Annie looked skyward. "Just about now," she said. And with that the rain ceased. "Well, upon my brass buttons," gasped the policeman. "It has stopped. Annie, how did you know?"

"Dripdrop's had all the fun he wanted, for today," said Annie as she went away dragging her grandfather's big umbrella behind her.

## Eagle Feathers

By KERRY WOOD

**EAGLE** feathers were the standard plumes for the Indian head-dress of the wild west days, but how did the redman, without the aid of a high-powered rifle, manage to lay low the lord of the high sky?

First, a deep pit was dug in the bald top of a high hill, then sticks were laid across the opening and a bait of dead rabbits placed on these. Usually the trap was baited this way for a week or two until the birds got into the habit of going to the place for food. Then the day came when an Indian buck lowered himself into the pit, and the sticks and bait were replaced by a friend and the buck was left there all

the huge bird's legs and pull it into the pit, where a deft blow with a club finished its struggles.

It sounds very easy, but don't forget those giant eagle talons and the vicious eagle beak. If you feel the least bit inclined to try the stunt be sure to have a doctor waiting nearby!

## Dandelion Tricks

By DOROTHY MORRISON

A piff, a puff, a terrible huff,—  
Away goes a whiff of flifferty fluff!  
It's four o'clock, it's five, it's six,—  
A dandelion's full of tricks.

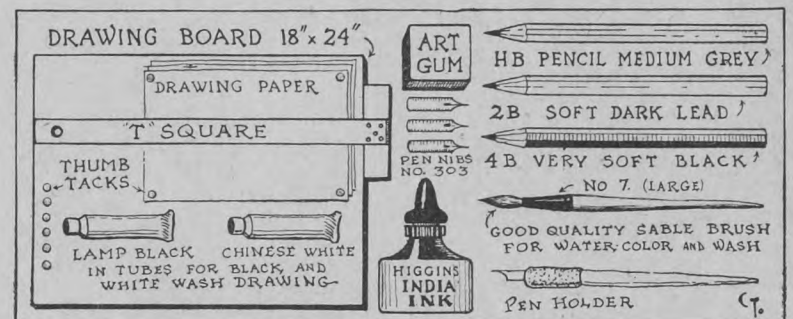
A milky stem, a twist, a twirl  
And there's a pretty pale green curl.  
A dozen curls all made the same,  
And you're a fashionable dame!

And if no buttercups are handy  
A dandelion's really dandy—  
So lift your chin and we shall tell  
If you like butter very well.

Step carefully and do not crush  
These special ones like yellow plush—  
Let's pick a few and make a crown  
And folks will think the queen's in town!

# DRAWING

By CLARENCE TILLENIUS



(No. I of series)

**TO** learn to draw well is not easy. The real secret of drawing is not in learning how to handle a pencil or a brush, as you might think, but in learning how to see. This means, that before you can draw the shape of anything, you must know what to look for.

Suppose you see a cow grazing in the meadow and wish to draw her. Now it is a fact that at the distance of perhaps half a mile you can tell a horse from a cow, even if they happen to be both the same color. At that distance you cannot see any small details such as eyes, whiskers, hoofs or spots. It must be the general shape or outline that distinguishes them. This outline is what artists call the "mass" or "silhouette" and the first lines you put down must be the ones that express this shape. Do not be discouraged if your first drawings do not look like what you saw. You will get better and better with practice. When your drawing appears wrong

First of all, and most useful, are simply paper and pencils. As you become used to the pencil you may try water color and pen and ink. The most common paper is cartridge or drawing paper which you can get in pads or large sheets. Almost any kind of paper will do for practice, but if you are really taking up the study you should get an artist's supply catalog from your nearest big city, or your teacher can get what you want from a school supply firm. Any money you spend on art materials is well spent but do not spend too much. It is *work* that will make you an artist and not materials.

As a start you might get three pencils—H.B. (medium grey lead) 2B (soft dark lead) and 4B (very soft black lead). Good pencils cost about 10 cents each. Then get three or four pads of drawing paper (not writing paper) and begin drawing.

Now some advice. Do not draw things "out of your head!" Draw something you can see, something you like. If you live on the farm and like animals, draw them. If you have to spend a lot of time indoors, draw the stove, cupboards, windows, chairs, anything. Set up a "still life" and draw that. If you like machinery, draw the tractor, the car, the fanning mill, the road scraper—but draw whenever and wherever you can. There are many things about drawing and painting which you can only learn by studying under a competent, experienced artist, but in the meantime there are thousands of things which you can learn by yourself.

Moreover, while you draw, you are storing your mind and memory with hundreds of impressions which you will some day put into pictures. Besides, to anyone who likes drawing what can there be more delightful than just drawing? So draw, draw and then draw some more.

ILLUSTRATING DIFFERENCES IN OUTLINE BETWEEN HORSE AND COW  
ROUGH SKETCHES



USE STRAIGHT LINES FOR BLOCKING IN.

look carefully at the drawing and then at the model and try to see where the error is.

The materials you need for drawing are quite simple. The equipment shown in the drawing is all you will need even for advanced work in black and white.



## Ad. Index

Apart from giving Guide readers a ready reference to items advertised in this issue, the coupon below may be used to order literature, samples, etc., offered our readers, by our advertisers. Advertisers offering literature, samples, etc., are numbered at the left and these numbers should be used in the coupon. Where stamps, labels, etc., are required an "X" appears alongside the number. The ad. itself will tell you what to send.

FARM		Page
1. Automotive Repairs—Free Catalog		53
2. Baby Chicks—Free Calendar Catalog		58
3. Baby Chicks—Catalog and Price List		58
4. Baby Chicks—Free Folder		58
5. Baby Chicks—Free Information		58, 59
6. Blueberries—Free Catalog		53
7. xBuilding Material—Free Information (specify)		17
8. Electric Fence—Free Literature		30, 57
9. xFarm Lands for Sale—Information (specify)		28
10. Farm Light Batteries—Details		28
11. Fence Post Preserver—Free Literature		43
12. Fruits and Berries—Free Catalog		57
13. Haymaking Machines—Free Literature		37, 41
14. Light Plants—Prices		73
15. Livestock Identification Tags, etc.—Free Catalog		57
16. Livestock Loss Prevention—Free Catalog		20
17. Livestock Remedy—Free Booklet		54
18. Log Saw—Free Book		43, 50
19. Lubricants—Free Booklet		28
20. Magneto Repairs—Exchange Plan		26
21. Oil Filter—Refiner—Free Literature		56
22. Pest Exterminator—Free Literature		55
23. Petroleum Products—Free Booklet		16
24. Post Hole Digger—Free Details		28
25. Poultry Remedy—Free Folder		59
26. Poultry Supplement—Free Pamphlets		30
27. xRoofing—Booklet (specify) 10c		47
28. Rope—Free Booklet		71
29. Tractor Saw—Free Book and Price List		53, 59
30. xWater Systems, etc.—Information (specify)		45
HOME		
31. Blankets, etc.—Free Prices, etc.		69
32. Household Appliances—Free Booklet		46
33. Lye—Free Booklet		38
34. Spinning Supplies—Free Catalog		76
MISCELLANEOUS		
35. Agents Wanted—Premium Offer		76
36. Art School—Free Prospectus		60
37. Art Work—Free Folder		76
38. xThe Book of Knowledge—Free Booklet (specify)		73
39. Business Training—Free Particulars		69, 76
40. Detective Training—Information		50
41. Enamel—Free Book		25
42. Inventors Aids—Free Booklet		57
43. Letterheads and Containers—Free Information		55
44. Patents—Free Information		47
45. Rupture Remedy—Information and Trial Offer		76
46. Skin Remedy—Free Trial		76
47. Stomach Remedy—Free Booklet and Samples		50
48. Superfluous Hair—Booklet and Trial Offer		76
GENERAL		
Aberdeen-Angus		
Cattle	26	
Life Insurance		40
Service		63
Agents		
Wanted	50, 53, 63	
Alabastine	50	
Antiseptic	54	
Automobile Company		
Institutional	13, 35	
Automobile		
Contribution	\$1.00	42
Baby Chicks	58, 59	
Baking Powder	69	
Banking Service	36, 72	
Batteries	3, 54	
Beds, Springs		
Mattresses	76	
Bicycles	53	
Binder Twine	55	
Breakfast Food		
Shredded Wheat	74	
Bungalow Draw		
Announcement	73	
Bungalow—\$1.00		
Contribution	71	
Bus Transportation	32	
Canning Sugar Ration		
Regulations	67	
Cleaner	71	
Chenille Bedspreads	76	
Clocks	49	
Coffee	69	
Combines	23	
Corn Salve	63	
Cream Separators	42	
Dyes	76	
Electric Fence		
Batteries	73	
Electric Welder	54	
Enamel	29, 74	
Express M.O.	49	
Farm Machinery		
Co.	24, 27, 49, 80	
Female Remedy	68	
Fles	47	
Fleece Wool		
Wanted	26	
Flour Polish	64	
Flour	70	
Footwear	29	
Furriers	76	
Garden Seeds	50	
Grain Elevator		
Supplies	28	
Grain Company	33	
Hog Production	19	
Hog Remedy	57	
Hog Supplement	26	
House—\$1.00		
Contributions	57	
Laxative—		
Children's	48	
Laxative—Health		
Food	50	
Life Insurance		40
Light Plants		63
Liniment	26, 50	
Linoleum	61	
Livestock Remedy	28	
Livestock Salt	26	
Livestock Spray	26	
Livestock Supple-		
ment	21, 73	
Lonely Hearts		
Club	49, 63, 76	
Lubricants	31, 34	
Lubricants and		
Petroleum Prod.	57	
Magnets	59	
Meat Curing		
Compound	69	
Meat Packing Co.		
Milkers and Cream		
Separators	21	
New and Used Pianos		
and Radios	63	
Nickel Company	44	
Oil Conditioner	23	
Oil Filters	54	
Oil Purifier	36	
Paint	32, 43, 49	
Poultry Supple-		
ment	18, 56, 73	
Pyrex Ware	75	
Raffle Subscriptions		
\$1.00	46	
Rat Exterminator	46	
Roofing	25	
Rubber Heels and		
Soles	46	
Rugs	2	
Sandwich Spread	63	
Shampoo	76	
Sharpening Tools	28	
Sheep Supplement	53	
Shoe Polish	42	
Skin Cream	72	
Skin Remedy	63	
Soda Biscuits	70	
Suiting	76	
Summer Home		
Draw	76	
Tea	68	
Textile Company	79	
Tires	15	
Tobacco	28, 53	
Tonic	47	
Tooth Paste	52	
Tractors	14	
Varnish	57	
Vaseline	89	
Victory Bonds	70	
Wallboard	51	
Washers	63	
Wool Wanted	25	
Yeast	64, 68	

May, 1945.

### THE COUNTRY GUIDE.

Winnipeg, Man.  
From the items numbered I have selected the following in which I am interested in the literature, etc., offered.

Name.....

P.O.....

Prov.....

Numbers.....

Please print plainly.

## STRAIGHT FROM THE GRASS ROOTS



THE letter came from J. V. Bartlett, Adelaide, South Australia, and it read like this: Would you be good enough to send me your new and revised edition of the Farm Workshop Guide, the cost of which is being posted to you by today's mail. I am sending you by this mail the equivalent to one dollar, so for the balance would you send me your Books Nos. 1 and 4 as advertised on the same page of your January issue. In this connection I would be pleased to place an order with you for each edition of your Workshop Guide when it becomes available. If you will post me same and tell me the cost and I will always remit at once. I look forward to many good ideas which are shown in your books.

As far as we know, Mr. Bartlett is our most distant subscriber. Needless to say, his requests will all be met.

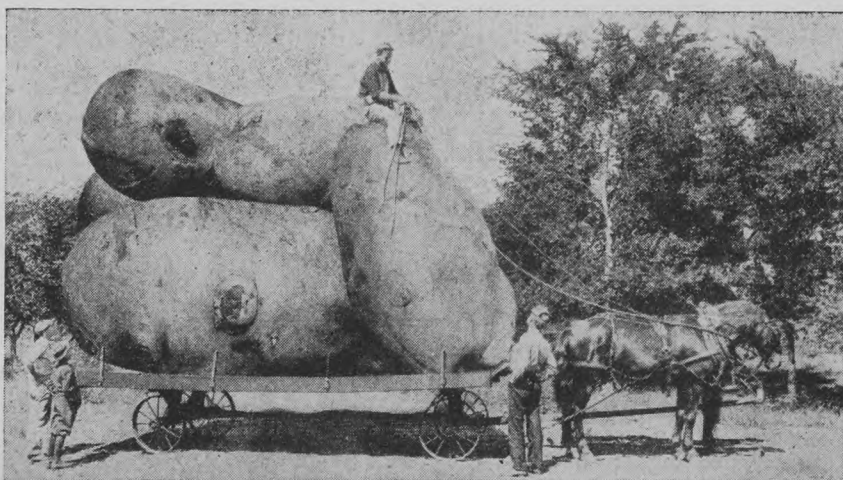
IT is said that every man cherishes a secret longing to grow whiskers. Perhaps it is the machine age that has made them too dangerous. Or was it the safety razor that spelled the doom of facial adornment? Or is it the passing of the sturdy individualist—that is if the man who drives an 85 horsepower car is a less sturdy individual than the old boy who used to get drunk and let the old mare take him home. Some of us can remember when a man could mask the defects of his physiognomy by growing hair where the defect was located. Perhaps that was the reason why there were so many variations and derivations of the full flowing beard, Burnsides, sideburns, chin whiskers, Vandykes, goatees, mutton chops, Dundrearies, Galways. But they are all gone. Here's the last edition of Who's Who, 1,544 pages and perhaps twice that number of portraits and not a dozen sets of whiskers among the whole kit and caboodle of them. And the few that are left are carry-overs from the Victorian age.

ARE they Irish Cobblers or are they not? Shure and how would they be cooked? In the old days it would have to be with their jackets on, it would. But nowadays would they be boiled, fried, roasted, iced, scalloped, or just used as potato salad or in an Irish stew. They don't reckon these fellows in bushels per acre but in acres per potato. What good would paris green or DDT be in getting rid of the bugs which go with this variety. Only a 30-30 rifle would be any use with them.

I. N. SKIDMORE, Denholm, Sask., is a real old timer whose recollections go back to horsepower days. He, himself (we have to take his word for it) had a threshing outfit that was powered by 16 horses. When he moved he trailed the horsepower behind the thresher with the teams strung out tandem fashion. Once he was moving through hilly country and on one sharp curve in the hills he could only see the hind team. Suddenly he heard the sound of horses hooves on planking and looking around he found that the road was so crooked that the leading team was on the platform of the horsepower.

THE farmer doesn't have to know much. Aside from learning how to milk, stook wheat, play obstetrician to a cow, train a dog, put together a binder, fan grain, build a load of hay or a stack, know how to start a balky horse, operate a gasoline engine, repair general machinery, string fences, clean alfalfa seed, trap rats, splice rope, build sheds, butcher hogs, prune trees, vines and bushes, keep fruit, plant corn, potatoes, cabbage and garden truck, sow wheat, oats, barley, millet, buckwheat and sweet clover, pick seed corn, cull hens, treat a heifer for a hoof rot with butter antimony, or a horse for the colic, harness horses, fertilize fields, pull stumps, shingle a roof, watch the markets, breed livestock, weld a broken shaft, whittle out a new axe handle or a whiffletree, operate some twenty different kinds of machines, run a radio, and stand off the mining stock salesman—he doesn't have to know more than the average young man could learn in twenty years of intensive training.

WE have a contribution from Hayliks Woods, Stump Rancher, Shoe Swap Laik, Sicker Moose, Bee See, which is too long for publication here but apparently the only help he can get is Father Time and Old Man Gravity. His Eternal Twins, he calls them, and his comment is: Yu wud laff yur hed off if yu cud see um milkin, wun on each side with thur wiskers tuked inter thur pants tu keep um outen thur pale. Mr. Woods has been trying some advanced ideas on stump removal: As hi sed afore, he continues, this is a stump ranch an hits the stumps as as me stumped. I sez to Old Man Gravity hi sez if u d pull arder on the dirt than on the stumps yur pal Father Time wud evenchurly git um outen thur ground. An altho its not often they talk back, thats wun uv thur good points, Old Gravity sez, why thats what hime trien tu du all the time. Wich just shows how dum a stump rancher is not tu no thet. Hi tride dine-mite wunst but the heavenly twins got peeved an sed i wuz trien tu put um on thur dole. So if sum kollege perferes can tell me ow hi kin make Old Man Gravity pull sideways on the stumps hit wud be qicker. The eternal twins as awl thur time thur is, but i aint.



[Courtesy, Canada Post Card Company.]

## What's In This Issue

	Page
Editorial	12
British Columbia Letter	3
FEATURES	
The European War—By R. D. Colquhoun	4
As The Campaign Gets Under Way—By Austin F. Cross	8
British Farmers Have A Plan	9
We Must Save Our Soils Now—By M. J. Tinline	11
News of Agriculture	14
Breeding Station for Chukar Partridge	29
Playing Tag With Ticks—By Sara Emerald Nelson	30
Among The Friendly Lordly Bison—By Aubrey Fullerton	42
Some Very Odd Plants—By Walter S. Putney	42
Sown Upon the Night—By Walter S. Putney	54
Tropical Fish—By Sidney Pott	55

FARM		
Stock		18
Crops		23
Workshop		28
Poultry		58
Horticulture		36

HOME		
The Countrywoman—By Amy J. Roe		65
Foods, Fads and Fancies—By Doris J. McFadden		66
Baking Day Tactics—By Margaret M. Speechly		66
Apple Ideas—By Jane Perry		68
Soup Garnishes		69
Mall to the Front—By Walter King		71
The Family's Shoes—By Doris J. McFadden		72
A Personal Appearance—By Loretta Miller		75
May Fashions		76

YOUTH		
The Country Boy and Girl		77

FICTION		
Calked Shoes (serial Part I)—By Robert E. Pinkerton		6
The Saga of Ring-Neck—By Paul Annixter		10
The Unloaded Gun—By Allan Vaughan Elston		22

MAY, 1945

## Practical Books and Bulletins

### "A Country Guide Service"

22. **Hardy Fruits**, by G. F. Chipman—25 cents postpaid.
23. **Farm Workshop Guide**, edited by R. D. Colquhoun—Illustrations and instructions for gadgets, and practical farm plans—50 cents postpaid.
50. **The Countrywoman Handbook**, Book No. 1—Kitchen Labor Savers, Home Decorating, Pattern Reading, Getting Rid of Flies, Bugs, and Beetles, etc., etc.—25c postpaid.
52. **The Countrywoman Handbook**, Book No. 3—Nutrition (foods necessary for proper quantities of vitamins, calories, minerals, etc.), Canning Meats and Vegetables, Curing Meats, Drying Vegetables, Storing Vegetables, etc., etc.—25c.
53. **Farmer's Handbook on Livestock**, Book No. 4—Livestock Nutrition, Livestock Pests and Diseases, etc., etc.—25 cents postpaid.
54. **Farmer's Handbook on Soils and Crops**, Book No. 5—Types of soils. Erosion control. Weed control. Forage crops, etc., etc., postpaid 25c.

### BEAUTY AND HEALTH BULLETINS, 1¢ each

1. How to Take a Home Manicure.
2. Care of Hands.
3. Care of the Feet.
4. Treating of Superfluous Hair.
5. Daintiness in Dressing.
6. How to Care for Your Skin.
7. Skin Problems.
8. Take a Facial at Home.
9. Care of the Hair.
10. Hair Problems.
11. How to Use Powder, Rouge, and Lipstick.
12. Mouth Hygiene.
13. Getting Ready for a Permanent.
14. Use and Care of Hair Brushes.
15. How to Choose Toilet Soap.

Note:—25c worth of Bulletins may be obtained free with a \$1.00 subscription to The Country Guide.

THE COUNTRY GUIDE BOOK DEPT.  
Winnipeg — — — Canada



# WABASSO

## *Fast Colour Prints*

### and BROADCLOTHS



For your children and for yourself Wabasso offers a profusion of smart Spring patterns in fast-colour print cloths and broadcloths . . . dainty dots, colourful stripes and fascinating floral designs styled exclusively for Wabasso. The Wabasso white rabbit trademark is your assurance that the colours are

absolutely sun-fast and tub-fast and will last as long as the serviceable Sturdi-Cloth itself; that no trade-marked Wabasso print and broadcloth will fade even after repeated launderings and exposure to strong light. Ask to see the lovely Wabasso prints and broadcloths at your favourite store.

*Always ask for Trademarked*

# WABASSO



# COTTONS





## BLUEPRINTS OF THE *Future*

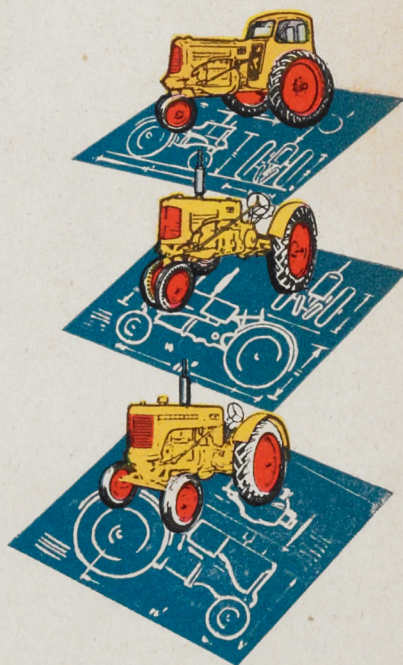
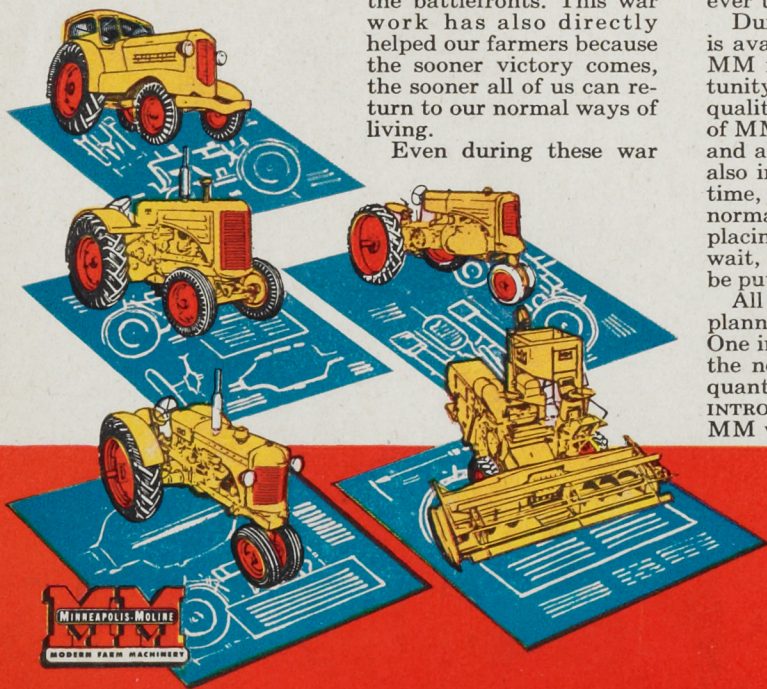
ENGINEERING BLUEPRINTS of the past, and the records of the Products made from these Blueprints often indicate to farmers what they can rightfully expect from the blueprints of the future of any company. During the war, Minneapolis-Moline has an outstanding record in producing many precision weapons and parts for the armed services. By doing these things for the war effort, MM has contributed to the welfare of our country and worked for every fighting man on the battlefronts. This war work has also directly helped our farmers because the sooner victory comes, the sooner all of us can return to our normal ways of living.

Even during these war

years, Minneapolis-Moline has been producing all the farm machinery and tractors allowed by government limitation orders for which materials could be obtained on time. Look at the record of Minneapolis-Moline! Many outstanding contributions in the tractor and farm machinery fields have been pioneered by MM in cooperation with farmers. Today, the Minneapolis-Moline policy of ENGINEERING and PIONEERING for simplicity, dependability and economy means more than ever to farmers.

During these war years, when not enough farm machinery is available to replace machines being worn out, owners of MM modern machinery and tractors have a better opportunity than ever before to learn for themselves of the high quality of the materials put into MM equipment—to learn of MM engineering that many find is always years ahead . . . and all have learned that "Know-how" in manufacturing is also important in producing TOP QUALITY products. At this time, when fewer MM products are being made than are normally available, farmers who need new machinery are placing their orders with MM dealers early. Many who can wait, are waiting for the MM Modern Machinery that will be put on the market as soon as possible after victory is ours.

All during the war years, MM engineers have been busy planning what the new MM products of the future will be. One indication of what is yet to come is shown at the left—the new MM self-propelled HARVESTOR of which a limited quantity is being made. The MM tractors shown on the page, INTRODUCED BEFORE THE WAR, INDICATE, we believe, that MM was years ahead then as NOW.



Many MM Tractors and Machines of the past indicate MM will lead the parade of progress in pioneering new things for the farm in the future. American farmers' eagerness to seek new methods and machines to save time, labor and expense and their ability to buy modern farm machinery and tractors has raised their standard of living to the highest of any agricultural people anywhere in all the world. Keep your machinery in good operating condition and BUY WAR BONDS AND KEEP THEM!

**MINNEAPOLIS-MOLINE POWER IMPLEMENT COMPANY**  
OF CANADA, LIMITED

WINNIPEG, MAN.  
287 Riverton Ave.

REGINA, SASK.  
6th and Osler Sts.

SASKATOON, SASK.  
207 Pacific Ave.

CALGARY, ALTA.  
770-9th Ave. East

EDMONTON, ALTA.  
7930-104th St.